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THE TIMES

Dick Francis: The Rape of Kingdom Hill, page 6

Slater, Walker chief resigns in wake f Far East inquiries

m Slater resigned last night Slater, Walker Securities after of speculation about the ny's future during which its fell by 10p to 35p. Immethe company announced an sive list of appointments to oard. This was seen as an effort by the Bank of England and leading merchant bankers to avert any crisis of confidence in the banking sector. Mr Slater's departure is connected with a developing scandal over the Far East trading company, Haw Par, under investigation by the Singapore authorities.

The Bank acts to avert crisis

Financial Staff

n Slater, best known of d of British financiers erged and prospered in s, resigned dramatically it from Slater, Walker s, *the company which* the cornerstone of his empire.

e same time the com- nounced an impressive ew appointments to the the company. This was an effort by the Bank of and leading city mer- *bankers to avert any* confidence in the bank- or.

esignation of Mr Slater he chairmanship and of Slater, Walker fola day of speculation he future of the com- uring which the com- hares fell by 10p to 35p. son for Mr Slater's sud- parture is closely con- with a developing scan- the Far East centred on established Singapore company, Haw Par.

personal statement last Ir Slater said: "Matters ed with the recent in- nto the affairs of Haw Singapore have received publicity which is ng to Slater, Walker les."

Par became the vehicle of the Slater, Walker into the Far East some ars ago. Recently there een a series of allega- and an inquiry by ore and Hongkong ities into Spydar, a deal- mpany set up in 1972, ntly for the benefit of Walker executives, who ontrol of Spydar. A state- from the Singapore auth- is expected this weekend. ikely to be strongly criti- the activities of Slater, r in the Far East.

hese circumstances, Mr said last night, it was at a "newly constituted not connected with the l development of Haw ll find it easier to resolve tstanding problems with ar and the authorities in pre".

Slater's place as chair- Slater, Walker is taken James Goldsmith, chair- f Cavenham, an inter- l food and retailing



Mr Jim Slater: "Damaging publicity over Haw Par."

group, and a close personal friend of Mr Slater. Mr Goldsmith will also temporarily act as chief executive.

In addition to Mr Goldsmith's appointment, and with the "encouragement of the Bank of England", two leading merchant banks, Hambros and Rothschilds, have been made joint financial advisers to the company. Each bank has put *two of its nominees on the* Slater, Walker board. Lord Rothschild and Mr Ivor Kennington will represent Rothschilds and Mr Charles Hambro and Mr Peter Hill-Wood will represent Hambros.

Another new appointment to the board is that of Mr Dominic *Leca, a director of Generale* Occidentale, a French company which has a substantial shareholding in Cavenham and therefore a close colleague of Mr Goldsmith, who is chairman of Generale Occidentale. Sir Ronald Leach, *one of the City's leading accountants and senior partner of Peat Marwick* Mitchell, is to become a consultant to the board.

Apart from commenting on the problems of Haw Par, Mr Slater, who is 46, said that since the abortive attempt to merge his company with Hill Samuel, a leading City merchant bank, *in 1973 he had wanted to retire* from the City and devote more time to his family and other interests.

"During the last few years I have been advised to take things easier and if it had not been for the financial crisis of 1973-74 I would have endeavoured to do this earlier", he said.

Because of the Haw Par situation, *Mr Slater said that his* wish to retire and the interests of the company were now identical. "It is obviously a matter of great personal regret to me that I should leave in this way, but I feel it is in the interests of both employees and shareholders."

Mr Slater left school at 16, qualified as a chartered accountant and then went into industry. For three years he was deputy sales director of Leyland Motors. In 1964 he took over at H. Lotery & Co, and the company's name was changed to Slater, Walker Securities, the "Walker" in the name being Mr Peter Walker, MP for Worcester and a former Conservative Cabinet minister.

Mr Walker, former Secretary of State for Trade, and Industry was surprised by the news. Speaking from the Glenburn Hotel, Currie, near Edinburgh, he said he had not heard of the resignation. "I've had nothing to do with the company for six years", he commented.

Slater, Walker's tactic was to select and acquire businesses that had underemployed assets. At first Mr Slater's ability to spot investment prospects and his instinct to judge the course of stock markets were hailed as remarkable.

His company spawned a number of satellites. But then towards the end of the 1960s Slater, Walker changed course, becoming a financial and *banking company.* But after the merger plan with Hill Samuel fell through, Slater, Walker found the going progressively more difficult. Mr Slater announced that cash was the best investment and proceeded to liquidate most of his shareholdings. Like many other companies in the *financial sector,* Slater, Walker has been suffering recently from the symptoms of the secondary banking crisis.

However, last night the Bank of England stressed that Slater, Walker had not received support under the Bank's "lifeboat" support operation for

Continued on page 17, col 3

Disquiet over devolution as ministers meet

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Cabinet ministers who disagree with the Government's proposals for the devolution of powers from Westminster to new assemblies in Scotland and Wales had their first opportunity to express their reservations yesterday when Mr Wilson summoned a meeting of 21 ministers to Chequers.

The purpose was not to approve the document, although the impression had been given in government circles that it was to be a decisive meeting.

In fact, according to the scanty information released afterwards, it was no more than an exploratory discussion of proposals which some ministers had seen for the first time only a few days before, and a further meeting or meetings will be necessary before the approved draft of the White Paper proposals goes to Cabinet.

But while the ministers were meeting, Labour backbenchers were making it clear to Mr Robert Mellish, the Labour Chief Whip, and other whips, that they have serious reservations about the devolution policy as it is now presented. Mr Mellish himself, who is not a member of the Cabinet group considering the draft and was not invited to Chequers, has to consider the serious parliamentary consequences of a Labour revolt on the devolution proposals.

He has been told that a large group of Welsh and Scottish MPs are not in favour of devolution on a scale that will put Labour's majority at Westminster at risk, and that there could be no majority in the Commons for the imposition of a guillotine on the Devolution Bill.

One Scottish Labour MP said yesterday that the commitment to an assembly in Scotland in 1974 was an electoral device to "ditch" the Scottish Nationalists and that it was a millstone around the necks of the ministers who now had to find a legislative form for it.

He said it would have been far better for Labour to have stood firm against devolution, and to have fought the Scottish Nationalists on their own ground.

Now, however, it is obviously too late for politicians in both Scotland and Wales to back away from some measure of further devolution, and the Conservative Party is just as thoroughly compromised on the issue as Labour. It too is committed to a measure of devolution which is opposed by some Conservative backbenchers.

Welsh Labour MPs are split on the issue, and some of them openly state that Mr John Morris, QC, the Secretary of State for Wales, is in danger of being a general without troops when he comes to defend the proposals for Wales.

Yet he is backed by a majority in the Labour Party executive in Wales, and devolution of further powers to an elected assembly has been the official policy there for the last 10 years. Mr Barry Jones, one of his parliamentary under-secretaries, is known to be against drastic devolution, and Mr Alec Jones, the other under-secretary, took on the nationalists at the last general election in his constituency of Rhondda and decisively defeated them. He is said to be one of the ministers most hostile to the Welsh proposals.

Continued on page 2, col 5

Women on strike bring Iceland to a stop

From Thorsteinn Thorarensen
Reykjavik, Oct 24

The women of Iceland went *on strike today to demonstate* their importance to the country's economy.

In a massive show of solidarity, women employed in industry, shops and offices stayed away from their jobs and housewives left the dishes unwashed and the beds unmade.

Instead of working, the women flocked to a rally in the centre of Reykjavik, creating the biggest traffic jam police had ever seen. Cars were parked haphazardly in the city's streets as women continued on foot to the rally.

Men, struggling to continue working in the absence of their womenfolk, found the biggest problem was communications. The telephone system stopped working for lack of switchboard operators. Another headache was the closure of all nursery schools. Some businessmen had *to take their children to the* office with them.

The strike was almost 100 per cent. Newspapers could not publish because all the typesetters are women. Theatres closed for want of actresses and the national airline had to cancel flights for lack of *stewardesses. Most school-*children went untaught as 65 per cent of the teachers are women.

Banks managed to remain open with executives manning the counters instead of women cashiers. Some restaurant owners stayed in business by *serving customers themselves.*

The strike had been treated as a joke by most men when the idea was first mooted. Later it became clear the women were determined to make their presence appreciated.

Mrs Gerdur Steinthorsdottir, one of the organizers, said the *aim of the strike—a contribu*tion to International Women's Year, which is sponsored by the United Nations—was to show that women were indispensable to Iceland's economic and national life.

According to one estimate, about 25,000 women attended the *rally in Reykjavik. The* country has 60,000 women over the age of 19, according to the latest census figures.

Many of the women at the rally said they would not return to their homes for dinner but would go on to smaller group meetings to continue their strike from housework for a full 24 hours.

"We hope our husbands can manage the children and cook porridge for them for just one day", one of them said.

The strike had the official support of all political parties and trade unions.

Three-day month for Chrysler in December

Chrysler's car assembly plant at Ryton, Coventry, is to work only eight days in November and three days in December. The company's car and *commercial* vehicle plants in England and Scotland have been operating a three and four-day week since the beginning of September, but the further cutback is the sharpest by any British motor manufacturer for more than 20 years. Chrysler denies it is in any worse position than its competitors and says forecasts for *the next three months indicate* a further downturn for the market as a whole. The group's share of the United Kingdom market fell to 4.2 per cent last month—less than half what it held a year ago

Page 17

Mr Jenkins stops use of control unit at Wakefield prison

Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, said yesterday that no more prisoners were to be sent to the control unit at Wakefield *prison,* where they were kept in isolation. The decision comes after a campaign against the unit by people who alleged that sensory deprivation principles were used there and caused *long-term psychological damage.* Mr Jenkins, rejecting that allegation, said the unit, set up by his predecessor, wasted staff resources, but he retained the option of resuming its use should the need arise. He said only six prisoners had been sent to the unit

Page 2

Companies seek up to 5p on petrol

Petrol and oil supliers will make applications for higher prices to the Price Commission next week. All the leading companies, including Shell, British Petroleum and Esso, are in the final stages of drawing up a case for increasing prices by between 4p and 5p a gallon across the board. The applications follow the recent 10 per cent rise in the price of crude oil by the Organization of *Petroleum Exporting Countries* and include provisions to compensate for higher operating costs.

Page 17

Coup fears spread in Portugal

Extensive precautionary measures were taken yesterday by Copcon, the security command of the Portuguese armed forces in the face of growing fears of coup attempts by both left *and right-wing extremists.* The armed forces were placed on the alert, road blocks went up throughout the country and tanks were stationed in and around the northern city of Oporto. Left-wing military elements and their civilian supporters were planning a big demonstation.

Fears of coup attempts have spread because military leaders have given repeated warnings of military indiscipline.

Page 4

Mr Craig expelled from UUUC

Mr William Craig, leader of the Ulster Vanguard party, was expelled from the United Ulster Unionist Coalition yesterday. He said recently that talks should continue on the possibility of a government including members of the mainly Roman Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party. Mr Craig was asked to withdraw from a meeting of the Unionist coalition in Belfast, after outlining his policy to it for ten minutes. He commented afterwards: "Unionists will have to make up their minds whether they want a Parliament or intend to throw the chance away.

Page 2

Scottish police powers report

Important changes in Scottish criminal procedure are recommended by the Thomson committee, set up in 1970. They include powers of temporary arrest, authority to stop and *search, the admission of tape-*recorded evidence in limited circumstances, the abolition of money bail, more power for sheriff courts, smaller juries, and the use of one-way vision screens for identification purposes.

Page 2

50 pc French tax on pornography

The French National Assembly has decided to impose a 50 per cent tax on the profits of all "pornographic, perverse or violent publications and performances". The 50 per cent rate will also apply, without any deductions for professional expenses, to the remuneration of authors, composers, script writers and producers of pornographic films and of actors in them. The Minister of Culture and the Minister of the Interior will decide which performances *and publications are to be taxed* at that rate. The maximum VAT rate provided in the Budget Bill is 33 per cent.

Page 4

US banks cut lending rate

Leading American banks reduced their prime lending rate yesterday from 8 per cent to 7¾ per cent, the first reduction in prime rate since May. The cut reflects recent steps taken by the federal reserve system to ease monetary policy

Page 17

Clocks go back

British Summer Time ends at 3 am tomorrow. Clocks should be put back *one hour.* British Summer Time starts again at 2 am on Sunday, March 21.

On other pages

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Letters: on Dr Coggan's appeal from Upasaka Ananda and others; on Zionism from Dr I. Berkovitch and Mr C. J. Walker.

Leading articles: The unity of Britain; Spain's uncertain future.

Arts, pages 10 and 11
Record reviews by Alan Blyth, Joan Chissell, John Higgins, William Mann and Stanley Sadie.

Features, pages 6 to 12
George Hutchinson says that the overblown public service is going to become an electoral issue; Michael Freedland on Al Jolson, the jazz singer who set America alight; Geoffrey Green talks to Real Madrid star Paul Breitner.

Sport, pages 15-16
Golf: Home-made country club; Racing: Doncaster and Newbury meetings; Tennis: Britain beat US in Connolly Trophy.

Business News, pages 17 to 21
Stock market: Gilts and equities remained firm. The *FT* Index added 5.3 to 356.7.
Personal investment and finance: Talking shop: advice from Patricia Tisdall on buying continental quilts; Law: The recompense available for innocent victims of violence and other crime is discussed by Ronald Irving; Capital transfer tax: Vera di Palma answers readers' questions.

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General Franco has new heart attack but still clings to life

Madrid, Oct 24.—General Franco suffered another heart attack tonight but continued to cling to life. Informed sources said the Head of State, who is 82, was drifting in and out of a coma.

The new attack came only seven hours after his doctors said his condition was improving. A transfer of power to Prince Juan Carlos, who is 37, appeared imminent.

A medical bulletin said General Franco overcame the latest occurrence of "coronary insufficiency" and was resting with his pulse, breathing, blood pressure and temperature normal.

It said: "The evolution of the illness of the Head of State has undergone a change with a new occurrence of coronary insufficiency which he overcame. At 8.30 pm he was resting quietly and his vital functions are normal. His cardiocirculatory condition remains stationary".

The words "coronary insufficiency" were used in the official announcement on General Franco's first heart *attack on Tuesday.*

The bulletin was issued after the Government promised that more information on his condition would be made public to counter a spate of rumours earlier in the day that he had died.

A member of the Cortes (parliament) protested in the chamber today that not enough information was filtering out on General Franco's condition. "It is a political and human process that concerns and worries the entire nation", he said.

Señor Leon Herrera, the Information Minister, told a press conference earlier that the Pardo Palace was fully equipped with medical equipment. There was no question of General Franco going into hospital as occurred during his last serious *illness in July, 1974.*

For the first time since General Franco's first heart attack on Tuesday the Government spokesman referred publicly, though somewhat cryptically, to the possibility that the succession might be an issue.

He said: "Spain can have every certainty that the Prince, the Government, the Council of the Realm and the other institutions are very close to General Franco so as to ensure that the provisions of the constitution will be carried out and that his own wishes will be respected."

This appeared to mean that the Government, while acting under the constitution, did not wish to take any action opposed by *General Franco.*

In Paris, the Spanish opposition Democratic Junta today called on the Spanish people to prepare for "democratic action" to prevent the formation of a new dictatorship after the death of General Franco.

A spokesman told a press conference that the action would probably take the form of "a national demonstration" with strikes to unite forces opposed *to a continuation of Spain's* present style of government.

The Democratic Junta's formation was announced in July last year by Señor Santiago Carrillo, the Spanish Communist Party Secretary-General and Señor Rafael Calvo Serera, a monarchist.—Reuter and UPI.

Mr Jenkins's decision

Mr Jenkins's decision to stop the use of the control unit at Wakefield prison is welcome. The unit was set up by his predecessor, Mr Roy Jenkins, in the belief that it would be possible to isolate a small number of prisoners who were a threat to the security of the prison system. Mr Roy Jenkins was right to make the attempt, but the unit has not worked. Mr Merlyn Rees is right to close it down.

The unit was set up in the wake of the escape of George Blake from Wormwood Scrubs. Blake was a Soviet spy who had been sentenced to 42 years' imprisonment. He escaped with the help of three friends who broke into the prison and helped him over the wall. Blake was a dangerous man who had to be prevented from escaping again. But he was also a man who had committed a political crime and who was entitled to be treated as a political prisoner. The unit was designed to meet both requirements.

Blake was put in a cell block with 19 other prisoners. Each cell was fitted with a television camera and a microphone. Blake was allowed to exercise in a small yard with one other prisoner. Visits were restricted to one hour a week. Blake was allowed to receive books and newspapers, but he was not allowed to write letters. He was not allowed to receive visitors except his wife and his lawyer. He was not allowed to receive parcels. He was not allowed to receive money. He was not allowed to receive anything except what was given to him by the prison authorities.

Blake was kept in this unit for 18 months. He was then moved to another prison. He was kept in this unit for 18 months. He was then moved to another prison. He was kept in this unit for 18 months. He was then moved to another prison. He

HOME NEWS

Home Secretary stops the use of segregation unit at jail but denies damage to prisoners

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

No more prisoners are to be admitted to the control unit at Wakefield prison, Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, said in a parliamentary written reply yesterday. The decision comes after a sustained campaign against the use of the unit.

A letter in *The Times* yesterday, signed by medical experts and sociologists, said that the unit deprived people of human contact and the environment was deliberately monotonous. There was a large body of evidence to show that techniques based on sensory deprivation principles produced long-term psychological damage.

Mr Jenkins, denying the allegations, said yesterday that the unit had not been used to the expected extent, and wasted staff resources and scarce accommodation. That was the reason for his decision.

Mr Jenkins recalled that the establishment of two control units was one of the special measures announced by his predecessor (Mr Robert Carr) in response to disorders in prisons in 1972.

The aim of the unit was to isolate those prisoners who persistently set out to undermine prison life and who, in the confines of a prison regime, made conditions intolerable for staff and other prisoners alike, Mr Jenkins said. Only one unit, at Wakefield prison, had been opened, and only six prisoners allocated to it.

"I am satisfied that allegations, which have received considerable publicity, of sensory deprivation, cruelty and brutality in the unit are completely unfounded and that the governor and staff have conducted themselves in a commendably professional manner.

"That there should have been so few inmates in the unit is a tribute to the professional skill of the staff managing the difficult dispersal prisons. It is probable that some of the other measures introduced since 1972 have also played a part."

He said that immediate consideration would be given to using the accommodation for prisoners who themselves requested removal from association under the provisions of rule 43.

There was no evidence that any of the prisoners had suffered deterioration in mental or physical health from their detention in the unit, he said.

It was important to be able to continue to meet the need to provide temporary relief from the activities and influence of intractable trouble-makers. He therefore proposed to retain the option, should the need arise, of using the accommodation for those segregated from the ordinary prison population under rule 43, but in the interests of good order and discipline.

In addition, he intended to increase the number of cells in local prisons available to governors of dispersal prisons for the temporary accommodation of serious trouble-makers, and to increase the maximum period for which they could be so removed from 14 to 28 days.

New version of Heath 'rebuff' to leader

By Philip Howard

An account in *oratio recta* of the disputed conversation when Mr Edward Heath refused to serve in Mrs Thatcher's Shadow Cabinet is given in the third of this autumn's trilogy of Margaret Thatcher biographies, published today.

The account has the monosyllabic clarity of a conversation in Wonderland. It is written by Mr Ernle Money, Conservative MP for Ipswich from 1970 until September, 1974, and shadow Minister for the Arts for the end of that period.

There have been several variant versions of what happened when Mrs Thatcher went to visit Mr Heath on the day after she had beaten him in the election for the leadership of the Conservative Party last February. There were only two witnesses.

Mrs Thatcher has said that Mr Heath rejected her offer of a post in the Shadow Cabinet. Mr Heath has said that no offer was made. Mr Money now supports Mrs Thatcher's version by giving chapter and verse of a curt refusal by Mr Heath.

Mr Money says that the former leader and the new leader of the Conservative Party went into the first-floor sitting-room of Mr Heath's home and sat down there. Margaret Thatcher began by explaining that she wanted Mr Heath to continue to serve with her.

"'Shan't', came the discouraging answer."

Undeterred, she started to ask him to indicate what part he was now willing to take.

"'Won't', he cut in."

According to Mr Money, the script then went: Mrs Thatcher: What can I say?

Mr Heath: There is nothing to say.

They then, apparently, sat for a time in oppressive silence. Eventually Mrs Thatcher, understandably "taken aback by how things had developed, silently got up and left the room". Mr Money suggests that in the emotionally charged atmosphere of the meeting "Mr Heath may have felt too hurt to be able to take in just what was being put to him".

He says that the meeting lasted less than five minutes and that Mrs Thatcher stayed for another quarter of an hour chatting to Sir Timothy Kitson, Mr Heath's PPS, in order to save everybody's face, with the press waiting outside the front door. He writes like somebody who has got his information from Mrs Thatcher.

Later that day it was announced that Mr Heath had declined to serve in the Shadow Cabinet, and no attempt was then made by him or anybody else on his behalf to suggest that this was anything other than accurate.

Several months later Mr Heath denied that any job was offered or approach made to him at that meeting. Mr Airey Neave, head of Mrs Thatcher's private office, went on record on her behalf immediately to state that an offer had indeed been made.

In Mr Money's opinion, if Mr Heath had been prepared to serve again he would have confirmed for himself a position of considerable authority. "As it is, what has happened, both in February and since, has lost him a good deal of respect and admiration even among his former close colleagues."

Margaret Thatcher, First Lady of the House, by Ernle Money. (Leslie Frewin, £4.95).

Political power could impose strains on party containing many tendencies

Why an assembly holds dangers for the SNP

Ronald Faux continues his series of articles on the impact of the Scottish National Party on Scottish politics. Today he raises the question how the party would cope with the strains imposed by detailed decision-making in a Scottish assembly.

There is much evidence to show that until recently the SNP has been used by protest voters, tactical voters or as an effective pin with which to prick the rump of government into activity on Scotland's behalf. The country was never so showered with good intentions. But the polls still suggest that while a majority of Scots would like greater control over Scottish affairs to rest in Scotland they do not suggest any deep wish for separation from England.

"It's a gut reaction. We have seen that a dose of real home rule pressure can produce an assembly, a Scottish development agency, the Offshore Supplies Office in Glasgow, and so on. The Government could say that these would have come anyway, but they would never have come so readily", a party official observed. Other European countries were healthily independent with the same population as Scotland and probably fewer natural resources. They had their difficulties but were dealing with them directly, and working out their external relations through a variety of arrangements with neighbouring countries.

The SNP argument that Scotland was always viable as an independent nation remained debatable until North Sea oil was discovered. Mr William Wolfe, the party chairman, declares that the myth that Scotland would be too poor for independence has been destroyed, and within the party there is a determined attitude that the oil beneath the Scottish sector of the North Sea belongs to Scotland. It would give Scotland the self-confidence to run her own affairs and end the crippling situation in which many of the most gifted and ambitious Scots have to leave the country to find fulfilment and in which so many Scottish factories are the pruniable branches of multi-national companies.

What Mr Wolfe calls self-confidence and expectation others opposed to the nationalists call opportunism and greed. Politicians who have been defeated by the SNP have often pointed to the danger that nationalism may foster an inbred, short-sighted nationhood, in which intolerance and dictation could easily flourish. Is it conceivable that Westminster would calmly hand over the royalties from the North Sea to Scotland when those royalties are essential to the viability of Britain? they ask. Without the oil revenues Scotland would at best be in a rather more serious economic plight than she is at present.

One member of the SNP admitted: "The fact is that we are a divergent party, which has yet to face the reality of practical politics. There are widely differing ideas about priorities and there is a danger, in local government particularly, which the party must grasp. As soon as we can no longer point the finger of blame at London that is when our real problems will begin.

"The beauty of the present situation is that ideas can be punted about that do not take form to dogmatic political thought, but as more and more members are elected to Parliament we could see more divisions between the party in Scotland and the Westminster group. Then the SNP will have to decide on firm priorities in many competing problems. Let us not ignore the fact that only one of them could split the party wide open."

Another supporter agreed: "I thought the few first months with a Scottish assembly might prove extremely difficult, especially if the SNP won strong representation. "People say there are no statesmen in the nationalist movement, nor any really outstanding talent capable of governing Scotland. How can they tell? They have never had the chance to prove themselves. In emergencies and in new, demanding political situations, I believed, the moment produces the men.

Next . . . why the SNP believes in a decentralized structure and the difficulty of finding suitable candidates.

Conflict likely over the extent of devolution

Continued from page 1

Some MPs were puzzled by the absence of Mr Callaghan, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, from the meeting at Chequers. He was down on the list to attend but had a political engagement in Cardiff in the evening and was represented at Chequers by Mr David Ennals, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

That could be another indication that yesterday's meeting was merely an exploratory meeting, giving an opportunity to ministers to question Mr Short, Lord President of the Council, who has been in charge of drafting the proposals.

Mr Callaghan, according to some of his close political colleagues, has never been enthusiastic about devolution. He certainly has no constituency worries about the threat of nationalists; at the last election his nationalist opponent lost his deposit.

In the Scottish Office Mr Ross, the Secretary of State, has been one of the leading opponents to any move which would lead to a break-up of the United Kingdom.

According to well informed backbenchers, all his junior ministers are equally determined to resist drastic devolution measures to meet the demands of the Scottish Nationalists. That is where the big dispute could come when the issue comes before the Cabinet.

The meeting at Chequers began at 10.30 am and ended at 2.45 pm, with a 45-minute break for lunch. It was explained that nothing could be disclosed about the proceedings because it was a "Cabinet committee", albeit perhaps one of the biggest on record.

The reluctance of ministers to talk about the meeting can be interpreted as a confirmation that the Government is divided and uncertain about the way to proceed, but those actually in charge of the Devolution Bill confess to no such doubts.

They say that "only a few loose ends need to be tied up", and that the White Paper containing firm legislative proposals will be published within a few days of the opening of the next session of Parliament on November 19.

The White Paper is said to be a bulky document, which will cost more than £1, and a "popular" summary running to eight or 10 pages will be issued at a lower price.

The Bill is to be published "early in the new year", but most Labour backbenchers do not expect to see it much before Easter, and they expect a protracted period of argument both within the Labour Party and among backbenchers as Westminster before the final version is settled by the Government.

Scotland — "overgoverned"? With an assembly added to the present local and national government tiers, Scotland would become the most overgoverned country in western Europe, Mr Russell Fairgrieve, MP for Aberdeenshire, West, and chairman of the Scottish Conservative Party, said in Edinburgh yesterday (a Staff Reporter writes).

"Painful as the process may be, the only solution is to get the present two tiers of local government into one", he said, and called for a compromise in which local authority areas in Scotland would be based on the present regions, with the exception of Strathclyde, which should be split up into smaller authorities.

Leading article, page 13

New Scots police powers urged

From a Staff Reporter
Edinburgh

Important changes in Scottish criminal procedure are proposed in the Thomson committee report, published yesterday. Among 195 recommendations made after the committee's survey of the system for nearly six years, are temporary arrest powers and authority to stop and search suspects; admission of tape-recorded evidence in certain limited circumstances; the abolition of money bail; more power for sheriff courts; smaller juries; and one-way vision screens for use in identification parades.

The committee was appointed in January, 1970, by Mr Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland, and Mr Ronald King Murray, QC, Lord Advocate, to examine Scottish criminal procedure. The report published yesterday, on criminal pretrial and trial procedure, is its second and main study.

The first report, on appeals in indictment cases, was published in August, 1972. The final report, expected towards the end of next year, will cover appeal procedure generally.

Lord Thomson, the high court judge and chairman of the committee, said in Edinburgh yesterday that there was a definite public feeling that the pendulum had swung too far in favour of an accused. It suggested that a form of limited or temporary arrest should be introduced to give police power to detain a suspect without warrant in a police station for up to six hours. The purpose would be to isolate the suspect while police made their inquiries.

The new power would also cover preliminary detention of a suspect "on the street" for a short period before being taken to a police station to give an explanation of his behaviour. That would in effect embrace a power to stop and search, on reasonable suspicion, for offensive weapons.

Lord Thomson said: "This is a new power and it is one which involves encroachment upon the liberty of the citizen. It is inevitably a controversial one. We believe that the power is not only desirable but is necessary in the interests of the public."

The committee found that the existing system of criminal procedure in Scotland is fundamentally sound and not in need of radical change. In detail, it recommends that the sentencing power of the sheriff should be increased from two to three years' imprisonment, but his authority to remit cases to the high court should be abolished. The report suggests that the Crown should be able to indict directly to the high court in certain cases.

On powers of arrest, the committee says: "Clearly the police should not be entitled to arrest anyone they want to interview, but it seems plainly wrong, for example, that a suspected violent criminal with significant evidence on his clothing has to be left at large while the police seek other evidence of his guilt sufficient to entitle them to charge."

On police interrogation, it says, disputes frequently arise in court about the circumstances in which statements are made at police stations by suspects in answer to questions before they are formally arrested and charged. The committee recommends that in future such statements should be admissible only if the evidence has been fairly obtained; the suspect has been cautioned before questioning, the interrogation has been recorded on tape, and that in cases begun with indictment, the record of the interrogation is put to the accused for challenge or agreement before a sheriff.

The report suggests replacing the bail system with a number of release conditions. There would be penalties for non-compliance.

Workers' control too radical, Plaid decides

From Trevor Fishlock
Aberystwyth

Plaid Cymru refused yesterday to commit itself yesterday to a policy of workers' control in Welsh factories. A long motion at the party's conference on social ownership of industry came from those who feel Plaid Cymru should have a greater socialist emphasis.

Mr Philip Richards, proposing the motion, said Plaid Cymru had always rejected outmoded forms of centralized capitalism and state capitalism. He said the aim should be to put control of industries in workers' hands.

But many members felt that the motion had an uncomfortable ring of Marxism. Dr Dafydd Hughes criticized it as ill thought-out, doctrinaire and naive.

The motion said that the root cause of industrial strife lay in the conflict of interests between working people and non-accountable private sources of investment capital. It proposed, as a solution, directly elected works councils which would be represented on management boards, which would also represent consumers, investors and local government. The conference voted to send the motion to the national council

London police think IRA may have changed tactics

By Staff Reporters

Home Office and Scotland Yard bomb experts last night examined fragments of the 7lb gelignite bomb which killed Professor Gordon Hamilton Fairley on Thursday for clues to a new technique that IRA bomb makers seem to be using.

Evidence so far indicates that the bomb, placed under the car belonging to Mr Hugh Fraser, MP, outside his home in Campden Hill Square, Kensington, London, exploded when it was moved either by Professor Fairley or one of the two dogs he was taking for a walk. Professor Fairley was seen stooping over the car by witnesses.

That type of device, commonly used in Ulster as a booby trap bomb, has not been used in London during the IRA terrorist campaign during the last five years.

Most of the bombs in Britain have used timing devices to allow the bombers at least an hour to escape. The new technique dispenses with the timing device, but also puts the bombers' lives at risk should their bomb be accidentally moved before they have fled.

Scotland Yard is considering the theory that a new squad of what the IRA calls active service units have begun operations in Britain with orders to plant bombs with highly sensitive detonation devices, which in some cases could explode in a strong wind.

It is known that the IRA is particularly angry at the failure of the 20lb bomb which was found at Lockett's restaurant in Westminster earlier this month. Many of their secrets of manufacture were discovered by the police later in the laboratory, forcing the IRA to switch their tactics and techniques.

Miss Caroline Kennedy, the 18-year-old daughter of the late President, who had been staying in the Fraser household the night before the bomb, was yesterday visited by Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, who lives near by.

Scotland Yard yesterday declined to discuss the question of protecting MPs and other public officials from similar attacks to Thursday's.

Widow informed: The British Embassy in Peking was yesterday looking after the wife of Professor Fairley (Reuter reports). She had been touring China with a delegation of Friends of the Tate Gallery.

"She will be flown home as soon as possible", an embassy spokesman said.

Man plunged baby into boiling water

Alan Edward Bunce, aged 22, who plunged a boy aged 11 months into boiling water because he soiled his nappies, was jailed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for four years. Mr Bunce, of Convent Way, Southall, Middlesex, was told by Judge Rees: "This child was brought close to death."

The child, Aaron Overton, had burns covering 20 per cent of his body, the court was told. The mother, formerly Miss Jacqueline Overton, said she had married Mr Bunce since her son was scalded. Mr Bunce got on very well with her daughter Charmaine, aged three, and treated her as his own.

Bertrand Russell's life

Despite three volumes of autobiography there is much about the private life and passions of Bertrand Russell that so far has been left unsaid. Ronald Clark, his biographer, has spent four years piecing together a full account. Tomorrow *The Sunday Times* begins serialization of extracts from *The Life of Bertrand Russell*, to be published next week by Jonathan Cape and Weidenfeld and Nicolson.

'No overloading' promise to Lords on Bills

By Our Political Correspondent

An agreement has been reached between the Government's business managers in the House of Commons and the Opposition in the House of Lords that in the next session there will be a much more orderly introduction of legislation.

It was a condition made by the Conservative peers, with Labour peers' backing, that when the Lords agreed to come back in September to deal with the heavy load of business sent to them late in the session, there should be no such cramming of the tail-end of the session in 1976.

The undertaking is that no Bill will be introduced in either House later than Easter. That is a considerable concession to be wrung from a Government which has introduced 74 Bills in the present session. Next year, however, there is every prospect that that total will be reduced by a third, if not by a half.

The Lords will have an all-night sitting on Tuesday on the Community Land Bill, on which several hundred amendments are still awaiting consideration. The third reading of the Bill is fixed for November 10, two days before the date proposed for the ending of the present session.

It is not expected that the Conservative peers will press their amendments to the Bill to the extent that the Government will have to consider invoking the Parliament Act.

Former MP to investigate 'missing' postal vote papers

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Edward Milne, former Labour MP for Blyth, Northumberland, who was rejected by his local Labour Party and stood unsuccessfully as an Independent Labour candidate, is to visit the Crown Office in London next week to investigate the apparent disappearance of postal vote ballot papers in last October's general election.

A month after the election Mr Milne and his agent visited Blyth Valley Council offices to examine the financial returns made by the other candidates. Among the documents they found a packet of postal vote ballots, estimated to number between 80 and 110. Mr Milne did not examine them to discover whether they had been cast or were blank but passed them to a clerk. In the election Mr John Ryman, the official Labour candidate, defeated Mr Milne by 78 votes.

In April Mr Milne was told by Mr Peter Ferry, who had acted as returning officer, that the papers had been sent as required by law to the Crown Office.

Last month, after Mr Milne received a letter from David Butler, who is writing a book about the election, with a query about postal votes in Blyth, he wrote to the Crown Office asking for a full account of what had happened

Earlier this week he received a reply from the Crown Office which said that they were unable to confirm that the ballot papers discovered by Mr Milne had ever been received.

UUUC expels Mr Craig over coalition plan

From Our Correspondent
Belfast

Mr William Craig, leader of the Ulster Vanguard party, who recently called for an emergency coalition government in Northern Ireland, including members of the mainly Roman Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party, was expelled from the United Ulster Unionist Coalition at a meeting in Belfast yesterday.

The voting was 24 to none, with three abstentions. Among a group of official Unionists absent from the meeting were the Rev Martin Smyth, leader of the Orange Order, and Mr James Kilfedder, Westminster MP for Down, North.

The nine dissidents, who, led by Mr Ernest Baird, the former Vanguard deputy leader, broke with Mr Craig recently, were present at yesterday's meeting, but after an earlier agreement took no part in the voting.

Mr Craig said after his expulsion that he was confident the "voluntary coalition" issue would reemerge as a vital one in Ulster politics. "Unionists will have to make up their minds whether they want a Parliament or intend to throw the chance away."

The decision to expel Mr Craig does not affect his position on the UUUC steering committee or his membership of the Unionist Coalition in London, but Captain Austin Ardill, who presided, made it clear that it would be up to both those bodies to take whatever action they felt necessary. Mr Craig intends to remain in both.

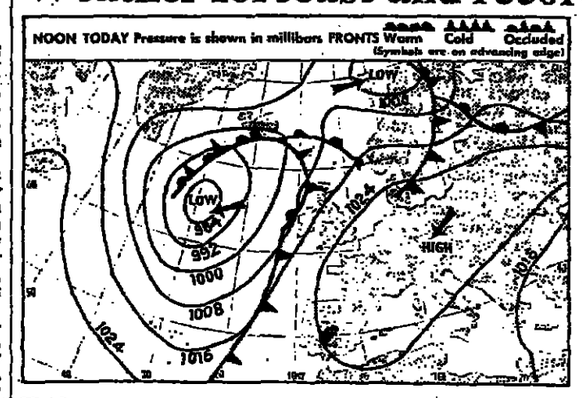
Car bomb: The Londonderry Brigade of the Protestant Ulster Freedom Fighters last night admitted responsibility for the explosion which yesterday seriously injured Mr Thomas McGlinchey in his car outside his home in the city. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Derry, Dr Edward Daly, asked that there should be no retaliation.

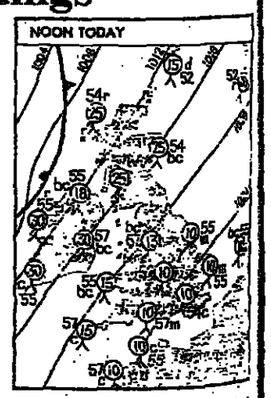
Dublin visit: Mr Airey Neave, the Conservative Party spokesman on Northern Ireland, yesterday had talks in Dublin on Ulster with Mr Liam Cosgrave, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic. Dr Gareth Fitzgerald, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mr Ruairi Brugha, of the opposition Fianna Fail party (our Dublin Correspondent writes). Mr Neave was accompanied by Mr John Biggs-Davison, chairman of the Conservative backbench committee on Northern Ireland.

Mistake theory dismissed: Police have ruled out the theory they considered earlier that an elderly couple shot dead on Thursday night were killed by gunmen who mistook them for the parents of the IRA girl, Margaret McKearney (the Press Association reports).

The couple, Mr Peter McKearney, aged 60, and his wife, Jennie, aged 55, were distantly related to Margaret McKearney, named by Scotland Yard as the most wanted person in Britain.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 7.41 am Sun sets: 5.48 pm
Moon sets: 12.42 pm Moon rises: 9.27 pm
Last Quarter: October 27.
Lighting up: 6.18 pm to 6.12 am GMT.

High water: London Bridge, 5.18 am, 6.9m (22.5ft); 5.38 pm, 6.9m (22.7ft). Avonmouth, 10.38 am, 11.9m (39.1ft); 10.59 pm, 11.4m (37.5ft). Dover, 2.20 am, 6.2m (20.4ft); 2.39 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft). Hull, 9.42 am, 6.6m (21.8ft); 9.50 pm, 6.7m (22.0ft). Liverpool, 2.32 am, 8.5m (28.0ft); 2.48 pm, 8.6m (28.1ft).

Tomorrow

GMT begins 2 am.

Sun rises: 6.42 am Sun sets: 4.46 pm
Moon sets: 12.25 pm Moon rises: 9.33 pm
Lighting up: 5.16 pm to 6.14 am.

High water: London Bridge, 4.54 am, 6.7m (21.9ft); 5.19 pm, 6.7m (22.0ft). Avonmouth, 10.16 am, 11.4m (37.3ft); 10.42 pm, 10.8m (35.5ft). Dover, 2.0 am, 6.0m (19.8ft); 2.24 pm, 5.9m (19.3ft). Hull, 9.25 am, 6.4m (20.9ft); 9.32 pm, 6.5m (21.3ft). Liverpool, 2.16 am, 8.2m (26.9ft); 2.34 pm, 8.3m (27.1ft).

High pressure will persist across Central Europe and France. Frontal troughs of low pressure will affect W and N parts of the British Isles.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, Central S, NW, and Central N England, East Anglia, Midlands: Fog early and late, mainly sunny and dry in afternoon; wind S, light; max temp 16°C (61°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Fog early and late, sunny intervals and dry in afternoon; wind S, light; max temp 13°C (56°F).

Channel Islands: Mainly cloudy, occasional drizzle, with sunny intervals in afternoon; wind S, light; max temp 14°C (57°F).

SW England, Wales, Lake District: Cloudy with some drizzle and hill fog, but mainly dry and bright in afternoon; wind moderate or fresh; max temp 15°C (59°F).

Isle of Man, SW, NE and NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland, N Ireland: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain, chiefly later in day; wind S, fresh or strong; max temp 13°C (56°F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Rather cloudy, sunny intervals, rain later, wind S, moderate or fresh; max temp 13°C (56°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: Little general change.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind S, light or moderate; sea slight.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 15°C (59°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 11°C (52°F). Humidity 7 pm, 96 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 0.3hr. Rain, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,027.7 millibars, rising.

1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 13; Belgium, Fr 15; Canaries, Pes 90; Denmark, Kr 2.50; Finland, Fmk 2.50; France, Fr 1.50; Germany, Dmk 2.40; Greece, Dr 25; Holland, Dfl 2.75; Italy, Lire 350; Lebanon, Lf 2.50; Malta, 9c; Norway, Kr 2.50; Portugal, Esc 20; Spain, P 25; Sweden, Kr 2.50; Switzerland, Sfr 2.50; Yugoslavia, Din 30. Canada, $1.00.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

	C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F
Algiers	f	28	82	Cologne	s	11	52	L Palmas	c	22	72
Amsterdam	s	15	59	Copenhgn	c	8	46	Lisbon	c	22	72
Athens	c	27	81	Dublin	s	12	54	Locarno	s	15	59
Barcelona	c	18	64	Edinburgh	s	13	55	London	s	15	59
Beirut	s	28	82	Florence	s	20	68	Luxembrg	s	10	50
Belfast	f	10	50	Funchal	s	22	72	Madrid	s	20	68
Berlin	c	11	52	Geneva	c	9	48	Majorca	s	21	70
Biarritz	c	16	61	Gibraltar	s	23	73	Malaga	s	26	79
Birmingham	c	14	57	Guernsey	s	15	59	Malta	s	19	66
Bristol	c	13	55	Helsinki	c	8	46	Manchstr	s	13	55
Brussels	s	14	57	Innsbruck	s	13	55	Moscow	c	7	45
Budapest	s	15	59	Istanbul	f	17	63	Munich	c	11	52
Cardiff	s	10	50	Jersey	c	14	57	Naples	c	18	64
New York	c	14	57								
Nice	s	18	64								
Nicosia	s	29	84								
Oslo	c	10	50								
Paris	s	16	61								
Reykjavik	f	1	34								
Rome	s	20	68								
Rotterdam	c	14	57								
Stockholm	c	10	50								
Venice	s	17	63								
Vienna	s	12	54								
Warsaw	s	10	50								
Zurich	s	9	48								

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Agency 'cannot send enough nurses to NHS'

By John Roper
Medical Reporter

For the first time, nursing agencies are finding it difficult to fill requests from National Health Service hospitals, Dr Michael Sinclair, chairman of the British Nursing Agency, said yesterday. "None of our nurses has joined the NHS full-time and an increasing number are opting for private work", he said.

That is the first indication that agency nurses, furious at the decision by Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, not only to phase them out of NHS hospitals but to cut their pay rate from £1.52 to £1.14 an hour, are voting with their feet.

Dr Sinclair, whose agency has 11,000 nurses on its books, most in private hospitals, said that the agency could not meet the demand for nurses. Agency nurses are to demonstrate at the House of Commons on Monday.

Science promises food and energy for the world

By a Staff Reporter

Science can overcome the world's two biggest problems, food and energy production, but social and political issues may prove much harder. That was the main conclusion of a conference of some of the world's most eminent scientists which ended at Bedford College, London, yesterday.

The conference, organized by the Special Commission on International Pollution, was attended by Dr Edward Teller, the physicist, Professor Claude Levi-Strauss, the anthropologist, nine Nobel prizewinners, the vice-presidents of the World Bank and World Health Organization, and many leading world scientists.

The conclusions of the conference are to be drawn up in a policy document by Christmas suggesting ways in which governments can use science to improve food and energy production.

On food production, the conference accepted that 30 per cent of food is wasted without being distributed and a further 20 per cent fails to reach hungry mouths. It felt that food losses could be cut.

Dr Teller said at a press conference last night that food production could be greatly increased by research institutes developing crops, grains and livestock to suit particular areas.

He said nuclear power could supply the world's energy, possibly without the use of fast breeder reactors, which, he said, might be more dangerous than other methods. "If we go on as wastefully as we do, we will run out of fossil fuels and into social chaos. We now need the option of nuclear programmes. Nuclear energy is capable of delivering the goods for an indefinite period."

He felt another main problem was "Can we stand each other?" In his lifetime many political entities had developed, often experiencing friction. That, he felt, could be resolved only by all the people, not just a small number.

E NEWS

...sources lavished on ...er education at ...ense of the young'

...d Kershaw

...too long resources ...ished on those who ...to higher education, ...at the expense of ...had been shunted ...fe at 15 or 16 years ...Ernest Armstrong, ...y Under-Secretary ...partment of the ...said at Durham ...at a conference, ...", convened by the ...gland Development ...aid of the prospects ...nent for young ...e region: "Equity ...demand that those ...hitherto had the ...must do with less ...one can deal justly ...th the 16-18s. This ...ft to chance."

...trong, a former ...that British edu- ...visions had gone ...s and bounds since ...cation of resources ...n had expanded ...any other service, ...er 2 per cent of ...tional product in ...per cent.

...more young people ...d more opportuni- ...ad been achieved, ...was never more ...ore doubt about ...re going or more ...about the future.

"We talk glibly about potential, fulfilment of job satisfaction, and the rest, but we do not spell out what it all means in practical terms", he said.

"Far too many of our young people turn their backs on the education service lacking the mental and social equipment necessary to adjust themselves to the adult world."

The new society in which young people grew up must give greater attention to those who made goods, dug coal, grew food and created wealth in the factory, the pit and the farm.

"In our education service we have to recognize that the highly intelligent youngster who chooses a poly rather than a university, who opts to be an engineer rather than a pure scientist, or indeed chooses industry rather than an academic career, is not letting the side down but is fulfilling himself as well as serving his fellows," he said.

Young people in the coming decades needed jobs offering a wide range of training content and challenge. The 16-18 age group was crucially important if we were to survive.

The conference was attended by 300 delegates, including nine regional MPs and representatives from educational establishments, local government, trade unions, industry and commerce, and government offices.

...cils urged to halt ...ry education cuts

...l Services ...ment and local ...e urged today to ...he rights of the ...embers of our ...alting cuts in the ...ation programme. ...ent should con- ...g a statutory ...local education ...fulfil nationally ...he National Cam- ...ursery Education ...sion programme. ...White Paper in ...danger of being ...halt", the cam- ...The expectation ...er-fives would, at ...given priority is ...a shadow of the ...is."

...hat many local ...e not taking up ...ital allocations for ...sery schools and classes. Others are cutting back their plans.

Capital allocations for nursery education have been reduced from £21.5m last year to £17.2m for 1975-76. Of the 104 local education authorities in England and Wales, 12 have decided not to use any of their allocation for this year and 12 have applied for a reduced allocation. Less than half of the 70,000 new places set as a target in the 1972 White Paper are now expected to be available in 1982.

Given current stringency, local education authorities should provide nursery facilities in classrooms left vacant because of the falling birthrate, the campaign says. To assist expansion, it should earmark part of the rate support grant for nursery education.

But there must be a rapid increase in provision of all pre-school facilities, with national targets set by the Department of Education and Science.

Higher fees urged for overseas students

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

Thousands of overseas students in Britain should be charged much higher fees; at present they were paying "peanuts" when the full cost of their education to this country was considered, Dr Keith Hampson, MP, secretary of the Conservative backbench education committee, said yesterday.

The proportion of foreign students in some university departments had reached ridiculous levels. The rate of increase in both universities and polytechnics had got out of hand.

Speaking at a meeting in Leicester, he said: "At Manchester Institute of Science and Technology the proportion of postgraduate overseas students has risen from 41 per cent to 47 per cent. In 1970 the proportion was 32 per cent.

"It is much the same tale throughout the country. As a proportion of the whole student population, overseas students have risen from 50 per cent to 57 per cent. Some of our most famous professors and some of our most expensive departments of higher education are educating considerably more overseas students than British students."

In 1971 two thirds of the civil engineering postgraduates at the University of Manchester Institute of Technology were British; only a quarter were today. There was a similar trend at Imperial College London.

"It is a terrible indictment of our educational system that there is such a falling off of interest among British students in these key fields of engineering, technology and applied sciences", he said. "If our qualifications are so prized and there is such a demand, then more should be charged."

The tuition fees for foreign students, which were increased by £70 in September to £320 a year, were woefully inadequate. More and more overseas students were studying as postgraduates where the economic cost of some courses was as much as £5,000 a year.

The Department of Education and Science said yesterday that Dr Hampson's estimate that more than half the students in Britain came from overseas was an exaggeration. In 1973-74 there were about 95,000 overseas students in a total roll of 544,000 students in higher education in the United Kingdom, and another 204,000 doing non-degree work at colleges of further education. That did not include another three million students on part-time courses or attending evening classes

Good demand in contemporary art sale

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Sotheby Parke Bernet in New York sold three fifths of their important postwar and contemporary art on Thursday night out of a knockdown total of £481,267. That is not too bad for a contemporary sale, where auctioneers always have difficulty matching the prices charged by artists' dealers; but it included many works sold below estimate.

The top price was $85,000 (£40,669) (estimate $90,000-$120,000) for Robert Rauschenberg's "Retroactive II" of 1964. The same estimate had been put on Richard Lindner's "No" of 1966, which was bought in at $65,000 (£31,707).

In London yesterday bidding on Victorian paintings at Christie's proved much stronger than last season. An attractive, unfinished oil sketch of "Queen Victoria on Horseback", by Edwin Landseer, went to a private collector at £10,972.50 inclusive of premium, (estimate £3,000-£5,000).

A charming genre scene with children at play, entitled "The Young Photographers", by Frederick Daniel Hardy, made £9,240 (estimate £1,500-£2,500). The painting is dated 1862 and the price is above expectations for that type of oil. Leggatt paid £4,620 (estimate £2,000-£3,000) for an oil sketch by Landseer, "A Rainy Day in the Highlands".

On Thursday Christie's held two sales in Canada: one of Eskimo art, the second of pictures, at which the top price was $28,000 (£12,962) for "A Lake in Labrador", of 1930, by Alexander Young Jackson.

Sotheby's Belgravia yesterday held a two-session sale of photographic material, totalling £42,471, with less than a tenth unsold. The bidding was selective.

The top price was paid by the American collector, Sam Wagstaff, £5,280 including premium (estimate £600-£1,200), for a group of 60 photographs from the 1870s by the American Timothy H. O'Sullivan. The National Portrait Gallery acquired an album of the Royal Family and household at Balmoral, 27 photographs, from the 1850s and 1860s. The price was £451 (estimate £50-£100).

Sotheby's furniture sale in Bond Street yesterday totalled £21,674. In Amsterdam the night before Sotheby Mak van Waay sold modern prints for a total of £38,321, recording an unsold percentage of 0.9. The top price was 14,500 guilders (£3,086, including 16 per cent buyers' premium) for a lithograph of 1943 by M. C. Escher entitled "Reptielen".

George V stamps: An unused Tête-bêche pair of King George V 1d bright scarlet stamps, 1912-22, was bought for £3,200 against an estimate of £2,400 by W. E. Lea Ltd, at Stanley Gibbons' two-day auction of Great Britain postage stamps.

The last time that pair was offered for sale at auction was in November, 1966, when it realized £200. It will be on show at the British Philatelic Exhibition at Seymour Hall, London, next week.



Part of a photograph of John Brown and Queen Victoria, included in an album taken at Balmoral in the 1850s and 1860s, now acquired by the National Portrait Gallery.

Mr Wilson rejects 'corruption' inquiry call

By a Staff Reporter

The Prime Minister has rejected a request from a council in the north-east of England to set up a judicial inquiry into allegations of corruption in local government.

In a letter to Blyth Valley District Council, in Northumberland, Mr Wilson's private secretary said that the Prime Minister did not consider that it was for him to comment on the allegations.

"The question to be considered is whether they have gained such credence and have caused such widespread public concern as to have created 'something in the nature of a nationwide crisis of confidence' in the words of the Royal Commission on Tribunals of Inquiry, headed by Lord Justice Salmon," the letter continued.

"This is a strict standard to apply, but it is one which has been accepted by successive governments since the royal commission reported in 1966".

The council's request had been supported by the local Labour Party and the Blyth Valley branch of the National and Local Government Officers Association (NALGO). Mr Wilson's letter said that such tribunals could cause unwarranted anxiety, distress and injury to quite innocent people caught up in the issue.

The Prime Minister's refusal to set up a judicial tribunal into allegations of corruption confirms the similar refusal more than a year ago by the Labour Party's national executive to allow a party inquiry.

That request came from the northern regional council of the Labour Party. But last summer the executive published the report of a committee set up to investigate the conduct of Labour members of local councils.

College staff seek end to trust's role

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

Tutorial staff at Fircroft College, Birmingham, said yesterday in a statement to the public inquiry into the college's affairs that in future the Department of Education and Science or a consortium of local authorities should administer and finance the college.

Speaking as members of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, they called for the withdrawal of the Fircroft Trust from all its interests in the college, which is a residential one for adult education. They said a reconstituted governing body should include trade union representatives, staff and students. At present there was a predominance of the Cadbury family among the trustees.

The college, which was founded in 1909 by George Cadbury, has stopped its one-year residential adult courses on the ground that trade union students were ungovernable.

The inquiry has been told that earlier in the year an activist group called for changes in the education system and excluded Mr A. J. Corfield, the principal, from the teaching programme.

Mr Trevor Blackwell, an English and psychology tutor, said in evidence that although more than 90 per cent of the college's income came from the Department of Education and Science and local authority grants, it was controlled by a private trust which was not answerable to any outside body. The last term had been an experiment in self-education, but the governors and trustees had treated it as rebellion.

Mr Robert Milson, history tutor, said his colleagues considered that the immediate cause of the college's difficulties over the past five years had been the conduct of Mr Corfield who was a former trade union education officer.

'Mr Stonehouse said he had to escape'

Mr Kenneth Harington, the magistrate hearing committal proceedings against John Stonehouse, the MP, and Mrs Sheila Buckley, was told yesterday of an interview with Mr Stonehouse by an inspector in the Federal Australian Police.

During the interview, Det Inspector John Sullivan said at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, Westminster, Mr Stonehouse spoke of a "great deal of business and political pressure" and also "blackmail by certain individuals".

Mr Stonehouse, Labour MP for Walsall North, faces 23 charges, including theft, conspiracy and fraud, and Mrs Buckley faces six charges.

At the start of yesterday's hearing Mr Gerald Gordon, for the defence of Mrs Buckley, drew attention to an inaccuracy in some reports of the letters read to the court on Thursday.

A sentence in the first letter was reported as: "They suspect me of murder." It should have been: "They suspect B of murder because of insurance."

Mr Sullivan said Mr Stonehouse admitted during the interview that he used a passport in the name of Markham to get into Australia and that he obtained the passport by presenting a birth certificate in that name to the Passport Office in London.

He obtained the birth certificate by application to Somerset House after finding Mr Markham was dead by making inquiries at hospitals about persons in his age group who had died.

Mr Stonehouse was asked: "Do you appreciate that you entered Australia by using a passport which had been obtained by false representation?", and Mr Stonehouse replied, "Yes".

Asked why he obtained the passport in the name of Markham, Mr Stonehouse allegedly told the inspector: "It was my wish to establish a new identity and to come to Australia in that name."

Asked why, Mr Stonehouse replied: "I was subjected to a great deal of business and political pressure in England and I was also subject to blackmail by certain individuals. I felt I had to escape from them."

Asked what he meant by "blackmail", Mr Stonehouse said:

I helped to establish a bank at the invitation of the Bengali community. This was just after Bangladesh had emerged as a country. I had no wish for personal gain but I accepted the position as unpaid chairman to get the bank established.

However, before the issue of shares a London newspaper, *The Sunday Times*, published an article which was damaging. That caused the issue of shares to be not as successful as we had hoped.

In order to save the institution, I had to put all my personal resources into it in the form of shares. Subsequently, in the last year in England there has been a financial crisis and the smaller banks have collapsed.

Our institution was no exception. It did not collapse because certain individuals took advantage of my position in the political world to put me under extreme pressure.

I felt it would be much better for my colleagues if I removed myself from the scene so that they would be spared embarrassment.

Mr Stonehouse then told the inspector how he went to Miami to stage his disappearance and assume the identity of Markham, eventually arriving in Australia.

Mr Stonehouse was alleged to have admitted during the interview that he obtained a birth certificate in the name of Mildoon in the same way as the Markham one.

Mr Sullivan also confirmed that Mr Stonehouse had sent a telegram to the Prime Minister, either on the night of his arrest or the morning after, saying: "I have had a breakdown. Apologies to all concerned for trouble caused. Thanks for your statement denying allegations of Czech spying, which denial is correct".

The hearing continues on Monday.

...ssels in ...oil ...ercise

...Reporter

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Denial of left militancy in polytechnic's troubles

By Our Education Correspondent

Troubles at the Polytechnic of the South Bank, London, were not caused by a group of militant left-wing lecturers, the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions said yesterday. Mr Tom Jones, association senior liaison officer, said it was ridiculous to compare the situation there with events at the Polytechnic of North London.

He said that last year 60 or 70 members of his association had walked out of the polytechnic's Westminster College site because there was an intolerable atmosphere. "Some were left-wingers no doubt, but there were also right-wingers and some very senior lecturers. If one lecturer was a communist there was another who described himself as a Powellite Conservative", Mr Jones said.

He was replying to criticisms of his association's part in the dispute, made by the Association of Polytechnic Lecturers, the much smaller rival union.

Earlier this year a tribunal set up by the polytechnic dismissed all 13 charges, apart from a third of one complaint, against Mrs Lilian Geach, former acting head of business studies, now course director in the department.

Mrs Geach said yesterday that she had no confidence in a working party which had recently been set up to keep a watch on the future running of her department. Three out of six members were ATTI representatives. Not one member, including the director and chairman of the governors, was sympathetic to her or to colleagues who thought along similar lines.

Davis protest at top of Monument

Three members of the Free George Davis campaign chained themselves to railings at the top of the Monument in London and threw away the keys yesterday.

Mrs Rose Davis, wife of Mr Davis, who is serving 20 years for armed robbery, Mr Martin Walker and Miss Beverly Chambers lit smoke bombs and threw leaflets until police removed them.

Police chief told not to buy more Volvos

Lincolnshire councillors yesterday stopped their police chief from buying Swedish Volvo patrol cars to replace those in use in the county force because it was "an important national matter".

The Chief Constable, Mr Lawrence Byford, told the police committee that 25 Volvos bought in 1971 had proved the most reliable and economical of all the various cars used in that work. He recommended that they keep at least 25 Volvos, the only foreign cars in the 274-vehicle fleet.

But a group of councillors, led by Dr David Gutteridge, chairman of the finance committee, said the Volvo had been compared unfairly on economical grounds with bigger and faster Triumphs and Rovers.

British Airways challenges off-peak fares concession

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

It will be cheaper to fly from Gatwick airport, London, on the domestic trunk routes at off-peak times than from Heathrow because of a decision by the Civil Aviation Authority yesterday.

Single fares from November 1 will be £23 from both London airports at peak times, but off-peak fares will be £21 at Gatwick.

British Airways said last night that they will appeal against the CAA decision, which would make fares higher than was right at present, and which discriminated against passengers using Heathrow.

British Caledonian, the independent airline, countered by stating that BA had recently said they would lose more than £2.8m this year and £7m next year on domestic routes. Yet they were claiming that fare increases decided by the CAA were too high.

"It appears that they are intent on scoring public relations points, while throwing good public money after bad", British Caledonian said.

The CAA decision favours British Caledonian, which operates out of Gatwick, against British Airways, whose main base is at Heathrow. The Gatwick discount fare may slow down the increase in passenger numbers which is being attracted by BA's walk-on shuttle service between London and Glasgow.

The CAA said yesterday that the differential was designed to secure a modest shift in the balance of traffic between Heathrow and Gatwick.

Increases in fares allowed by the CAA will add £4 to the single fare on the domestic trunk routes between London and Glasgow, Edinburgh and Belfast, and will put up the price of a single first-class ticket from £28.50 to £34.

But the CAA have also allowed the introduction of a cheap "instant purchase" fare asked for by British Caledonian between Gatwick and Edinburgh and Glasgow at weekends. If seats are available when intending passengers arrive at the airport, they will be able to buy a return ticket for £25.

Both the main British airlines have indicated that they will be seeking further increases on domestic routes from April 1. The CAA said yesterday that the logic in allowing the present series of rises was simple. "Domestic air fares need urgently to rise, in real terms, if the services themselves, now mostly operated at heavy loss, are to survive."

Man cleared in 'Ginger' Marks murder trial

Because of insufficient evidence of identification, one of four men accused of the murder 10 years ago of Thomas Albert "Ginger" Marks, an East End car dealer, was acquitted at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Ronald Everett, aged 44, a driver, of Woodstock Road, Harold Wood, Romford, London, who had pleaded not guilty to involvement in the alleged murder, was discharged by Mr Justice Donaldson.

Mr Jeremy Hutchinson, QC, his counsel, had told the judge and jury that evidence of identification against his client was unsatisfactory. The prosecution, led by Mr John Mathew, accepted his submission.

Correction

It was incorrectly stated in *The Times* on Saturday, October 18 (page 1) that the 43 diocesan bishops of the Church of England had declined a rise in salary of £300. Last April the Church Commissioners raised the basic stipend of a diocesan bishop by £300 to £4,585. Some bishops then declined to take their entitlement in full. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Coggan, disclosed during a radio interview last week that he too had asked for his stipend to be reduced below his full entitlement, which is current: £9,420.

British Rail bans 500 schoolchildren

From Our Correspondent
Glasgow

More than 500 schoolchildren have been banned from rail travel between the Clyde coast stations of Balloch and Dalreoch because of what a British Rail spokesman in Glasgow last night described as a "constant wave of vandalism and hooliganism by pupils travelling on the morning service since the start of the present school session".

It is believed that this is the first time British Rail has taken such action against individual schools. Railway trade unions announced that from next Monday they will refuse to carry passengers on certain morning, lunchtime, and afternoon services between those two stations. Regular travellers will be taken by bus.

The children are from the Notre Dame High School and St Patrick's High School in Dalreoch. They will not be allowed to travel on any other services.

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WEST EUROPE

Portuguese security forces placed on alert amid rumours of coup plans by both right and left

From Michael Knipe
Lisbon, Oct 24

Copcon, the security command of the Portuguese armed forces, ordered extensive precautionary measures today in the face of spreading fears of coup attempts by both right and left-wing elements.

Although life went on normally for most people, the armed forces were placed on the alert, roadblocks were put up throughout the country and armoured vehicles were deployed strategically in and around the northern city of Oporto.

That was to guard against any breakdown of order resulting from an anti-government demonstration being staged in in Oporto tonight by dissident left-wing military elements and their civilian supporters.

The military measures were taken after seven relatively ineffective bomb explosions early today. The blasts, which caused no casualties, were directed at left-wing targets. Five went off under the empty cars of left-wing naval officers.

Early today General Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, the commander of Copcon, called a meeting of Lisbon's military commanders, which, according to a Copcon spokesman, was "in connexion with extreme right-wing bombings in the capital, unconfirmed reports about the actions of former secret service agents in the north, armed gypsies in the centre and speculation about a possible coup in the south".

In Oporto the armoured vehicles would, according to an army spokesman, "be ready to intervene if there is any threat to public order".

The threat was expected from tonight's meeting at a left-wing artillery barracks to protest at what the organizers regard as the failure of General Carlos Fabiao, the army's Chief of Staff, to fulfil his promise to reopen a military driving school which was closed three weeks ago because of its insubordination.

In accordance with the policy of military leaders of avoiding violent repression of dissent, Colonel Gabriel Teixeira, Chief of Staff of the Northern Command, described tonight's demonstration as illegal and intolerable, but said there were no plans to prevent it.

Expectations of coup attempts have been spread by pronouncements of military leaders. General Fabiao said earlier this week that military indiscipline might result in his troops "disintegrating before an attack by a well organized right-wing group." He dismissed the prospect of a left-wing coup attempt "because the left would only lose".

Today's military alert came as an amnesty proclaimed by the President to allow illegal arms to be handed in came to an end. Only a few weapons have apparently been surrendered.

One extreme left-wing group, the Revolutionary Brigades, has declared its intention of going underground, "to fight a life or death struggle".

Senhora Isobel do Carmo, the leader of the brigades, said: "The brigades are ready to fight if necessary the reactionary violence which the bourgeoisie is preparing to unleash on the working classes. Today more than ever the conditions exist for the coordination of our activities with the violent actions of the masses."

Meanwhile the Socialist Party has accused the Communist Party of spreading anarchy and provoking the risk of an armed conflict by its "adventurist policies".

In Lisbon last night thousands of communists and extreme left demonstrators demanded a more left-wing government. Many of them waved photographs of General Vasco Gonçalves, the former pro-communist Prime Minister, and called for his return.

The stormy road to independence

Hatred of factions in Surinam upsets Dutch

From Sue Masterman
The Hague, Oct 24

The Dutch second chamber today voted 106 to five in favour of breaking the 308 year old ties with Surinam, the former Dutch Guiana, thus opening the way to independence for the colony later this year.

Parliament rejected attempts by an opposition party to restrict the granting of Dutch nationality to the 120,000 or more born in Surinam, but now living in Holland and also rejected proposals to restrict the categories of relatives who can join their families in Holland after independence.

Members of the Surinam Parliament who had been invited to take part in the debate illustrated only too clearly the hatred between the ethnic groups in Surinam, each represented by their own political party.

Hindu, Javan, South American Indian and Negro parliamentarians spoke of the fear of a Creole reign of terror after independence. They pointed frequently to what happened in Guyana, formerly British Guiana.

Creole parliamentarians, members of the present government party, denied that their intentions were other than in the interest of the nation as a whole, but the Dutch second chamber resounded to some of the most unparliamentary language ever to be tolerated within its walls.

Holland has promised Surinam 3,500 million guilders (about £700m) development aid over the next ten years, but Dr Jan Pronk, Minister for Development Aid, warned Surinam that it would be forthcoming only if it was used to help raise the living standard of the majority of the population, and to help first those whose need was most urgent.

The historic debate closed with quotations from Surinam poets read by the Dutch chairman of the chamber, Dr Anne Vondeling: "A people who can raise so many poets must be able to survive", he said.

In reply the delegates from Surinam, some of whom had waited for hours to speak, stood and sang their country's national anthem.

During the debate which began on Tuesday the 15 members of the Surinam Parliament treated the chamber to an unprecedented exchange of insults between themselves, Mr Henk Arron, their Prime Minister, and W. van Her, their Minister Plenipentiary at The Hague.

The delegation comprised of eight members of Mr Arron's national Creole Party and seven Opposition members. Both sides had chosen their own group and travelled independently. The Upper House will debate the Bill next week.

Meanwhile, a flood of Surinam immigrants continues to pour unrestricted into Holland. One Opposition party has tried unsuccessfully to limit permanent residence to those who have lived in Holland since 1971.

Up to 3,000 a week are arriving, and after independence the parents, brothers and sisters, husbands or wives, children, grandparents, nephews and nieces and "other dependants" may follow.

Several local councils have complained to the Government that they are being confronted with problems with which they cannot cope, as it opens old hospitals, army barracks, disused hotels and holiday camps in an attempt to house the immigrants.

In view of the conflict between the Creole Government minority and the Hindu parliamentary majority which was on display in Holland's own Parliament this week, most Dutch parties agree that it is not surprising that many of Surinam's inhabitants have opted for security in the chilly climate of Northern Europe rather than tropical insecurity in South America.

French MPs vote for 50% tax on pornography

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Oct 24

The profits from pornographic films will be taxed at the rate of 50 per cent, the National Assembly decided last night by voting an amendment against the wishes of M Fourcade, the Finance Minister.

He had insisted that taxation on pornographic films, which in the past six months have flooded the country and produced indignant reactions from all quarters, should be limited to value added tax of 33 per cent, the maximum rate provided for in the Budget Bill.

The 50 per cent rate will also apply, without any deductions for professional expenses, to the remuneration and other perquisites of authors, composers, script writers, producers, and actors of pornographic films.

The increased VAT rate will apply to all "pornographic, perverse or violent publications and performances". It will be up to the Minister of Culture, whose liberalism in these matters is the subject of sharp criticism in the government majority, and to the Minister of the Interior to decide which performances and publications are to be taxed at the higher rate.

The amendment gave rise to a lively discussion. M Josselin, a Socialist deputy, asked: "Is the aim of the state to enrich itself on the supposed vices of the population? If that is so, why not allow the sale of drugs with a good dose of VAT, which would enable the state to balance its budget."

For M Ralite, a Communist, the relevant section of the Budget amounted to a kind of "state procuring" by legalizing pornography through taxation.

Criticism of government permissiveness was just as vocal from its own majority. M Claudius Petit, a Reformer, expressed his dislike of solving moral problems by money. "This runs the risk of giving a good conscience to pornographers. The Government must have the courage to ban pornographic films.

M Vivien, a Gaullist, said that the whole system of state aid to the film industry had to be reviewed. Brandishing at the rostrum a copy of the news magazine *L'Express* with an illustration from the film *Histoire d'O*, he said that this magazine which obtained government aid, had published indecent photographs.

The Assembly once again rejected an amendment allowing football pools. This is a hardy annual, introduced this time by M Neuwirth, a Gaullist, to help out small football clubs. "At the time when the creation of a national lotto game is announced, of which the moral justification is not obvious, it makes sense to organize pools solely to encourage sport", he said.

M Flornoy, another Gaullist, expressed surprise that someone still tried to resurrect "this monster of gambling on sport".

Elysée puts in word for Chile's prisoners

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 24

President Giscard d'Estaing had the courage of his liberalism today. When receiving the letters of credence of the new Chilean Ambassador, Señor Jorge Errazuriz Echenique, at the Elysée Palace this morning, he emphasized that he wished for the liberation of political prisoners in Chile.

The ambassador, in his address to the President, had said he knew "what strong feeling the events in Chile two years ago had provoked among the French people. No doubt, in their generosity, they would be more aware of the myth which had been built up concerning Chile than of reality. It has not, however, been possible to emerge quickly from an abyss as deep as the one into which we Chileans had sunk.

"Chile dominated by a minority, was torn apart and ruined in the name of a foreign ideology. As a former parliamentarian, former president of a political party, former professor of law, I am in the position to assure you that Chile will return to normal as soon as circumstances permit, and the rules of non-intervention are respected towards it."

The President replied that the ambassador "will be observing a people who, because they feel deep affinities with the Chilean people, react to the events and decisions of your country. It will be up to you to understand France, which you have called upon to witness your desire for appeasement, will not respond to your expectations unless intentions are translated into facts, and unless, particularly, political prisoners recover their freedom."

To the new South African Ambassador, Mr Luis Pienaard, M Giscard d'Estaing looked to "the wisdom of governments" to create a peaceful evolution in South Africa, and as a result, a rapprochement of their two nations.

"I strongly hope this evolution will take place and am prepared to help promote it to the extent of my powers."

President Giscard dines with a gamekeeper

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 24

President Giscard d'Estaing had dinner last night with a gamekeeper and his wife at their home in the village of Grossoeuvre, west of Paris. He arrived just before 9 pm, driving his own car, with Mme Giscard d'Estaing.

The gamekeeper's other guests were four of his sons, three of them carpenters and one a plumber, three farming couples from the area, and the mayor.

In front of an open log fire, the party ate roast beef and potatoes in their jackets, cooked in the hearth, and a tart. The conversation turned on the problems of artisans and shopkeepers, as well as on farming and hunting. It was nearly midnight when the President took to the road back to Paris.

This is the fifth dinner in an ordinary home that the President and his wife have had since the beginning of the year. Thousands of invitations have poured into the Elysée Palace since M Giscard d'Estaing said he would like to share a meal with families from all walks of life.

Bishops choose moderate as leader in France

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 24

The Archbishop of Marseilles, Mgr Roger Etchegaray, was elected for three years president of the Assembly of French Bishops at a meeting in Lourdes today. He succeeds Cardinal François Marty.

Mgr Etchegaray, a Basque, is a middle-of-the-road prelate who shrinks from the extremes of both innovation and conservatism. He was secretary-general of the liaison committee of bishops' conferences in 1966 and is president of the European Bishops' Conference.

Foreign Office denies change on energy talks

The Foreign Office said yesterday that a report that Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, had told the European Community that he was ready to drop his demand for separate representation for Britain at the forthcoming conference on energy and raw materials was untrue.

In fact, Mr Callaghan has made it clear both in the EEC's Council of Ministers and to the individual member states that the British wish is for separate representation at the conference, and this still remains the position.

Further talks to be held on fishing limits

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain and Iceland decided to continue their discussions on fishing limits when the ministerial meeting ended in London yesterday, in the hope of reaching a new agreement by November 19.

Iceland made no specific proposals on the size of the British catch, according to Mr Agustsson, the Icelandic Foreign Minister. Instead the two sides agreed that their scientists should meet in Reykjavik, to study a report on stocks and conservation. Another ministerial meeting will then follow.

Mr Agustsson said the report argued that the present total catch in Icelandic waters of 340,000 to 360,000 tons of cod a year should be reduced to 230,000 tons. Asked if he was going to suggest a similar reduction of about a third in the British authorized catch of 130,000 tons, he replied: "It's an idea."

Mr Hattersley, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said there were some differences in interpreting the report's findings. If no agreement was reached by November 19, the British Government would "feel it right to 'stop the clock' and behave as if the present agreement is still running", provided talks were still in progress.

Mr Agustsson said however: "We have no intention of extending the present agreement with Britain. If we don't have a new agreement by then, we shall try to enforce our new regulations."

Centre for contacts between Europe and Third World

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Oct 24

A new forum, where representatives of European industry and of the developing countries can discuss economic ventures, was launched in Brussels today.

The European Centre for International Trade (Ceci) is designed to act as a permanent clearing house for information and as a centre to bring together the planners of the Third World with the practical experience of industrialized Europe.

Its membership consists of 13 European companies, including Fiat, Dunlop and IRI, the Italian state holding company. Seventeen developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America are affiliated either as active members or observers. They include Brazil, Hongkong, Venezuela, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Mexico and Malaysia.

At a press conference tonight after the centre's first working session, M Olivier Giscard d'Estaing, the chairman, who is the younger brother of the French President, said that the organization was already examining some 15 projects submitted.

Prentice plea for more aid to poor

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Prentice, the Minister for Overseas Development, made a strong call to the Western world last night for more help for the poorest nations of the world.

Speaking at a London meeting, he said it was necessary to look beyond the formal relations established by aid agreements. "We must constantly remind ourselves that two thirds of the world's people live in what we have come to call the Third World—the developing countries where poverty is stark.

"Something like a thousand million of these inhabitants of our planet suffer malnutrition, are under-fed or badly fed. I cannot escape the view that the priority for Britain's assistance must be to these desperately poorest of the poor."

Mr Prenice said he was concerned with the "dualism" which existed not only between the rich countries and the poor, keeping the rich on the path of greater riches and the poor condemned to almost permanent poverty, but the same "dualism" which seemed to be building up in the developing world itself.

There were the somewhat "better offs" of the developing nations on the one hand, and the really struggling countries on the other. To apply this view in practice meant, in effect, a change of emphasis in Britain's aid policies.

But Britain could not go it alone. The Western world as a whole had to realize that these issues lay at the root of the hopes for a more prosperous and untroubled world.

The EEC, the minister added, had not yet agreed on the contribution it was to make to the new, and all-important, International Fund for Agricultural Development.

First step by Bonn to bar extremists from state jobs

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, Oct 24

A Bill to exclude political extremists from the West German public service was passed on first reading with a comfortable majority of 52 in the Bundestag today.

But the differences between Government and Opposition on the issue, which has been a political "hot potato" for six years, remain as deep as ever. The Bill is likely to be rejected by the Bundesrat (Upper House), where the Opposition has a majority of one.

The underlying principle in the proposed law is to make commitment to "free, democratic order" a *sine qua non* for any candidate for employment in the federal or state civil services.

The Christian Democrat opposition rejects the Bill because it does not simply accept membership of an extreme party as ground for suspicion that a candidate is anti-democratic. It requires that each case where suspicion arises be investigated individually. The candidate has the right to reply to evidence before a decision is taken, and only evidence of the kind acceptable to a court of law is to be deemed valid.

There is much concern outside Parliament, not only on the far left but also among liberals, that the proposed law could none the less mark the start of a witch-hunt.

Another objection is that a rejected candidate for the public service might have trouble elsewhere if other potential employers heard as would be likely, that they had been turned down.

There are also many misgivings abot the nature of the investigations to be undertaken into politically suspect candidates and the use that could be made of the resulting information. Some critics have spoken of an Orwellian thought police.

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29-nation call to protect old buildings

From John Young
Amsterdam, Oct 24

Twenty-nine nations from East and West Europe today issued a joint declaration calling for strengthened legislative and administrative measures to protect historic cities, towns and buildings. It urged governments to give adequate financial assistance to local authorities and to grant financial support and fiscal relief to private owners.

The declaration, adopted in the presence of the Duke of Edinburgh and Queen Juliana of The Netherlands at the conclusion of a four-day conference on European Architectural Heritage Year, said: "Apart from its priceless cultural value, Europe's architectural heritage gives to her peoples the consciousness of their common history and common future.

"Since these treasures are the joint possession of all the peoples of Europe, they have a joint responsibility to protect them against the growing dangers with which they are threatened—neglect and decay, deliberate demolition, incongruous new construction and excessive traffic."

It said architectural conservation must be considered not as a marginal issue but as an important objective of town and country planning. Local authorities had a special responsibility in this and should assist each other by exchanging ideas and information.

Rehabilitation should be carried out to ensure that, so far as possible, there was no big change in the social composition of the residents, the declaration added. Authorities should intervene to avoid the laws of the market having free play and forcing out inhabitants unable to pay increased rents.

"Historical continuity must be preserved in the environment if we are to maintain or create surroundings which enable individuals to find their identity and feel secure despite abrupt social changes", it stated. The conservation of ancient buildings also helped to economize resources and combat waste, while rehabilitation helped to check encroachment on agricultural land and to diminish movements of population.

Science report

Astronomy: Brightest X-ray star

Astronomers at Leicester University who earlier this year were astonished to observe the dramatic brightening of a distant X-ray star now report how their latest measurements may be used to explain that unprecedented phenomenon. An X-ray-emitting star has been seen to flare up before, but nothing like as violently as this one, named A0620—00. Within 10 days, A0620—00, which was detected by the satellites Ariel V and SAS-3, brightened by a factor of 6,000 to become at least 10 times as luminous (in X-rays) as anything else in the sky.

On the occasion of the earlier X-ray flare astronomers were not properly equipped to follow up the observation in detail. But this time the approximate position of the star was rapidly communicated to other astronomers. They were able to train their telescopes on it and make further measurements. Some of those have now been brought to bear on the question of exactly what the X-ray source might be.

Stars that brighten suddenly are known as novae. The most popular theory of novae is that they are "binary systems"; two stars locked in orbit about each other. The flare occurs when material from one star is sucked into the other by gravity. The accelerating particles collide with each other, emitting radiation. The radiation is usually in the visible spectrum. The fact that A0620—00 emits X-rays has important implications for the nature of the stars involved.

X-rays are very much more energetic than visible radiation. That means that the gravitational field in an X-ray nova must be much stronger than in an ordinary one. Astronomers believe that may imply that one of the two stars is a neutron star. Those stars are very dense and could have gravitational fields strong enough to account for the emission of X-rays.

Following on the discovery of the X-ray source, two American astronomers, Dr Boley and Dr Wolfson, made a successful search with an ordinary telescope for the companion star. They were able to identify in the same patch of sky a star emitting visible radiation that had brightened significantly since it was last surveyed. It is now accepted that that star is part of the X-ray source.

Further measurements seem to indicate that the nova is more than 9,000 light years away, which means it must be a very bright object indeed. At that distance the brightness is consistent with the neutron star theory. If the nova were still farther away, it would be necessary to invoke the existence of a black hole—a star so massive that it has collapsed under its own gravitational force.

By Nature-Times News Service

Source: *Nature*, October 23 (2357, 657-660: 1975)

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Bargees of Belgium end strike

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Oct 24

Belgium's 9,000 bargees today began to dismantle the barricades of barges which have been blocking the country's inland waterways for the past two months.

This followed the signing of an agreement last night between the Government, the bargees and freight company officials bringing the eight-week long strike to an end.

Under the terms of the agreement, which provides better living and working conditions, bargees will be guaranteed minimum freight rates and a rotation system for loads, the main sticking points during the long negotiations.

At one stage last month it looked as though the strike might peter out when the Government announced its intention of requisitioning all barges necessary to provide the nation with vital supplies. But foreign sympathizers prevented officials from commandeering Belgian boats.

The first sign of a breakthrough in negotiations came last week when Mr Jos Chabert, the Minister of Transport, attended a meeting of European Community transport ministers.

The French, who had to sanction any minimum price and rotation system if it was to operate effectively, acceded to Mr Chabert's request. Subsequently, the Dutch, too, have reacted sympathetically to the introduction of the Belgian scheme.

OVERSEAS

Chances of federal aid for New York recede

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Oct 24

Hopes of Congressional action to assist New York City are now receding. The Senate's banking, housing and urban affairs committee remaining deadlocked over whether or not even to submit a Bill for debate by the full Senate. Senator Jacob Javits, the Republican from New York, reflected a widespread view today by saying simply that the "situation is grim".

The latest setback for those who favour federal assistance to New York City before the city goes into default, came from Dr Arthur Burns, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. He told congressmen last night that he still opposes federal help. Earlier this week he had announced that he is reviewing his position.

Dr Burns is widely respected in Congress and had he changed his mind and spoken in favour of federal assistance, many congressmen would have been deeply impressed. Now the situation seems virtually hopeless, unless President Ford changes his mind and urges Congress to act. Without such presidential action it seems almost certain that New York City will default on its debts in December.

It now appears that seven of the 13 members of the Senate banking committee oppose aid to New York City, but the situation in this committee is fluid and the chairman, Senator William Proxmire, is trying as best he can to get a Bill drafted.

All five Republican members of the committee oppose aid and in addition, Senator Robert Morgan, a conservative Democrat from North Carolina, sides with them.

It looks as if Senator Adlai Stevenson, Democrat from Illinois, opposes assistance on the basis that there is still more New York can do to help itself, but he may swing towards support for an extremely tough Bill. The committee has now postponed any action until Tuesday.

The views of Dr Burns, however, seem to reflect the view of the majority of congress. There are also indications they are not dissimilar those of President Ford.

Dr Burns told the subcommittee on economic stabilization the House banking committee that "While I take a serious view of the possible economic consequences of New York default than I did three months ago or even two weeks ago, I am not ready to recommend to the Congress that financial assistance to New York is now required in the nation's interest."

He gave the congressmen assurances that the Federal Reserve had devised contingency plans should the city default, which would ensure a stable and orderly financial environment. These would involve lending to banks amounts sufficient to help those banks that might have a temporary liquidity need, as well as providing funds for them to assist municipalities, manage securities dealers and other customers who become short of cash.

Because of these plans, Dr Burns argued that he believed the "damage stemming from default by New York" would probably be shortlived. It was clear that all his remarks were with regard alone to the financial consequences, not the social ones.

He put forward a number of arguments to support the view that aid to New York is against the best long-term interests of the country as a whole, since default does lead to some shortening of the domestic economic recovery.

Federal assistance could, it is argued, head off demands for aid from other municipalities; it could stop the funds from the capital market needed to finance the Government's own deficit; it would also produce a major increase in presence in local spending and taxing decisions.

Mr Rockefeller's change of heart on help comes under suspicious scrutiny

From Peter Strafford
New York, Oct 24

One of the more fascinating performances in the New York financial crisis is that of Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, himself a former governor of New York State and thought still to have his eyes on the White House. He is not in an easy situation, but he is showing himself characteristically quick on his feet.

For a long time he was careful not to step out of line with President Ford, who has consistently opposed federal help for the city. Mr Rockefeller even went out of his way to attack big-spending cities, particularly New York. But then he suddenly changed his tune, and announced that he thought Congress should vote aid, because otherwise the results would be catastrophic. Was this switch, it is asked, a devious ploy by the Administration to spread its appeal—as the *New Yorker* put it, "How about you being soft on New York, Nelson, and I'll keep on being the hard-liner?"; or was Mr Rockefeller acting on his own, in order both to protect his own weak points and advance his own cause?

There has been nothing much to support the first theory, apart from the fact that Mr Ford has given no public sign of irritation with Mr Rockefeller. There is, on the other hand, every reason for Mr Rockefeller to take a close interest in New York's troubles, because of his partial responsibility for them during his time as governor.

Mr Rockefeller was himself a big spender on state projects, and this has had its effect. Between March, 1963, and March, 1974, the state's debt rose from $1,970m to $13,370m, so that when the city's crisis began this spring there was much less money to spare for help.

He also did nothing to prevent dubious methods of raising money, and himself initiated a new one—the use of state bonds could be floated on a "moral obligation" basis rather than with the approval of the state voters.

This concept was developed with the help of Mr John Mitchell, then a hond lawyer and later of Watergate fame, but to the default in 1974 of the Urban Development Corporation, which was the beginning of New York's troubles.

The *New Yorker*, for one, is not letting Mr Rockefeller get away with all this. In its caustic issue it outlines the part he played in the past, and his ambiguous role in the present. It was Mr Rockefeller, it suggests, who contributed to the harsh reception which Mr Abe Beame, the mayor of New York, and Mr Hugh Carey, present state governor, got from Mr Ford in Washington last May.

Why then has he changed? The *New Yorker* suggests several possible reasons: the contrast between a more liberal attitude towards New York than Mr Rockefeller's own party has adopted by Mr Ford, the state's energy authority can raise hundreds of thousands of millions of dollars; the fact that leading New York State Republicans are critical of the Administration's stance; the fact that Mr John Connally, who is interested in the Republican nomination, has supported federal help.

The *New Yorker* concludes that Mr Ford has made it with any voters with a majority of the 250,000 who are registered in the Republican Michigan congressional district".

Moreover, political fortunes often undergo rapid changes, and the Republican convention is still almost 10 months away. It adds: "The explanation for any move by Nelson Rockefeller may seem complex, but it is taken for granted that he has a simple goal in mind, and then it becomes very simple."

Argentine police chief escapes in guerrilla ambush

Buenos Aires, Oct 24.—A group of guerrillas armed with automatic weapons ambushed the assistant chief of Argentina's federal police last night but were driven off by his escort, police said today.

Señor Horacio Rojas was driving through a residential district of Buenos Aires with an escort when a hand grenade tossed from an oncoming car knocked the lead motor cyclist outrider to the ground.

The guerrillas, waiting in four cars and a pick-up lorry, then opened fire with automatic weapons. Members of Señor Roja's escort leapt from their cars and returned fire, driving off the attackers.

Police estimated that at least 40 guerrillas were involved in the operation but did not identify which group they belonged to. The police statement made no mention of casualties except for the injured outrider.—UPI.

Miss Hearst to be seen by her own psychiatrist

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Oct 24

Judge Oliver Carter in San Francisco has agreed that Miss Patricia Hearst, the newspaper heiress, could receive treatment in prison from her own psychiatrist. The condition he set was that the psychiatrist could not give evidence in any court proceedings.

Treatment by the psychiatrist was opposed by the prosecution because they were afraid the defence might try to introduce such evidence. But Judge Carter agreed to the request after hearing that it was an emergency matter with the preparation of the defence and for her own well-being.

Miss Hearst has been examined by court-appointed psychiatrists to see whether she is fit to face cross-examination. Her request for bail, which is planned for November 3,

Chile cuts debt repayments

Santiago, Oct 24.—Señor Jorge Cauas, the Chilean Finance Minister, said his Government would pay Britain only 10 per cent of maturing debt—some £2m.

He said this was in accordance with an agreement last April with the Chilean creditor nations, at which Britain refused Chile could not get more favourable debt treatment than that of the majority of Chile's creditors.—Reuter.

...ster predicts ...ntacts ...ack Africa

...party's right-wing, has made it plain that he is not prepared to be rushed as the recent spate of detentions under the Terrorism Act testify.

The Defence Ministry today declined to comment on a claim by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in Luanda that a force of between 500 and 1,000 South African troops had advanced 150 miles into Angola from South-west Africa.

Informed military sources dismissed the claim as "utter nonsense" suggesting that the MPLA were using it to justify their mobilization of all men between the ages of 18 and 35. The men were needed to hold off the offensive being launched against the MPLA by the two rival African movements, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and Unita, rather than a fictitious attack from the south, the sources said.

South Africa has admitted two incursions by its troops across the Angola border. One was to protect the Ruacana hydro-electric scheme on the Cunene river. The other was last week as a reprisal to an attack by the South-west Africa People's Organization (Swapo) operating from inside Angola.

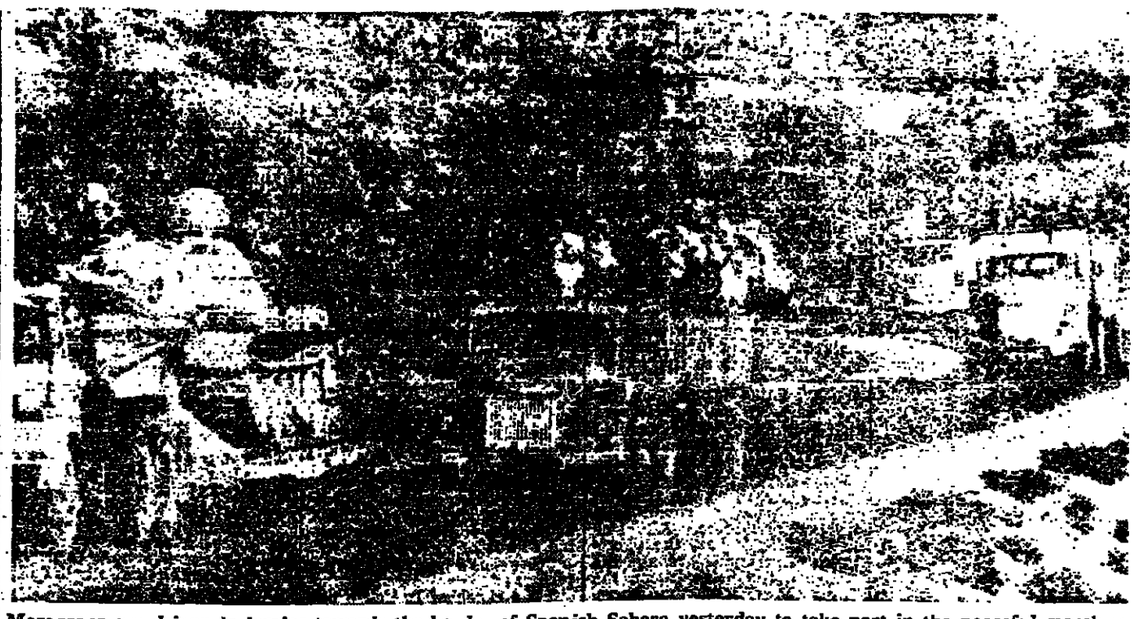
Luanda, Oct 24.—The Angolan Interior Ministry today ordered all foreign residents to report to the police within three days as the MPLA began a recruiting drive to repel what it termed an invasion from South Africa and Zaire.

The military wing of the MPLA said last night that the country was living through an emergency and called up men between 18 and 35 after a day of intense artillery duels north of Luanda, which it holds.

The MPLA said South African troops were advancing on the Huila provincial capital of Sa Da Bandeira, about 155 miles from South-West Africa. It added that Zaire forces were operating with foreign mercenaries north-east of Luanda.

The sound of distant artillery fire was heard for the second night running in Luanda last night and the MPLA said today an artillery battle was being fought at Porto Quipiri, about 25 miles north of the capital.

Today's summons from the Interior Ministry gave no indication of why foreigners living here should report to the police, who handle all immigration matters.—Reuter.



Moroccans are driven in lorries towards the border of Spanish Sahara yesterday to take part in the peaceful march on the colony inspired by King Hassan.

Moroccan minister in Spain for Sahara talks

From Ronald Emler
Marrakech, Oct 24

Diplomatic activity increased today in the dispute over the Spanish Sahara. Dr Ahmed Laraki, the Moroccan Foreign Minister, flew to Madrid for consultations with the Spanish Government.

Dr Laraki said that his mission was being undertaken in the spirit of this week's resolution of the United Nations Security Council which called for a continuing dialogue over the disputed Spanish colony and for restraint from all parties concerned. He refused to comment on reports circulating in Marrakech that agreement over the Spanish Sahara was imminent and that Spain was about to cede the territory to Morocco.

Earlier today Moroccan government sources again stated that King Hassan's "peaceful march" into the Spanish Sahara would take place despite political developments. However, the present timetable suggests that all the 350,000 marchers will not reach the border for at least another week.

Observers in Marrakech believe that the Moroccan Government may be slowing down the movement of convoys towards the border so that in the event of a diplomatic settlement to the dispute the march could become one of celebration rather than "liberation".

The marchers themselves are in no mood to be turned back without crossing the border. One minister said today: "How can we stop the people now?"

If Spain does cede what is effectively the last colony in Africa to Morocco it will cause a problem for Algeria, which also has a border with Spanish Sahara. The Algerian Government has been supporting the Polisario Front guerrillas who are seeking independence for the territory. Algeria earlier this week condemned King Hassan's planned march and unification with Morocco. Such has been the weight of support for the King's claim to the territory from both Arab and African states that Algeria may be forced to back down, leaving King Hassan with a much improved position in Morocco and increased standing in the Arab world.

Madrid: Dr Laraki arrived in Madrid today for what appears a final agreement with Spain for the handing over of Spanish Sahara to Morocco.

A Spanish official said: "After the United Nations let us down, there is no other alternative because Spain in no case would enter war with Morocco over the territory."

Sources in Madrid said that an important point in the negotiations would be the future of the Bu-Craa phosphate deposits into which Spain has invested 35,000m pesetas (£237m) which it wanted reimbursed by Morocco. An alternative, the sources said, would be to create a Spanish-Moroccan concern for jointly exploiting the deposits for a certain period.—AP.

Bamako: Colonel Moussa Traore, the Mali head of state, today appealed to King Hassan to exercise "restraint and moderation" over Spanish Sahara.—Agence France-Presse.

Algiers: The Polisario Front today denounced the planned Moroccan march as a revival of the Nazi theory of *Lebensraum*.—Reuter.

How Mr Mitchell returned to answer questions on Capitol Hill

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Oct 24

Mr John Mitchell returned to the Capitol today. Mr Nixon's Attorney-General gave evidence to a Senate committee investigating intelligence matters in the same ornate hall in which the Watergate affair was first exposed to the public on television two years ago.

Mr Mitchell has not changed. He has the same lawyer. Many of the same reporters were there. Senator Howard Baker, the Watergate committee's deputy chairman, is now deputy chairman of the committee on intelligence. It was quite like old times.

Mr Mitchell's evidence was also familiar. He denied that any of his subordinates or the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency had ever told him that mail was being opened. This seemed to conflict with what Mr Richard Helms, who was director of the CIA at the time, told the committee recently.

Mr Mitchell saw no inconsistency and flattened attempts by Senator Frank Church, chairman of the committee, and others to trap him into agreeing that there was a conflict of evidence.

"What other implication could you draw from what you have just said, than that Mr Helms was misleading you?" Mr Church asked.

"I wish the staff had drawn your attention to other sections of Mr Helms's testimony", Mr Mitchell replied. It showed, he said, that many other matters had been discussed at the meeting in 1971. "The last thing I would do is to characterize anyone's testimony", he added.

Senator Richard Schweiker failed to get much further. "The Postmaster General did not know that mail was being opened, and now you say that the Attorney General did not know that mail was being opened", he shouted. "What I want to know is who was running the Government?"

Mr Mitchell replied: "Do you mean the mail opening part or some other part?" A President could not control every detail of government. Security operations should be entrusted to responsible officials in the CIA and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, under guidelines laid down by the Executive, Congress and the courts.

Car used in kidnap of British consul found

Addis Ababa, Oct 24.—Police have found the car used yesterday to kidnap Mr Basil Burwood-Taylor, the British honorary consul in the northern Ethiopian city of Asmara, a British Embassy spokesman said today.

The car was tracked down late last night in Asmara, itself the capital of the province of Eritrea. The hunt for the missing consul was continuing.

Two men seized Mr Burwood-Taylor, who is 58, and drove him away in a car owned by the company for which the consul worked. The kidnappers were believed to be members of an Eritrean secessionist group.

The embassy spokesman said that Britain's new Ambassador to Ethiopia, Mr Derek Day, was expected to arrive here today, a day ahead of schedule because of the kidnapping. An Embassy official might be moved from the capital to Asmara to replace Mr Burwood-Taylor.—Reuter.

Fighting flares up in Beirut despite Army vigilance

Beirut, Oct 24.—Heavy fighting with rockets, mortars and machineguns flared in eastern Beirut late today a few hours after a contingent of Army troops moved into the capital to help restore order.

Police sources said 15 people were killed in fierce rocket and mortar duels between Christian rightist and Muslim neighbourhoods raising the casualty toll in the six-week civil war to more than 630 dead and 1,600 wounded.

Witnesses said five mortar shells landed near the internal security forces headquarters and another near the municipal court building in eastern Beirut. The radio warned citizens to remain indoors as shooting, sniper fire and kidnappings made most streets in the capital unsafe.

Before the fresh outbreak of hostilities, the Army moved troops into strategic parts of the city to bolster hard-pressed security forces trying to set up buffer zones between warring militiamen.

About 400 troops took up positions around government buildings and water and electricity plants as part of the security measures announced last night by Mr Camille Chamoun, the Interior Minister. A 24-hour curfew for areas of the capital hard hit by fighting was also announced but by this afternoon it had still to be put into effect. An 8 pm to 6 am curfew remained in force throughout the city.

Police sources said there had still been no progress in tracing the whereabouts of two American embassy officials kidnapped on Wednesday in a Muslim and Palestinian area.

The kidnappers have still to communicate with the authorities or the embassy and have not made their ransom demands, if any, known.

Mr Chamoun met Mr G. McMurtrie Godley, the United States Ambassador today. Asked by journalists if there had been any developments in the case, Mr Chamoun replied: "Until now, no."—UPI.

Olympics site men back to work

Montreal, Oct 24.—A Quebec court yesterday granted an injunction ordering some 3,500 strikers to return to work at the site of the 1976 Olympic Games. They later resumed work.

The injunction, issued at the request of the city of Montreal and two general contractors, required more than a dozen building unions to stop ordering or encouraging their members to take part in the illegal strike.

British ships hit

Auckland, Oct 24.—Five of the six British ships in port here were idle today, with crew members striking for better conditions and pay parity with their New Zealand colleagues.

Students riot

Lima, Oct 24.—Riot police fired tear gas bombs to disperse hundreds of student demonstrators in the centre of the Peruvian capital yesterday in the first serious street trouble here since a coup nearly two months ago.

Canberra civil servants asked to work without pay

Canberra, Oct 24.—Mr Gough Whitlam, the Australian Prime Minister, who is fighting an Opposition attempt to force a general election, tonight appealed to federal public servants to work without pay after the Government's funds dry up late next month.

He promised the 277,000 employees, whose support could be crucial if the Labour Government is to stay in power, that all salaries would eventually be paid.

His appeal came after the Opposition parties blocked Government budget bills to force the Government to resign.

Mr Whitlam said that when salary payments were suspended or curtailed the Government would seek to sustain essential services. "To this end, the Government would expect all its employees, to whom we have to look for the provision of so many vital services, to continue in employment and to work normally", he said.

It was Mr Whitlam's first intimation that he expected the crisis to continue beyond November.—Reuter.

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President Amin orders hospitals inquiry

Kampala, Oct 24.—President Amin has named a colonel of marines to head an inquiry into Uganda's health service, after a public outcry about hospital food and a drugs shortage.

The President made his own inspection tour of Mulago hospital here to taste the food, which he found "unfit". A Government statement quoted him as saying yesterday: "To my surprise, the taste of the food and vegetables was demoralizing."

It added that once, when the President had a headache, he had sent for medicine and none was available. He had wondered "if, as Head of State, I cannot get medicine, then what about the layman on the street".—Reuter.

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He said the decision in 1948 to create a Jewish state was one of the United Nation's finest moments which would have a much more lasting effect than the committee's decision about Zionism.

At a poorly attended ceremony at the City Hall, Mr Kenneth Luke, representative of the United Nations programme for development, said Israel played an important role in the programme. In the past 17 years 6,000, Israelis had worked on United Nations projects in 70 countries, while Israel was host to 18,400 people from developing countries in training and study programmes.

...nt Sadat leaves today for visit to US

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The President said: "The United States had to take the Arabs into consideration. The most important factor was the magnificent performance of the Egyptian armed forces during the October war."

However, observers believed that President Sadat's moderation also was an important element in improving Cairo-Washington relations. He had erased from Egypt's political scene the ugly slogan: "The United States is the Arabs' arch-enemy."

He firmly maintained that Washington held most, if not all, of the cards in the Middle East conflict, saying: "The United States provides Israel with everything from the loaf of bread to rockets."

The Egyptian leader also ridiculed assertions that his good relations with Washington were based on his departure from economic and military dependence on the Soviet Union. He has repeatedly declared that he wanted to have good relations with Moscow provided it did not consider Egypt as a satellite.

During his 11-day stay in the United States, President Sadat will hold talks with President Ford, Dr Kissinger, Dr Schlesinger, the Defence Secretary, Congress leaders and other politicians.

The Egyptian President is certain to express concern over the possibility of the United States providing Israel with up-to-date weapons, including F16 jet fighters and long-range Pershing missiles.

Mr Sadat said in a recent interview that he was deeply concerned over such trends and had written to President Ford pointing out the dangers of increasing arms supplies to Israel. Giving Israel the 600-mile range Pershing missiles would enable it to hit any Arab town.

Another topic President Sadat is likely to raise is the possibility of Egypt getting American weapons. He has stated that he would ask President Ford for arms in line with Egypt's new policy of diversifying its sources and not depending on the Soviet Union. Russian reluctance to give Egypt modern weapons is the main reason of the present Cairo-Moscow rift.

However, the request for weapons is not likely to be easily met in Washington because of the strong Jewish lobby in Congress and other quarters. Politically, Mr Sadat is expected to urge President Ford and Dr Kissinger to prepare for another round of Middle East shuttle diplomacy aimed at a further Syria-Israel disengagement agreement on the Golan front and a dialogue with the Palestinians.

Despite bitter Syrian and Palestinian criticism of the second Egypt-Israel interim peace agreement in Sinai as a sell-out of the Arab cause, President Sadat has made it clear that Cairo is still committed to an overall settlement of the Middle East crisis, and that the Sinai pact is another step on this path.

The President also is likely to seek American economic and technological assistance. The United States is sympathetic to Egypt's needs and the visit is expected to result in pledges of financial and other assistance.

Tomorrow, Mr Sadat will stop over in Paris for talks with President Giscard d'Estaing. On the way home, he will pay an official visit to Britain—again the first by an Egyptian President—for talks with Mr Wilson and other ministers.

Antigua death sentence for double murder

St John's, Antigua, Oct 24.—Judge Eric Bishop yesterday pronounced the death sentence by hanging on Charles Joseph, aged 45, a gardener, after a jury convicted him of murdering his employers with a machete because they had dismissed him. They were Mr John Rowan Henry, a politician and lawyer, and his wife Gwendolyn.

Mr Joseph, who walked into a police station on June 25 to report that he had just killed Mr Henry and his wife, nodded when the sentence was announced but did not speak.

According to evidence at the trial, Mr Joseph attacked Mr Henry with a machete when the latter told him he was being dismissed because of a need to reduce household staff. The gardener then turned on Mrs Henry, who had witnessed her husband's death.—UPI.

Thai King opens UN Asian centre

Bangkok, Oct 24.—King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand opened a £4m headquarters here for the United Nations

PARLIAMENT, October 24, 1975

Too few MPs in vote on hare coursing: Bill fails to get through

House of Commons

The Hare Coursing Bill was considered on report.

SIR DAVID RENTON (Huntingdonshire, C) moved a new clause (Duration of Act) which, he said, was based on the assumption that the Bill would one day receive Royal Assent. The effect of the new clause would be to give the Act a clear run for five hare coursing seasons; then all that would be needed to continue it in force indefinitely would be the passing of an affirmative resolution in both Houses.

It was considered with another new clause (Application of section 1) which, he said, was designed to allow local option to operate on a district basis and a number of amendments the effect of which would be to postpone the coming into force of the Act until six months after Royal Assent and then to enable the Home Secretary to appoint different days for the Act to come into force in different areas.

He said that supporters of the Bill were on the horns of a dilemma. On one hand the Bill was highly controversial, unwanted by many thousands of country people of all classes, and made into a new crime a traditional sport which had been enjoyed since the advent of history. But on the other the Bill would not achieve its purpose of preventing alleged cruelty. It would be unenforcable against small scale coursing. It would fail in its purpose because many hares which had had a quick, certain death by being coursed would have a slow and lingering death in snares or after getting away from being shot at and wounded. There was the dilemma. He wanted to lift the Bill's supporters off the horns of that dilemma.

MR RIDLEY (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, C) said it was obnoxious that hare coursing was being discussed when really serious crimes were being perpetrated against human beings around the world. One of the worst vices of the British character was its greater concern about animals than people. It was the only country which had a Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but probably did not need one.

Hare coursing was not cruel, or in any degree different from other ways in which animals were killed by man or other animals. He did not like the sport being picked on by a group of people wishing to impose their will on the rest.

Traditional country sports were no business of those who did not engage in them. In the same way it would not be right for country people to impose upon people in towns some sort of control over the keeping of pets. In some cases people kept dogs cruelly in flats or birds in small cages.

It was nature's way that animals were cruel to each other. Every animal lived on other animals. It was a natural function of the dog to chase the hare.

Man himself was not involved. It was impossible to make any value judgment on whether it is more cruel to shoot, trap, or course the hare.

If it was immoral to get pleasure out of something involving death and cruelty to animals one had to consider fishing and shooting.

That would lead to all other forms of activity where man husbands animals from the point of view of sport or even food. They should consider what happened on farms in the unpleasant process of castration of young animals when they were born, and disgusting sights in the slaughter houses. People took enjoyment in the cruelty and unpleasant processes that went into producing roast beef.

People should at local level be given the option to decide on hare coursing. There was no reason why those who lived in London or Liverpool should be allowed to impose on the people of his constituency.

Would it be right for country people to decide to ban football because of the damage to trains and football stadiums and confusion and chaos caused in big cities when there was a riot?

MR LAMOND (Oldham, East, Lab) said Mr Ridley was attempting to defeat the Bill by the addition of the two new clauses.

MR HASTINGS (Mid-Bedfordshire, C) said there had not been time to conduct anywhere near as deep an inquiry as was required into the welfare of the hare, into its way of life and into the effects of this legislation.

MR MATHER, for the Opposition (Esher, C) said the group of amendments were put down because the Conservatives considered it bad legislation founded on misconception.

The object of the amendments was to give time for second thoughts. Since it was the Government's determination to get their Bill it was the job of the Opposition to see the legislation was soundly based. The object, however, was not simply to delay but to allow time for the Government to set up an inquiry.

DR SHIRLEY SUMMERSKILL, Under Secretary, Home Office (Halifax, Lab), said it would be wrong to prohibit hare coursing for five years and then allow it to continue unless Parliament decided otherwise.

If it was a cruel sport in 1975 it would be a cruel sport at any future time too. If MPs were genuinely concerned to ensure the preservation of hares, they should look for some other method different from this cowardly sport. There was nothing to stop an inquiry into the hare population being carried out, but they did not wish to see this sport continued in the meantime.

On local options, there was no clear delineation of opinion between town and country on hare coursing. It was true that there were precedents of local polls, but the circumstances to which they related were different from the subject of the Bill. They were creating a new criminal offence and its justification was that hare coursing was a barbaric sport wherever and whenever it occurred.

Hare coursing (she went on) is cruel *per se*, and should be illegal irrespective of whether some people take a particular view in different areas.

The coursing world had been given ample notice of the intentions of the Government for a considerable time and could not possibly claim to have been taken unawares. There was no justification for bringing the provisions of the Bill in by order as there was no administrative or preparatory work to be done.

The new clause relating to the duration of the Act was withdrawn.

The new clause providing for local option was rejected by 89 votes to 68—Government majority, 21.

On Clause 1 (Hare coursing matches to be illegal).

MR MATHER, for the Opposition (Esher, C) moved an amendment in relation to that part of the Bill which states it would be an offence for a person who causes, or assists at, or knowingly permits or suffers any place to be used in a hare coursing competition. The amendment sought to delete the words "or assists at".

DR SUMMERSKILL said the words "or assists at" would make it easier to prosecute successfully some spectators whose presence might not be sufficiently ambiguous in character to prosecute them as aiders and abetters.

After further debate, a Government motion that the debate be closed resulted in 95 votes in favour and no votes against.

THE SPEAKER (Mr Selwyn Lloyd) said that as less than 100 MPs had voted to support the closure the question was not decided in the affirmative and debate on the clause could continue.

MR MELLISH Government Chief Whip (Southwark, Bermondsey, Lab) then moved that the debate stand adjourned.

MR RIDLEY said he for one had felt that the occasion should not pass without the Government's sordid little manoeuvre being defeated. They had broken the procedure rules.

MR FELL (Yarmouth, C)—Can we know where the strongest proponent of this measure has been this afternoon? The Leader of the House (Mr Short) has always been its strongest proponent. Where is he?

MR MATHER said it was obvious that the Home Secretary (Mr Jenkins) had not been present during any stage of the Bill. If the measure really had his support he should at least have shown his face during this debate. The Bill had been mismanaged and they did not wish it any luck.

House adjourned, 5.23 pm.

Two defeats on land Bill

House of Lords

The Community Land Bill was further considered in committee.

On Schedule 4 (Acquisition and appropriation of land),

VISCOUNT COLVILLE OF CULROSS (C) moved an amendment to the first of three paragraphs concerned with the circumstances in which in the Government's view it was unnecessary to have a second public inquiry into a compulsory purchase order.

The amendment, which restricted the scope for dispensing with the inquiry, was carried by 73 votes to 33—majority against the Government, 40.

LADY YOUNG (C), for the Opposition, moved an amendment putting the owner-occupier outside the discretion given to the Secretary of State for the Environment to disregard objections and dispense with public inquiries in certain circumstances.

She said the principle of the Bill would remain intact. Her intention was merely to maintain the rights at present enjoyed by an owner-occupier at a public inquiry.

The amendment was carried by 44 votes to 32—majority against the Government, 12.

The committee stage was adjourned.

House adjourned, 4.7 pm.

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THE TIMES
SATURDAY REVIEW

The rape of Kingdom Hill

by Dick Francis

Thursday afternoon, Tricksy Wilcox scratched his armpit absentmindedly and decided Claypits wasn't worth backing in the two-thirty. Tricksy Wilcox sprawled in his sagging armchair with a half-drunk can of beer within comforting reach and a huge colour television bringing him the blow-by-blow from the opening race of the three-day meeting at Kingdom Hill. Only mugs, he reflected complacently, would be putting in a nine-to-five stint in the sort of July heatwave that would have done justice to the Sahara. Sensible guys like himself sat around at home with the windows open and their shirts off, letting their beards grow while the sticky afternoon waned towards opening-time.

In winter Tricksy was of the opinion that only mugs struggled to travel to work through snow and sleet, while sensible guys stayed warm in front of the TV, betting on the jumpers; and in spring there was rain, and in the autumn fog. Tricksy, at 34, had brought unemployment to a fine art and considered the idea of a full, honest day's work to be a joke. It was Tricksy's wife who went out in all weathers to her job in the supermarket, Tricksy's wife who paid the rent of the council flat and left the exact money for the milkman. Eleven years of Tricksy had left her cheerful, unresentful and practical. She had waited without emotion through his two nine-month spells in prison and accepted that one day would find him back there. Her dad had been in and out all her childhood. She felt at home with the minor criminal mind.

Tricksy watched Claypits win the 2.30 with insulting ease and drank down his dented self-esteem with the last of the beer. Nothing he bloody touched, he thought gloomily, was any bloody good these days. He was distinctly short of the readies and had once or twice had to cut down on necessities like drink and fags. What he wanted, now, was a nice little wheeze, a nice little tickle, to con a lot of unsuspecting mugs into opening their wallets. The scarce ticket racket, now that had done him proud for years, until the coppers nicked him with a stack of forged duplicates in his pocket at *Wimbledon*. And *tourists* were too fly by half these days, you couldn't sell them subscriptions to non-existent porn magazines, let alone London Bridge.

He could never afterwards work out exactly what gave him the Great Bandwagon *Idea*. One minute he was peacefully watching the 3.0 at Kingdom Hill, and the next he was flooded with a breathtaking, wild, and unholy glee.

He laughed aloud. He slapped his thigh. He stood up and jigged about, unable to bear the audacity of his thoughts sitting down.

"Oh Moses", he said, gulping for air. "Money for old rope. Kingdom Hill, here I come."

Tricksy Wilcox was not the most intelligent of men.

Friday morning, Major Kevin Cawdor-Jones, manager of Kingdom Hill racecourse, took his briefcase to the routine meeting of the executive committee, most of whom detested each other. Owned and run by a small private company constantly engaged in boardroom wars, the racecourse suffered from the results of spiteful internecine decisions and never made the profit it could have done.

The appointment of Cawdor-Jones was typical of the mismanagement. Third on the list of possibles, and far less able than one or two, he had been chosen solely to sidestep the bitter deadlock between the pro-one line up, and the pro-two. Kingdom Hill in consequence acquired a mediocre administrator: and the squabbling executive usually managed to thwart his more sensible suggestions.

As a soldier Cawdor-Jones had been impulsive, rashly courageous, and easy-going, qualities which had ensured that he had not been given the essential promotion to colonel. As a man he was lazy and likable, and as a manager, soft.

The Friday meeting as usual wasted little time in coming to blows.

"Massive step-up of security", repeated Bellamy positively. "Number one priority. Starting at once. Today."

Thin and sharp-featured, Bellamy glared aggressively round the table, and Roskin as usual with drawling voice opposed him.

"Security costs money, my dear Bellamy."

Roskin spoke patronizingly, knowing that nothing infuriated Bellamy more. Bellamy's face darkened with anger, and the security of the racecourse, like much else, was left to the outcome of a personal quarrel.

Bellamy insisted, "We need bigger barriers, specialized extra locks on all internal doors, and double the number of police. Work must start at once".

"Racecrowds are not *hooligans*, my dear Bellamy".

Cawdor-Jones inwardly groaned. He found it tedious enough already, on non-race days, to make his tours of inspection, and he was inclined anyway not to stick punctiliously to those safeguards which already existed. Bigger barriers between enclosures would mean he could no longer climb over or through, but would have to walk the long ways round. More locks meant more keys, more time wasting, more nuisance. And all presumably for the sake of frustrating the very few scroungers who tried to cross from cheaper to dearer enclosures without paying. He thought he would very much prefer the status quo.

The tempers rose around him, and the voices also. He waited resignedly for a gap.

"Er . . ." he said, clearing his throat.

The heated pro-Bellamy faction and the sneering pro-Roskin clique both turned towards him hopefully. Cawdor-Jones was their mutual let-out; except, that was, when his solution was genuinely constructive, when they both vetoed it because they wished they'd thought of it themselves.

"A lot of extra security would mean more work for our staff", he said diffidently. "We might have to take on an extra man or two to cope with it . . . and after the big initial outlay there would always be maintenance . . . and . . . er . . . well, what real harm can anyone do to a racecourse?"

This weak oil stilled the waters enough for both sides to begin their retreat with their positions and opinions intact.

"You have a point about the staff", Bellamy conceded grudgingly, knowing that two extra men would cost a great deal more than locks, and that the racecourse couldn't afford them. "*But I still maintain* that tighter security is essential and very much overdue."

Cawdor-Jones, in his easy-going way, privately disagreed. Nothing had ever happened to date. Why should anything ever happen in future?

The discussion grumbled on for half an hour, and nothing at all was done.

Friday afternoon, Tricksy Wilcox went to the races, having pinched a tenner from his wife's holiday fund in the best teapot. His trip was a recce to spy out the land, and Tricksy, walking around with his greedy eyes wide open, couldn't stop himself chuckling. It did occur to him once or twice that his light-hearted single-handed approach was a waste: the big boys would have had it all planned to a second and would have set their sights high in their humourless way. But Tricksy was a loner who avoided gang life on the grounds that it was too much like hard work; bossed around all the time, and with no pension rights into the bargain.

He downed half pints of beer at various bars and waggered smallish amounts on the Tote. He looked at the horses in the parade ring and identified the jockeys whose faces he knew from TV, and he attentively watched the races. At the end of the afternoon, with modest winnings keeping him solvent, he chuckled his way home.

Friday afternoon Mrs Angelisa Ludville sold two one-pound Tote tickets to Tricksy Wilcox, and hundreds to other people whom she knew as little. Her mind was not on her job, but on the worrying pile of unpaid bills on the bookshelf at home. Life had treated her unkindly since her fiftieth birthday, robbing her of her looks, because of worry, and her husband, because of a blonde. Deserted, divorced and childless, she could nevertheless have adapted contentedly to life alone had it not been for the drastic drop in comfort. Natural optimism and good humour were gradually draining away in the constant grinding struggle to make shortening ends meet.

Angelisa Ludville eyed longingly the money she took through her Tote window. Wads of the stuff passed through her hands each working day, and only a fraction of what the public wasted on gambling would, she felt, solve all her problems handsomely. But honesty was a lifetime habit; and besides, stealing from the Tote was impossible. The takings for each race were collected and checked immediately. Theft would be instantly revealed. Angelisa sighed and tried to resign herself to the imminent cutting off of her telephone.

Saturday morning, Tricksy Wilcox dressed himself carefully for the job in hand. His wife, had she not been stacking baked beans in the supermarket, would have advised against the fluorescent orange socks. Tricksy, seeing his image in the bedroom mirror only as far down as the knees, was confident that the dark suit, dim tie and bowler hat gave him the look of a proper race-going gent. He had even, without reluctance, cut two inches off his hair, and removed a flourishing moustache. Complete with outsize binoculars case slung over his shoulder he smirked at his transformation with approval and set out with a light step to catch the train to Kingdom Hill.

On the racecourse Major Kevin Cawdor-Jones made his race-day round of inspection with his usual lack of thoroughness. Slipshod holes in his management resulted also in the police contingent arriving half an hour late and under strength; and not enough racecards had been ordered from the printers.

"Not to worry", said Cawdor-Jones, shrugging it off easily.

Mrs Angelisa Ludville travelled to the course in the Tote's own coach, along with 50 colleagues. She looked out of the window at the passing suburbs and thought gloomily about the price of electricity. Saturday afternoon at two-thirty she was immersed in the routine of issuing tickets and taking money, concentrating on her work and feeling reasonably happy. She arranged before her the fresh batch of tickets, those for the three o'clock, the biggest race of the meeting. The extra-long queues would be forming soon outside, and speed and efficiency in serving the punters was not only her job, but, indeed, her pride.

At two-fifty-five Cawdor-Jones was in his office next to the weighing-room trying to sort out a muddle over the casual workers' pay. At two-fifty-seven the telephone at his elbow rang for about the twentieth time in the past two hours and he picked up the receiver with his mind still on the disputed hourly rates due to the stickers-back of kicked-up chunks of turf.

"Cawdor-Jones", he said automatically.

A man with an Irish accent began speaking quietly.

"What?", said Cawdor-Jones. "Speak up, can't you. There's too much noise here . . . I can't hear you."

The man with the Irish accent repeated his message in the same soft half-whisper.

"*What?*", said Cawdor-Jones. But his caller had rung off.

"Oh my God," said Cawdor-Jones, and stretched a hand to the switch which connected him to the internal broadcasting system. He glanced urgently at the clock. Its hands clicked round to two-fifty-nine, and at that moment the 14 runners for the three o'clock were being led into the starting stalls.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said Cawdor-Jones, his voice reverberating from every loudspeaker on the racecourse. "We have been warned that a bomb has been placed somewhere in the stands. Would you please all leave at once and go over to the centre of the course while the police arrange a search."

The moment of general shock lasted less than a second. Then the huge racecrowd streamed like a river down from the steps, up from the tunn[illegible] out of the doors, running. [illegible]ng, elbowing towards the s[illegible] of the open spaces on the far side of the track.

Bars emptied dramatically with half-full glasses overturned and smashed in the panic. The Tote queues melted instantaneously and the ticket-sellers followed them helter-skelter. The stewards vacated their high box at a dignified downhill rush and the racing Press pell-melled for the exit without hanging about to alert their papers. City editors could wait half an hour. Bombs wouldn't.

The scrambling thousands deserted all the racecourse buildings within a space of two minutes. Only a very few stayed behind, and chief of those was Kevin Cawdor-Jones, who had never lacked for personal courage and now saw it as his duty as a soldier to remain at his post.

The under-strength band of policemen collected bit by bit outside the weighing room, each man hiding his natural apprehension under a reassuring front. Probably another bloody hoax, they told each other. It was always a hoax. Or . . . nearly always. Their officer took charge of organizing the search and told the civilian, Cawdor-Jones, to remove himself to safety.

"*No, no*", said Cawdor-Jones. "While you look for the bomb, I'll make quite sure that everyone's out." He smiled a little anxiously and dived purposefully into the weighing room.

All clear there, he thought, peering rapidly round the jockeys' washroom. All clear in the judge's box, the photo-finish developing room, the kitchens, the boiler room, the Tote, the offices, the stores. . . . He bustled from building to building, knowing all the backrooms, the nooks and crannies where some deaf member of the staff, some drunk member of the public, might be sitting unawares.

He saw no people. He saw no bomb. He returned a little *breathlessly to the open space* outside the weighing room and waited for a report from the slower police.

Around the stands Tricksy Wilcox was putting the Great Bandwagon Idea into sloppy execution. Chuckling away internally over the memory of an Irish impersonation good enough for an entry to Equity, he bustled *speedily* from bar to bar and in and out of other doors, filling his large empty binocular case *with provender*. It was amazing, he thought, giggling, how *careless* people were in a panic.

Twice, he came face to face with policemen.

"All clear in there, officer", he said pompously, each time pointing back to where he had been. Each time the police gaze *flickered unsuspectingly* over the bowler hat, the dark suit, the dim tie and took him for one of the racecourse staff.

Only the orange socks stopped him getting clean away. One policeman, watching his receding backview, frowned uncertainly at the brilliant segments between trouser leg and shoe, and started slowly after him.

"Hey . . .", he said.

Tricksy turned his head, saw the Law advancing, lost his nerve, and bolted. Tricksy was never the most intelligent of men.

Saturday afternoon at four o'clock, Cawdor-Jones made *another announcement*.

"It appears the bomb warning was just another hoax. It is now safe for everyone to return to the stands."

The crowd streamed back in reverse and made for the bars. The barmaids returned to their posts and immediately raised hands and voices in a screeching chorus of affronted horror.

"Someone's pinched all the takings!"

"The cheek of it. Taken our tips, and all!"

In the various Tote buildings, the ticket sellers stood appalled. Most of the huge intake for the biggest race of the meeting had simply vanished.

Angelisa Ludville looked with utter disbelief at her own plundered cash box. White, *shaking, she joined the* clamour of voices. "The money's gone. . . ."

Cawdor-Jones received report after report with a face of anxious despair. He knew no doors had been locked after the stampede to the exits. He knew no security measures whatever had been taken. The racecourse wasn't equipped to deal with such a situation. The committee would undoubtedly blame him. Might even give him the sack.

At four-thirty he listened with astounded gratitude to news from the police that a man had been apprehended and was now helping to explain how his binoculars case came to be crammed to overflowing with used treasury notes, many of them bearing a fresh circular water mark resulting from the use of a wet beer glass as a paperweight.

Monday morning Tricksy Wilcox appeared gloomily before a magistrate and was remanded in custody for seven days. The Great Bandwagon Idea hadn't been so hot after all, and this would undoubtedly send him down for more than nine months, this time.

Only one thought *brightened* his future. The police had tried all weekend to get information out of him, and he had kept his mouth tight shut. Where, they wanted to know, had he hidden the biggest part of the loot?

Tricksy said nothing.

There had only been room in the binoculars case for one tenth of the stolen money. Where had he put the bulk?

Tricksy wasn't telling.

He would get off more lightly, they said, if he surrendered the rest.

Tricksy didn't believe it. He grinned sardonically and shook his head. Tricksy knew from past experiences that he would have a much easier time inside as the owner of a large hidden cache. He'd be respected. Treated with proper awe. He'd have status. Nothing on earth would have persuaded him to spill the beans.

Monday morning Major Kevin Cawdor-Jones took his red face to an emergency meeting of his executive committee and agreed helplessly with Bellamy's sharply reiterated opinion that the racecourse security was a disgrace

"I warned you", Bellamy repeated for the tenth self-righteous time. "I warned you all. We need more locks. There are some excellent slam-shut devices available for the cash boxes in the Tote. I'm told that all money can be secured in five seconds. I propose that these devices be installed immediately throughout the racecourse."

He glared belligerently round the table. Roskin kept his eyes down and merely pursed his mouth, and Kingdom Hill voted to bolt its doors now that the horse was gone.

Monday evening Angelisa Ludville poured a double gin, switched on the television and put her feet up. Beside her lay a pile of stamped and addressed envelopes, each containing one of the dreaded bills. She sighed contentedly. Never, she thought, would she forget the shock of seeing her empty till. Never would she get over the fright it had given her. Never would she forget the rush of relief when she realized that everyone had been robbed, not just herself. Because she knew perfectly well that it was one of the five-pound windows whose take she had scooped up on the scramble to the door. It would have been plain stupid to have lifted the money from her own place. She couldn't have known there would be another, more ambitious thief. It would have been plain silly to steal from her own place. [illegible] there was far m[illegible] five-pound windo[illegible]

Monday ev[illegible] Cawdor-Jones sa[illegible] flat thinking ab[illegible] search o Kingdo[illegible] Sunday he polic[illegible] the nook and cra[illegible] but slowly, with[illegible] ing no[illegible] hr a ba[illegible] Cawdor-Jones h[illegible] willing assistanc[illegible] at all had been fo[illegible]

"Tricksy must[illegible] partner", said[illegible] morosely. "But [illegible] dicky bird out of[illegible]

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He leaned over[illegible] chair and fon[illegible] bulging briefcas[illegible]

© *Dick Francis*
Dick Francis's [illegible]
High Stakes, is
Michael Joseph



Illustration by Paul Leith

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هكذا من الاصل

Travel

Geneva will make you glad to be alive

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of cures, herbal or chemical, for such a variety of ills, real or imaginary, as decorate their windows.)

Walk what feel like the streets of rather a well heeled little country town in the Vieille Ville (one of the prettiest but least exploited of any major European city) and you will trip up over numerous little galleries of contemporary and Neo-Impressionist paintings. Stop at the Cafe Remor, whose tiny terrace triangle of spindly chairs overlooks the enchanting little Place and its marble fountain, all set about with geraniums. It is exactly the right place to fortify yourself before or after the *museums*.

While Geneva is no Florence, it has its treasures, at least three of which are within five minutes' walk. Make for the gilded domes of the Russian Orthodox Church, which was furnished by rich émigrés with some exquisite icons. There is an even more spectacular collection of these, enhanced by discreet background *tapes of the Orthodox Mass, in* the Musée des Beaux Arts. Dazzling with seedpearls, sunbursts of silver and brilliant enamels, they are on loan from an anonymous donor until 1977.

The elegant Petit Palais houses the collection of its original owner. The paintings range over a century from about 1850, and *include the* work of familiar painters such as Utrillo and Renoir, Picasso and Chagall, as well as Kisling, Dunoyer de Segonzac, Derain and the marvellous Kotz Maïé, a Russian of joyous colours, whose work I have neither seen nor heard of outside Geneva.

I made an unexpectedly interesting addition to my usual museum circuit in the new *Musée de l'Horlogerie. It greets* you with the astounding information that the Swiss, in spite of vast fortunes founded on clock-work, in spite of all those jokes about cuckoos, did not, in fact, invent the clock. Nobody knows who did, though the earliest examples are thought to have been in China, and during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries London, Paris and Vienna were the *important centres for making* the actual mechanism. Nuns—who were permitted no other jewelry—wore tiny watches embedded in exquisite gold and crystal crucifixes, or at least one or two mothers superior did. Apart from sundials, the earliest time piece of all was the hour glass, through which the sands of time ran out, on exactly the same principle as the humble but useful egg-timer and in the nineteenth century a little dog barked the hour in your pocket.

Geneva's favourite public timepiece is the bells of the Cathedral of St Pierre, whose midday tolling empties the offices and fills the cafés and restaurants. One of the most fashionable, Le Senat (Rue *Emile Yung, 1) reflects* a nostalgia for London pub glass and gas lamps, coupled with a north Italian view of the kitchen (the patron comes from Carrara, like the marble). The most historic is the Auberge Mere Royaume (9 Rue Corps-Saints), so named for the eminently practical lady who poured cauldrons of boiling soup over the heads of the invading Savoyard soldiers. Food is taken seriously. The *omble du lac* is among the prime delights of Genovese eating and here, accompanied by a dry white Fendant from the Valais, it was truly special.

Better at somebody else's expense is the elegant and altogether delectable Grill of the Hotel Richemond, but its equally grand neighbour, Le *Beau Rivage*, offers a commendable *déjeuner d'affaires* for 23 francs in its restaurant, Le Chat Botté. My own favourite is Le Béarn (4 Quai Poste). It is all a restaurant should be: gentle, civilized and pretty. Loving care goes into the food; their *quenelles de brochet* are almost without peer, even in France, and ideally you follow them with *cameton sauvage* or a delicious *pintadeau* (guinea fowl). Happily, initial debate over the menu and the wine list is part of its ritual.

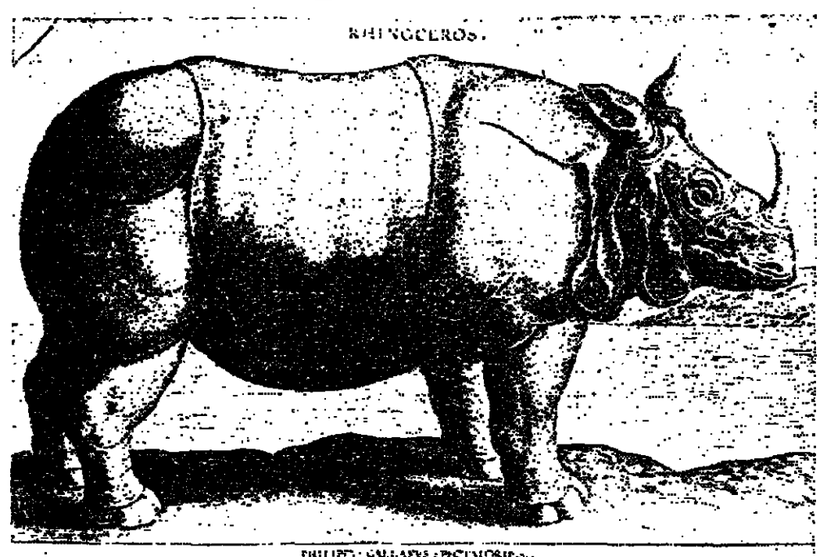
How to get there: British Airways monthly return excursion fare, £89.60, night tourist (in fact, evening) return, midweek, £57.50; off-peak weekend fares, available for one month, £64.10.

Doone Beal

The above is an extract from the author's book, *A Pleasure of Cities*, to be published by Michael Joseph in November.

Antiques

A European rhino hunt



Engraving by Philippe Galle of Antwerp of the Madrid rhinoceros (1586) — only one impression of this print is so far known to the author.

It began in a most unlikely way. I had arrived at a ducal castle at night, and so noticed only the following morning, on leaving my bedroom, a recess in the corridor filled with a strange service of Meissen porcelain. At eye level was a large dish painted with a rhinoceros, armour - plated, mock-ferocious, a horn on its *nose and another on its back*, spirally ribbed like a miniature unicorn's horn.

I must admit that Dürer's woodcut of 1515 did not at once occur to me as the source of the decoration on a porcelain *Plat de menage* of 1740: in defence of my ignorance I can only plead that Dürer's quincentenary had not yet made this woodcut so familiar and that anyway one would not expect a Meissen painter to go so far back in time for his prototype.

The more I learnt about the rhinoceros in European art, the more I wanted to know. Not that zoology has ever been one of my interests; indeed, I must admit that even now I have never seen a live Indian rhinoceros. What interests me is the history of the one-horned rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) as an exotic import into Europe, as a minor branch of chinoiserie. The story is virtually unknown. The art-historians have nearly all got it wrong, and the zoologists by *and large have shown little* interest.

The first rhinoceros to reach Europe in modern times arrived in the Tagus estuary on May 20, 1515, having astonishingly survived the journey by sea from Diu in Northwest India, a living and stimulating witness to the extent of the Portuguese seaborne empire. This was the animal that Dürer portrayed, evidently inspired by a drawing sent from Portugal; for the *ganda* itself, to use its Indian name, died in February 1516, drowned off Porto Venere on its way to the Pope, and was, so we are told, delivered stuffed, to the disappointment of the Papal court, which had been hoping to match it in combat with the elephant Hanno, a gift of King Manuel of Portugal in the previous year.

Would that Raphael had drawn the *ganda* as he had Hanno! If so, perhaps Dürer's woodcut would not have enjoyed the quasi-monopoly that it held *for more than two centuries in* both the decorative arts and in zoological literature. The tapestry weavers of the Low Countries, the Flemish painters of Paradise or Noah's Ark, the *sculprors* in bronze of the west door of Pisa cathedral in 1600, Kirchner at Meissen in 1731—they all relied on Dürer's woodcut.

But a second animal came to Lisbon from Portuguese India in 1579. It was seen in Madrid in 1584 by envoys from Japan. In 1586 Philippe Galle of Antwerp published a copper engraving of this Spanish rhinoceros or *bada*, as it was called. You will not find this engraving in any of the books, in Hollstein, for instance.

A knowledge of the Madrid rhinoceros makes it possible to identify the place of origin of late Renaissance silver or the source of design on a faience wall-tile. In the dining-room of a small Schloss in the village of Wrisbergholzen, near Hanover, you can spot two blue-and-white tiles derived from Galle's engraving via a book of symbols; or at the Schönborn home at Pommersfelden, near Bamberg, you can see the Madrid rhinoceros inlaid on a baroque table of Augsburg workmanship. And while there you must ask to be shown what is probably the most sensational of those objects of curiosity to be found in any *Wunderkammer* or "cabinet of wonders": namely, Dürer's rhinoceros or *Panzernashorn*, the back formed of a carapace, the ears and legs of a variety *of exotic shells, its teeth of* coral. A perfect combination of nature and art, a conchological Arcimboldo.

Of the rhinoceros that was to be seen in London in 1684, you can read in Evelyn's diary: "she appeared like a greate coach overbrowne". The undergraduates of Oxford are alleged to have tested her strength by piling sacks of corn on her back until it broke. But she had no influence on the arts to speak of. Nor did the next rhinoceros to come to Europe, the second London rhinoceros of 1739. But it is another story with the two-year-old that was imported by the Dutch sea captain, Douvemont van der Meer, in 1741.

For a decade this rhinoceros, the fifth to arrive alive in Europe, toured the great cities —Berlin, Vienna (where it was escorted by cuirassiers), Dresden, Munich, Zurich, Nuremberg, Strasbourg, Paris (where Casanova met it in untypical circumstances), Rome (for the jubilee year of 1750), Florence, *where Horace Mann told Horace* Walpole of the medal struck in its honour, and, finally, in December, 1751, London. It sat to two most distinguished painters, Oudry and Longhi. *The former's life-size painting*, three metres long, is in the museum at Schwerin; a preparatory drawing is in the British Museum. There are two versions of the Longhi scene of the rhinoceros in its booth at the Carnival in Venice in 1751, one at the Ca' Rezzonico, the other in the National Gallery. The Courtauld Gallery owns one of the six drawings on blue paper made on June 12, 1748, in Augsburg by the celebrated animal artist Johann Elias Ridinger.

Captain Douvemont van der Meer proved to be a capable impresario. He had advertisements printed in German, French and English, sold prints in three sizes at each stopping place, minted medals in Nuremberg and Strasbourg, in both base metal and silver, in Italian as well as German and French, so that there is much collectable rhinocerotica to be found. At least three different models of this rhinoceros are known mounted as clocks, in Louis XV and Louis XVI style. There are porcelain figures from Meissen and Frankenthal, and independent bronzes. Plenty of *scope for research and mistaken* attributions.

We end with Stubbs. He painted a portrait of the seventh rhinoceros to be seen alive in Europe, one that was to be seen at Pidcock's menagerie in the Strand in 1790 (not 1772 as some authorities maintain). It can be seen today in the Hunterian Museum in the Royal College of Surgeons in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The drawings by Stubbs which were included in his posthumous sale have never been discovered; here is an opportunity for the ardent rhinocerophil. But he will more likely have to content himself with copper tokens of Pidcock's animal, still to be found for a few pounds. The poor beast died of an inflamed knee joint near Portsmouth in October, 1792; we are told of him that "his docility was about equal to that of a tolerably tractable pig", and he was a lover of wine.

The eminent sinologue Berthold Laufer, of Chicago, described the rhinoceros in 1906 as an animal that lacked "those aesthetic qualities of form which tempt the brush of the painter". More recently Peter Fleming has returned to the same theme: "aesthetically, one fully realizes, the rhinoceros has missed the bus". I wonder. Can Dürer, Oudry, Longhi, Stubbs, to name only a few, all be wrong? Beauty is said to lie in the eye of the beholder, and I for one am not going to be put off collecting at least Indian rhinocerotica.

It is difficult to give any clear tips as to how to start collecting. *As a decorative* motif the rhinoceros may turn up on glass, on porcelain, silver, in paintings or prints—even on furniture; any and every dealer in London could have *pieces from time to time*. Perhaps it is best to start with prints to get the basic images, copied by other craftsmen, firmly in your mind. Colnaghi's or Craddock and Barnard should be able to help. For medals and tokens, which are still reasonably easy to find, you can turn to Spink's. In fact, once you are seriously interested in the rhinoceros, you will begin to meet him wherever you go, in auctions, antique shops, museums and even the houses of your friends; they are surprisingly plentiful, but you have to be sensitized to notice them.

T. H. Clarke

The chess article appears this week on page 14.

Gardening

Filling the generation gap

who is sanguine enough
: he may go through the
his life without suffering
cuts is surely a super
:. Apart from other in-
ences, the indignity I
er most of the power
the winter of 1973-74
ving to crouch on the
id relight our anthracite
heating boiler two or
mes a day.

st all central heating
—whether they use oil,
solid fuel—rely on elec-
for working a pump, a
create a draught, or to
e oil or gas. So I am
id to have discovered
stalled a small petrol
generator, British made,
vill produce 800 watts at
rs, sufficient power to
fan and pump of an
ite boiler, and a couple
ric lights as well.

six months' supply of
ite and this generator,
modern idiom, "I'm
Jack".

may ask what all this has
with gardening? A port-
urce of electric power is
seful in a large garden,
mall estate, or if you are
ppy possessor of a boat of some kind. The smallest of a range of generators made by E. P. Allam & Co Ltd, Arterial Road, Eastwood, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, is the "Allam Poweraid". It has two 13 amp output sockets, and in addition to its usefulness as a standby source of power for central heating boilers, it can be used to power an electric drill and a hedge trimmer.

I say it is portable, but it weighs 58lb, and while it is portable in the sense that you can transport it in your car, you would need to push it round the garden in a barrow or something similar.

It costs £189, and is powered by the well known and very reliable Briggs & Stratton 2.5 hp four-stroke engine with a recoil starter.

The next size up, the Minigen, at £260, produces 1,250 watts which, besides the uses described for the smaller machine, would also operate a 12in chain saw. This, of course, *greatly enhances its value to* anyone who has trees that need lopping, or cutting up after they have been felled.

So it might be worthwhile considering the purchase of a generator and an electric chain saw if there is sufficient possible uses to justify the cost. A petrol engined 12in chain saw costs around £80, and an electric one about £75.

The Minigen is powered by a four-stroke Villiers engine, but differs from the Poweraid in that it produces either 240 volts or 110 volts. This, of course, makes it more attractive to me for use outdoors as I always prefer to use low voltage machines whenever possible. It is heavier at 92lb, but still "portable" in the sense that two people can easily lift it in or out of a barrow or car boot.

But one thing I must make quite clear—it is absolutely essential that you consult an electrician or the manufacturers of your central heating system *to make quite sure the generator* can supply enough power to keep the boiler going in the event of a power failure.

Still on mechanical equipment, may I hark back to our *lawns. I have several and all* have been adequately fed and watered in this horticulturally uncivilized year. One I had scarified with a Flymo motorized lawn rake in the spring. I did not realize that the chap who did the job had never used the machine before, and he set it down almost as low as it could go. When I saw the lawn after he had worked it over I almost wept. He had scraped it to the bone, and I was sure we would have to sow grass seed over quite large areas. But this particular lawn is now, if not the best bit of turf in Britain, I would be prepared to bet, the best lawn in Surrey.

Scarifying is a tremendous tonic for a lawn. The Lawnrake, the motorized scarifier, *costs around* £160. But it can be hired for about £5-£6 a day, plus VAT, from most Flymo agents.

If three or four friends with lawns of up to, say, quarter of an acre, or *about the area of* a couple of tennis courts, get together and hired a machine for a day, they could scarify all their lawns.

Flymo agents should be *listed in the yellow pages of* your telephone directory or you could find out the address of your nearest agent from Flymo Ltd, Greycaine Road, Watford, Herts WD2 4PT.

Scarifying the lawn, whether you do it by hiring a motorized lawn rake or the hard way by hand with a wire rake, may be even more beneficial this year than usual. Many people I know have left the *cuttings to* lie on the lawn in the very reasonable assumption that they would help to prevent the hot sun from drying out the roots. But such debris does your turf no good and needs to be removed by a scarifying once or twice a year.

In the old days when glass was cheap we would replace a cracked pane in a greenhouse or on a frame without a second thought. But today, it is make do and mend with the new Sylglas clear adhesive tape which can be applied to cracked glass or split plastic sheeting, to form a watertight seal. It comes in 36 yard lengths—1¼in wide for 80p; 3in wide for £1.50, plus VAT. It should be obtainable from any garden shop, but in case of difficulty the name of your *nearest suppliers could be ob*tained from the Sylglas Co, 81 Knight's Hill, West Norwood, London, SE27.

Roy Hay

The Times Special offer

Woollies for the winter garden



Most of us who do a bit of gardening all the year round get a touch of backache sooner or later. If your pullover is on the short side there will be a gap of a few inches between it and the top of your trousers or skirt when you bend over to your work. Obviously this is not a good thing on a cold, windy day.

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Of course, these pullovers are not only a boon for gardeners—they are grand for hiking, climbing, fishing, yachting, pony trekking, bird watching—any outdoor family activity.

RH

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in a Spectacular New Revue

WESTMINSTER. 834 0283. Nov. 12-29
Wed., Thur., Fri. 7.30. Sat. 2.30
SONG OF ASIA
Cast of 45 from 14 Nations.

THEATRES

WHITEHALL. 930 6692/7765
Evgs. 8.0 Fri., Sat. 6.15, 8.45
"Funniest play in London"—Vogue.
WHAT THE BUTLER SAW
Dir. by Lindsay Anderson. "I came away aching with laughter."—D. Mail.

WINDMILL THEATRE. 437 6312
PAUL RAYMOND presents
LETS GET LAID
Featuring JOHN INMAN
"ARE YOU BEING SERVED?"
Twice nightly at 7.0 & 9.0
2nd SENSATIONAL YEAR

WYNDHAM'S 836 5028
Mon.-Fri. 8. Sats. 5 & 8
RALPH JOHN RICHARDSON
GIELGUD
National Theatre Production
HAROLD PINTER'S
NO MAN'S LAND
Directed by PETER HALL
"GREAT FUNNY AT ITS HIGHEST PITCH." Ev. News. Limited Season.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic). 928 6363
Tue. 5 & 8.15; Mon. Thur. 8.
OTHELLO. Tue. Wed. 8 ALL WALKS OF LEO (from JOHN LENNON).
All seats 70p.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO. 928 6363. Sat. 25th at 2.30, final perf of THE HOGARTH PUPPETS for family audiences.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051.
From 8.15 Dine & Dance. At 9.30 New Revue Sweet Temptation and at 11 p.m. CLEO LAINE.
Opening Monday next
ROY CASTLE

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861
Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE.
1: GONE WITH THE WIND (A) Wk. & Sun: 2.00, 5.30, 8.30. Late show Tonight 11.30.
2: LOVE AND DEATH (A) Wk. & Sun: 2.00, 5.30, 8.30. Late show Tonight 11.30.

ACADEMY ONE, 437 2981. The tragedy of Carmia, Michael Cacoyannis's ATTILA 74 (A). Progs. 1.30, 3.45, 6.10, 8.30. Last 5 Days.

ACADEMY TWO, 437 5129. Stuart Cooper's OVERLORD (AA). Progs. 2.00, 4.40, 6.50, 9.00.

ACADEMY THREE. 437 8819. Marcel Carne's LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS (A). Show times 4.45, 8.0.

CASINO. 437 6877. EARTHQUAKE (A). You'll FEEL it as well as see it in SENSURROUND. Sep. perfs. daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Bookable.

COLUMBIA. Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5431). THE FORTUNE (AA). Cont. progs. Dly. 1.20, 3.35, 5.55, 8.15. Late show Sat. 11.00

CURZON. Curzon St. W.1. 499 3737.
LES DEUX SEINES (Making it). Progs. 1.55 (not Sun), 4.0, 6.15, 8.30. Late show Sat. 11 p.m.

DOMINION. Tott. Ct. Rd. 580 9563.
James Caan ROLLERBALL (AA). Sep. Progs. Wk. 1.15, 4.15, 8.00. Sun. 1.50, 8.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. All seats may be booked.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 3 DAYS OF THE CONDOR (AA). Progs. Daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.30 p.m. Sep. perfs. All seats bookable. No phone bookings.

GATE CINEMA, Notting Hill. 727 3750
Double Bill. ALICE IN THE CITIES (U). 1.45, 5.20, 9.15 & GHAVO (U). 3.40, 7.30. Last 3 days.

BONNIE & CLYDE (X) & DRIVE HE SAID (X) 11.15.

IC4, Mall. 930 6383
5.0 Chaplin's MODERN TIMES (U). 5.0 Truffaut's JULES & JIM (X). 7.0, Visc'o's ZERO DE CONDUITE & L'ATALANTE (U). 9.0 Rossellini's ROME OPEN CITY.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE. 930 5252. "See Hear! Feel" TOMMY (AA). The Film Event of the Year. Sep. perfs. 1.20, 4.30, 8.00. Sun. 4.30, 8.00. All seats may be booked.

STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs. 8.0
Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
JEAN KENT
Richard CALLICOT. Andrew SACHS
NO SEX PLEASE
WE'RE BRITISH
Directed by Allan Davis
LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGH 5th year

TIMES CENTA. Baker St. (935 9773)
David Hockney in A BIGGER SPLASH (Certificate). Daily 1.05, 3.55, 8.45. Late shows Fri. & Sat. 10.45. Sundays 4.55 & 8.50. THE LONG GOODBYE (X). Dly. & Sun. 3.00, 6.55.

LONDON PAVILION Pic. Cir. 437 2982
THE MAN FROM HONG KONG (X). Cont. progs. 1.15 (not Sun.), 3.10, 5.40, 8.10. Late Show Sat. 11.15.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). SHAMPOO (X). Sep. perfs. Wk. 1.15 (not Sun.), 4.45, 8.15. Shampoo at 1.55 (not Sun.), 5.30, 8.55. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. All seats may be booked.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). BITE THE BULLET (A). Cont. progs. Wk. 2.00, 4.50, 7.50. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.15.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2). "See Hear! Feel!" TOMMY (A). The Film Event of the Year! Sep. progs. Wk. 1.20, 4.30, 8.00. Sun. 4.30, 8.00. Late show Fri. & Sat 11.45.

ODEON ST. MARTINS LANE—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES—THE JUNGLE BOOK (U). For info. 240 0071. Box office 836 0691. Sep. progs. Wk. 2.00, 5.45, 8.45. Feature 3.05, 6.50, 9.20. Sats. progs. 11.15 a.m., 2.00, 5.45, 8.45. Sun. progs. 2.45, 5.55, 8.45. BKBLE. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45.

CINEMAS

PARIS PULLMAN Sth. Ken. 373 5898
Saura's LA CAZA (The Hunt) (X). Progs. 4.00, 5.55, 8.10.
PLAZA 1 & 2. Regent St. 859 6496.
JACK FRANCIS presents an
EXHIBITION OF CONTEMPORARY TAPESTRIES
by the students on the first Tapestry Weaving Course at WEST DEAN COLLEGE, Nr. Chichester, from 15th-31st October, 1975. Weekdays only. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Admission Free.

GALLERY 27, 13a Grafton St., W1. Gerd Winner—"Making a Print". Graphics & Canvases, 1969-1975. Until 15 Nov. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1.—01-493 6833.

GERALD M. NORMAN GALLERY
8 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.1
AUTUMN EXHIBITION
Fine Early English Watercolours
Until Nov. 21. Sats. 10-1.

GIMPEL FILS, 30 Davies St., W1. 493 2488. BARBARA HEPWORTH, 50 Sculptures. 1958-1970.

HARTNOLL & EYRE
39 Duke Street, St. James's.
The complete acquaints from the conservatial Part 4 (Abbey) or Series 3 (Sutton) of
ORIENTAL SCENERY
as issued by
Thomas and William Daniell
between 1801-1803
15th-31st October, Mon.-Fri.

HEIM GALLERY
59 Jermyn St., S.W.1.
GERMAN BAROQUE DRAWINGS
Loan Exhibition from German Museums
Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30. Entrance 30p

ISRAELI CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS. Two days only. 26-27 October. 44-46 Worple Road, S.W.19.

ALAN JACOBS GALLERY, 15 Motcomb St., Belgrave Sq., S.W.1 (235 5044). Winter Exhibition Dutch and Flemish 17th Century Old Master Paintings. Illustrated Catalogue £1. Mon.-Fri 9.30-5. Sats. 9.30-12.30.

LEFEVRE GALLERY: Contemporary Paintings and Drawings. Weekdays 10-5: Saturdays 10-1. 30 Bruton Street, W.1. 493 1673/5.

MARGUERITE McBEY
Mostly Morocco
an Exhibition of Water Colours
PORTMEIRION GALLERY
1 Pont St., S.W.1.
Mon.-Fri. 10-5. Sat. 10-1.
Saturday, Closed Mondays.

MARJORIE PARR GALLERY
285 Kings Road, Chelsea, S.W.3.
ENZO PLAZZOTTA, Sculpture.
Until October 25th. Open all day

MARINE ARTISTS. Royal Society's Annual Exhibition at the Guildhall, E.C.2. Mon.-Sat. 10-5 until Nov. 6. Adm. FREE.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W.1. JOHN PIPER. New Paintings. Also New Graphics. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30. Until 25th Oct.

MOORLAND GALLERY, 23 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 8951. STONE CARVINGS BY JOHN CARLYON, until Nov. 5. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6.

(continued on page 9)

CONCERTS

AUTUMN AT
SNAPE MALTINGS
Sun., 26th October, 3 p.m.
NORTHERN SINFONIA ORCHESTRA
Cond. George Malcolm, harpsichord
Sun., 9th November, 3 p.m.
CHAMBER CONCERT:
LEON GOOSSENS (Oboe)
Booking now: Festival Office, High Street, Aldeburgh, Suffolk. Tel. 072-885 2935

LUNCHTIME MUSIC
IN THE CITY
Bishopsgate Hall, 230 Bishopsgate, EC2
Admission 25p
Tuesday, Oct 28. 1.05 to 1.50 p.m.
ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC
CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
Conductor John Forster
NOREEN FITZPATRICK, cello
Bartok, Haydn, Beethoven
Thursday, Oct 30. 1.5 to 1.50 p.m.
AEOLIAN STRING QUARTET
Beethoven: in F Op 135; Grosse Fuge Op. 133
Presented by the City Music Society

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC
Prince Consort Road, S.W.7
Monday, 27th October, at 7.30 p.m.
Second Chamber Orchestra
Works by Mozart, Handel, Delius, Copland, Bartók
Conductors:
John Forster, Anthony Jenner

Thursday, 30th October, at 7.30 p.m.
Chamber Concert
Works by Beethoven, Schubert, Berkeley, Wieniawski

MUSIC STUDIO with piano for practice or teaching. Victoria, 834 4368.

ART EXHIBITIONS

FRANSES OF PICCADILLY LTD.
169 Piccadilly (opp. Old Bond St.) London W.1. Tel. 629 1955/5434.
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MUSIC STUDIO with piano for practice or teaching. Victoria, 834 4368.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL
GENERAL MANAGER: ANTHONY J CHARLTON
Kensington, SW7 2AP
BOX OFFICE: Monday to Saturday—open from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (01-589 8212) Sundays—open for bookings for that day only.

NEXT SATURDAY, 1st NOVEMBER, 8 p.m.
VERDI REQUIEM
EDITH TRENTHAY CO.IA CANNE-MEIJER London Choral Society
HENRY HOWELL NICOLA GHIUSELEV London Oriana Choir
LEON LOVEY
New Philharmonia Orchestra
Tickets: £2.50, £2.25, £1.75, £1.00, 80p from Box Office (01-589 8212) or from Ticket Secretary, London Choral Society, P.O. Box 173, WC1R 4DN.
Management: Basil Douglas Ltd.

SUNDAY, 23 NOVEMBER at 7.30
INTERNATIONAL CELEBRITY CONCERT
HAROLD HOLT LTD. & VICTOR HOCHHAUSER LTD present
Overture Leonora No. 3 — BEETHOVEN
Piano Concerto No. 5 'Emperor' — BEETHOVEN
Piano Concerto No. 1 — TCHAIKOVSKY
ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
BRIAN PRIESTMAN — SHURA CHERKASSKY
Tickets: 75p, £1.00, £1.50, £2.00, £2.50, £5.00 (01-589 8212) & Agents.

VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents SUNDAY, 7 DECEMBER at 7.30 p.m.
TCHAIKOVSKY
Swan Lake — Piano Concerto No. 1
Nutcracker Suite — Sleeping Beauty Waltz
OVERTURE "1812" — 2 MILITARY BANDS
Cannon and Mortar Effects — ROYAL ALBERT HALL ORGAN
ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
BANDS OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS & THE WELSH GUARDS
VILEM TAUSKY — NATALIA KARP
Tickets: 45p, 75p, £1.00, £1.50, £2.00, £2.50 (01-589 8212) & Agents.

THE LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN
in association with the Greater London Arts Association presents the
JANACEK CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
Leader/Director: Zdenek Dejmek
with the
HIGHGATE CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor: Brian Wright
Works by Smetana . Bach . Purcell . Janacek . Britten
MONDAY OCTOBER 27 8 p.m.
St Michael's Church South Grove Highgate N6
Tickets: £1.00, 50p
Box Office: St Pancras Library, 100 Euston Road, London NW1 2AJ 01-387 4317 and Camden Libraries.

ST. JOHN'S, SMITH SQUARE, S.W.1.
FRIDAY, 7th NOVEMBER at 7.30 p.m.
ENGLISH TASKIN PLAYERS
Carmel Kaine violin — Neil Black oboe
Charles Tunnell cello — Elizabeth Wilcox harpsichord
Works by Loeillet, F. Couperin, Marais, Loclair, J. S. Bach, C. P. E. Bach, Handel.

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE IN ASSOCIATION WITH SCOTT CONCERT PROMOTIONS LTD. PRESENTS
Covent Garden Sunday Concerts
Nov. 2 at 8 p.m.
VICTORIA DE LOS ANGELES
Pianist: Geoffrey Parsons
Tickets: 50p-£3.25 — Tel.: 01-240 1066

FAIRFIELD HALL, CROYDON — WEDNESDAY, 5 NOVEMBER at 8 p.m.
Park Lane Group presents
THE STORY OF RAGTIME
Introduced by Charles Fox
KEITH NICHOLS AND HIS RAGTIME ORCHESTRA
Programme includes rags by Scott Joplin, Fats Waller, Jelly Roll Morton, etc.
£1.75, £1.50, £1.25, £1.00, 75p (01-688 9291) or from Box Office, Park Lane, Croydon.

Broadcasting Saturday

A typical television medley. You may choose between Balanchine ballet (BBC2 8.30) and the personality and music of Alan Bush (BBC2 8.0). Playgroups make their point (BBC2 11.5). McCloud, *the cowboy cop, is in town* (ITV 7.45). Basil Brush goes mountaineering (BBC1 5.5) and Rugby Special goes north of the Border (BBC2 7.0).—L.B.

BBC 1

9.00 am, Fingerbobs. 9.15, Star Trek. 9.35, Why Don't You. 10.00, Model World. 10.25, On the Move. 10.35, The Virginian. 11.50, Camp Runamuck. 12.15 pm, What's Brewin' Brum. 12.30, Grandstand: 12.35, Football Focus; 1.05, Boxing, Dave Needham (Nottingham) v *Paddy Maguire (BeMast); 1.20,* 1.50, 2.25, 2.50, Racing from Newbury; 1.35, 2.05, Athletics, Pan-American Games. 3.10, 1975 Cricket Awards; 3.45, Rugby, England v New Zealand; 4.40, Final Score. 5.05, Basil Brush.
5.30 News.
5.45 Dr Who.
6.10 Bruce Forsyth and the Generation Game.
7.00 Film: Judith, with Sophia Loren, Peter Finch, Jack Hawkins.
8.45 Dick Emery Show.
9.15 Kojak.
10.05 News.
10.15 Match of the Day.
11.15 Parkinson.
12.15 am. Weather.

Regional variations (BBC 1):
BBC WALES: 9.35-10.00 am, Telliffant. 12.15 am, News of Wales. SCOTLAND: 4.55-5.05 pm, Scoreboard. 5.50-5.45, Scoreboard. 10.15-10.55, sportscene: Celtic v Rangers. 10.45-11.15, There was a Girl. 12.45 am, Scottish News Summary. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.10-3.50 pm: Rally Cross: McCall Homes Event. 4.55-5.05, Scoreboard. 5.40-6.45, Northern Ireland News. 12.15 am, Northern Ireland News Headlines.

Yorkshire

9.20 am, Cover to Cover. 9.45, Little Rascals. * 10.00, *Paulus. 10.10, Dodo.* 10.15, Zigzag. 10.40, Pipet. 10.45, Baldmoney. Sneezewort, Boddor and Cloudberry. 11.00, The Amazing Chan. 11.30, London. 5.20 pm, Film: The Treasure of Silver Lake, with Lex Barker, Herbert Lom, Pierre Brice, Karin Dor. 7.00, Sale of the Century. 7.30, Joke's a Joke. 8.00, ATV. 11.00, Film: The Story of Pretty Boy Floyd, with Martin Sheen, Kim Darby, Michael Parks. 10.30-12.25 am, ATV.

Border

9.15 am, Yoga. 9.40, Gardening. 10.10, Dodo. 10.15, Manfred. 10.30, Arthur of the Britons. 11.00, The Amazing Chan. 11.30, London. 5.20 pm, Border Sports Results. 5.25, Film: The Cat Creature Took the West, with Yvonne De Carlo, Charles Coburn. 7.00, Sale of the Century. 7.30, Don't Drink Water. 8.00, Space 1992. 9.00, London. 10.00, Two's Company. 10.30, ATV. 11.30-12.30 am, Marcus Welby, MD.

Grampian

10.15 am, Film: Gulliver's Travels. 11.55, London. 5.20 pm, Cartoon. 5.35, *Daniel Boone.* 6.30, ATV. 7.00, Anita. 7.30, Film: Frenchie, with Joel McCrea, Shelley Winters. 9.00, London. 10.00, F Troop. 10.30, ATV. 11.30, The Collaborators, 12.25 am Prayers.

Tyne Tees

9.40 am, Cover to Cover. 10.10, Checkmate. 10.35, Skippy. 11.05, Little Melodies. 11.30, London. 5.20, Film: The Treasure of Silver Lake. 7.00, Sale of the Century. 7.30, A Joke's a Joke. 8.00, ATV. 9.00, Film: The Story of Pretty Boy Floyd. 10.30, ATV. 12.25 am, Epilogue.

Scottish

10.05 am, More Animals Observed. 10.30, Farmhouse Kitchen. 11.05, Film: Brush Fire, with John Ireland, Everett Sloane, Jo

T. ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
from Box Office (01-928 3191) and usual Agents

TOMORROW at 7.30
S CHARLES GROVES
conducts
THE P ANETS'—HOLST
OYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Programme also includes Mahler's Rückert Lieder
Soloist: Yvonne Minton 2nd the World Premiere of David Morgan's ...ria da Requiem.
TUESDAY, 28 OCTOBER at 8 p.m.
RAD LUPU
...ving the World Premiere of ... Tchaikowsky's Piano Concerto
Conductor: RI SEGAL
Programme also includes Mozart Concert Rondo K.382 and Cesar Franck's Symphony.
...5.50, £2.70, £2.20, £1.75, £1.30, 90p
and at door on ... from Box Office (01-928 3191)

MOZART SOCIETY WEDNESD... EXT. 29 OCTOBER at 8 p.m.
LONDON MOZART PLAYERS
Conductor: HARRY BLECH
No. 38 in G ... Haydn
...certo in D. K.451 ... Mozart
...GEN COOPER
...morial Prize Winner 1969
Violin Concerto ... E major ... Bach
Symphony No. 3... D (Paris) ... Mozart
MAYUMI FUJIKAWA
... first ... presentation of the Festival
Hall ... Daily ... terday 6.30 75
£1.80, £1.50, £1.25, £1.00, 75p from Hall (01-928 ...92) & Agents

THURSDAY 30 OCTOBER at 8 p.m.
EW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
PAUL TORTELIER
BERLIOZ — Corsaire Overture
BOCCHERINI — Cello Concerto in B flat major
TCHAIKOVSKY — Variations on a Rococo theme
DEBUSSY — La Mer
NER HOCHMUTH MIREL IANCOVICI
Winners of the Imperial Tobacco Cello Festival
5.50, £2.70, £2.20, £1.75, £1.30, 90p from Box Office (01-928 31...
and Agents

MONDAY 17 NOVEMBER at 8 p.m.
PAUL TORTELIER cello
MARIA DE LA PAU piano
... in G minor Op. 5 No. 2 — BEETHOVEN
... No. 6 in D for unaccompanied cello — BACH
...: Papillons — FAURE
... in E minor Op. 38 — BRAHMS
This Recital is given in aid of The British Hospital for Vietnam.
...50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 50p from Box Office (01-928 3191) Agents
... TILLETT (Mon.-Fri.), 122-124 Wigmore Street W1H 0AX (935 8418)

CBSO
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
...y 21 November 1975 8pm
...me Dansé: La Péri — Dukas
...lumbia Falls — LeFanu
...n Quixote — Richard Strauss
...nductor: Louis Frémaux Soloist: Paul Torteller
Sponsored by
Imperial Metal Industries Limited
...RAG £2.75 £2.20 £1.75 £1.45 £1.10 & 75p
...fice: Royal Festival Hall (01-928 3191) and usual agents

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL
...GLO-AUSTRIAN MUSIC SOCIETY and VICTOR HOCHHAUSER present
TOMORROW at 3
MEDJIMOREC
HAYDN JANACEK RAVEL MUSSORGSKY
£1.50, £1.30, £1.10, 85p, 55p from Box Office (01-928 3191) & agents
QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL
Wednesday Oct 29 at 7.45 p.m.
HAYDN/RAVEL/AMY
PLAYED BY
LONDON SINFONIETTA
CONDUCTED BY
GILBERT AMY
For details see under South Bank Concert Halls Panel. 50% Discount for Friends of The London Sinfonietta for information telephone: 01-455 8241.

SUNDAY, 2 NOVEMBER at 7.15 p.m.
...MUND KURTZ cello
MICHAEL ISADOR piano
...riations on a theme from the Magic Flute (Mozart) BEETHOVEN
... major, Op. 102/2 BEETHOVEN
... p. 8 for solo cello DEBUSSY
... No. 2 KODALY
... 1.25, £1.00, 75p, 50p from Box Office (01-928 3191) & agents.
Management: New Era International Concerts Ltd.

WEDNESDAY 12th NOVEMBER at 7.45 p.m.
In the presence of H.R.H. Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester
A tribute to Sir Arthur Bliss
ARGUERITE WOLFF piano
THE MELOS ENSEMBLE
Oboe Quintet Piano Sonata Clarinet Quintet
...35, £1.00, 75p, 50p from Box Office (01-928 3191), Agents and TILLETT (Mon.-Fri.), 122-124 Wigmore Street, W1H 0AX (935 8418)

THURSDAY, 13th NOVEMBER at 7.45
Basil Douglas Ltd. presents
Return visit of the
DUO BILLARD-AZAÏS
two pianos
MOZART — Larghetto and Allegro in E flat
BRAHMS — Variations on a theme of Haydn Op. 56
Five Waltzes Op. 39
BARTOK — Six Pieces from the Microcosmos
SAINT-SAENS — Variations on a theme of Beethoven Op. 35
LISZT — Concerto pathétique
£1.25, £1.00, 75p from Box Office (01-928 3191) and usual Agents

PURCELL ROOM
... Next, 29 October, 7.30 p.m. NETHERLANDS EMBASSY CONCERTS
ARTETTO ESTERHAZY
the baroque specialists from Amsterdam
Jaap Schröder violin — Alda Stuurop violin
Wiel Peeters viola — Wouter Möller cello
Mozart: G major K.156 — Boccherini: C major Op.32 No. 4
Haydn: B minor Op.9 No. 4 — Mozart: C major K.465
Tickets: £1.30, 80p, 60p from Box Office (01-928 3191) and Agents.
Concert Management: Helen Anderson

SARAH FRANCIS oboe CUMMINGS STRING TRIO. Beethoven: Trio Op. 3 No. 3. Britten: 6 Metamorphoses, after Ovid for oboe. Phyllis Tate: The Rainbow and the Cuckoo (1st perf.). Schubert: Movement for string trio. D.471. Mozart: Quartet in F. K.370.
£1.50, £1.25, £1.00, 65p — Ibbs & Tillett

...YS at 7.30 p.m. NETHERLANDS EMBASSY CONCERTS
EMMY VERHEY
violin
CARLOS MOERDIJK
piano
BEETHOVEN
...ic complete cycle of ten sonatas for violin and piano
NOV. 13 — Op. 12, nos 1, 2, 3; Op. 23
NOV. 20 — Op. 24 "Spring"; Op. 30, nos. 1, 2
NOV. 27 — Op. 30 no. 3; Op. 47 "Kreutzer"; Op. 96
£1.30, 80p, 60p from Box Office (01-928 3191) & agents.
Concert Management: Helen Anderson.

Van Walsum Management presents
ORCHESTRA OF ST. JOHN SMITH SQ.
ST. JOHN'S SMITH SQUARE SW1
Thursday, 20th November, 1975, at 6.30 p.m.
George Malcolm conductor/harpsichord
Deakin violin — William Bennett flute
BACH — Harpsichord Concerto in D minor
Violin Concerto in E
Suite in B minor for flute and strings
Brandenburg Concerto No. 5
£2.50, £1.75, £1.00 and 75p from Ibbs and Tillett (01-935 8428)

SOUTH BANK CONCERT HALLS
Director: John Denison CBE. Tickets: 928 3191 Telephone bookings not accepted on Sundays. Information: 928 3002 For enquiries when postal bookings have already been made: 928 2672. Postal applications must be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Sunday 26 Oct 3.15 p.m. — VIENNA BOYS CHOIR Anton Heyder (cond). Sacred & secular music. Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Kodaly; Viennese Lieder; Austrian Folksongs, Strauss Waltzes & polkas. One-act comic opera in full costume—Tales from Vienna Woods
£3.50, £2.75, £2.00, all others sold Anglo-Austrian Music Soc. Ltd.

Sunday 26 Oct 7.30 p.m. — ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA COLLEGIUM MUSICUM OF LONDON Sir Charles Groves (conductor) Yvonne Minton (mezzo-soprano). David Morgan Sinfonia da Requiem (1st public performance) Mahler Rückert Lieder Holst The Planets
£3.50, £2.70, £2.20, £1.75, £1.30, 90p R.P.O. Ltd.

Tuesday 28 Oct 8 p.m. — ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Uri Segal (conductor), Radu Lupu (piano) Mozart Concert Rondo in D, K.382 André Tchaikowsky Piano Concerto (1st performance) Franck Symphony in D minor. Please note change of prog.
£3.50, £2.70, £2.20, £1.75 £1.30, 90p R.P.O. Ltd.

Wednesday 29 Oct 5.55 p.m. — NOEL RAWSTHORNE Organ Recital, Bach Prelude & Fugue, BWV 544; Herzlich tut mich verlangen, BWV 727; Liebster Jesu, wir sind hier, BWV 731; Toccata Adagio & Fugue, BWV 564; Nun komm' der Heiden Heiland, BWV 660; Passacaglia, BWV 582 50p (Specimen programme). Season tickets for recitals, Oct & Nov £3.50 RFH

Wednesday 29 Oct 8 p.m. — LONDON MOZART PLAYERS Harry Blech (conductor), Mayumi Fujikawa (violin), Imogen Cooper (piano) Haydn Symphony No. 88 in G Mozart Piano Concerto in B, K.451 Bach Violin Concerto in E, BWV 1042 Mozart Symphony No. 31 in D (Paris)
£2.50, £1.80, £1.50, £1.25, £1.00, 75p Haydn-Mozart Society

Thursday 30 Oct 8 p.m. — NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
Paul Tortelier (conductor). Mirel Iancovici & Rainer Hochmuth (cellos). Berlioz Overture, Le Corsaire Tchaikovsky Variations on a Rococo Theme Boccherini Cello Concerto in B flat, Debussy La Mer
£3.50, £2.70, £2.20, £1.75, £1.30, 90p N.P.O. Ltd.

Friday 31 Oct 8 p.m. — HALLE ORCHESTRA
James Loughran (conductor), Claudio Arrau (piano)
Chopin Piano Concerto No. 2 in F minor
Mahler Symphony No. 5 in C sharp minor
£3.00, £2.75, £2.50 (all others sold) Harold Holt Ltd.

Sunday 2 Nov 3.15 p.m. — AMADEUS QUARTET, RADU LUPU (piano)
Mozart Piano Quartet in G minor, K.478
Schubert Quartet in A minor, D.804
Schumann Piano Quintet in E flat, Op. 44
£2.25, £1.90, £1.65, £1.35, £1.00, 75p Ibbs & Tillett

Sunday 2 Nov 7.30 p.m. — LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Walter Weller (conductor), György Pauk (violin)
Dvorak Slavonic Dances Op. 46, Nos. 1, 3 & 5 Beethoven Violin Concerto Dvorak Symphony No. 6 in E flat minor
£3.50, £2.70, £2.20, £1.75, £1.30, 90p LPO Ltd

Tuesday 4 Nov 8 p.m. — NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA & CHORUS
Jesus Lopez Cobos (conductor), Janet Price, Helen Watts, Robert Tear, John Shirley-Quirk, Vitkin Seow (piano)
Mozart Piano Concerto, K.414 Beethoven Symphony No. 9 (Choral)
£3.50, £2.70, £2.20 All others sold NPO Ltd.

Wednesday 5 Nov 5.55 p.m. — HEINZ WUNDERLICH Organ Recital
Bach Prelude & Fugue in E flat, BWV 552; Partita on Sei gegrusset Jesu gutig, BWV 768, Reubke Sonata in C minor Psalm 94. Slip (including programme). Season tickets for recitals Oct. & Nov. £3.50 Royal Festival Hall

Wednesday 5 Nov 8 p.m. — BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA BBC Singers & Choral Society
Pierre Boulez (cond), Janis Martin, Yvonne Minton, Stuart Burrows, Marius Rintzler, Schoenberg Verklärte Nacht
Mahler Das Klagende Lied (original version) including Waldeinsamkeit
£3.50, £2.70, £2.20, £1.75, £1.30, 50p BBC

Thursday 6 Nov 8 p.m. — NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
Otto Schmidt (conductor), Lucia Popp (soprano), Ulf Hoelscher (violin) Ligeti Music for Orchestra II (1st British public performance) Mahler Violin Concerto Mahler Symphony No. 4
£2.75, £2.20, £1.75, £1.45, £1.10, 75p NPO Ltd

Friday 7 Nov 8 p.m. — TILFORD BACH FESTIVAL CHOIR & ORCHESTRA
Denys Darlow (conductor), Felicity Palmer, Margaret Cable, Paul Esswood, Ian Partridge, David Thomas, Stephen Roberts
Bach Mass in B minor
£2.75, £2.20, £1.75, £1.45, £1.10, 75p Tilford Bach Festival Choir & Orch

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

Saturday 25 Oct 7.45 p.m. — SCHUTZ CHOIR OF LONDON
Symphoniae Sacrae, Leaden String Players. Roger Norrington (conductor)
Monteverdi Vespers of 1610
£2.50 (all others sold) Schütz Choir of London

Sunday 26 Oct 3 p.m. — HEINZ MEDJIMOREC Piano Recital Haydn Sonata in E flat (Hob. 52) Janacek On an Overgrown Path, Series 2 Ravel Une barque sur l'ocean; Toccata Mussorgsky Pictures at an Exhibition.
£1.50, £1.30, £1.10, 85p, 55p Anglo-Austrian Music Soc. Ltd.

Monday 27 Oct 7.45 p.m. — MUSICA RESERVATA (Michael Morrow, Dir.) Andrew Parrott (cond), Lee McKern (reader). A FLORENTINE CELEBRATION. A representation in music, words & pictures of the ceremonial entertainments for a Medici wedding (1539).
£1.20, £1.00, 80p, 60p Musica Reservata

Wednesday 29 Oct 7.45 p.m. — LONDON SINFONIETTA Gilbert Amy (cond), Judith Nelson, Sarah Walker. Haydn Cassazio Ravel Chansons Madécasses Amy Sonata pian'o forte Ravel Trois Poèmes de Mallarmé Amy Seven Sites (1st perf.)
£1.60, £1.50, £1.00, 65p Sinfonietta Productions Ltd.

Thursday 30 Oct 7.45 p.m. — ALBERT FERBER Piano Recital Franck Prélude, Chorale & Fugue Gliaks/Balakirev L'Alouette Rachmaninov Variations on a theme of Chopin, Op. 22
Bloch Sonata Debussy Images, Bk 2; L'isle joyeuse
£3.50, £2.80, £2.00, £1.00 In aid of Help Cyprus

Friday 31 Oct 7.45 p.m. — THE FIRES OF LONDON Peter Maxwell Davies (cond), Mary Thomas. 16th Century arr. Maxwell Davies Psalm 122* Whitehead Harpsichord Trio* Druce The Creator's Shadow (1st perf) Maxwell Davies Miss Donnithorne's Maggot (staged). *1st London perf.
65p The Fires of London

Saturday 1 Nov 7.45 p.m. — BARNET & FINCHLEY CHORAL SOCIETIES Barlow Orchestra, Alan Barlow (cond) Suzanne Green, Susan Lothouse, Peter Jones, David Wilmink. Dvorak Te Deum Walton The Twelve Mezart Requiem, K.626
£1.45, £1.20, £1.00, 80p, 55p Helen Jennings Concert Agency

Sunday 2 Nov 3 p.m. — STEFAN ASKENASE Piano Recital Bach English Suite No. 2, BWV 807 Schubert 12 Ländler & Waltzes Beethoven Sonata, Op. 31 No. 3 Chopin Nocturne, Op. 62 No. 2; Barcarolle, Op. 60; Four Studies from Op. 25; Tarantella, Op. 43
£2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 60p New Era Int Concerts Ltd

Sunday 2 Nov 7.15 p.m. — EDMUND KURTZ (cello), MICHAEL ISADOR (piano)
Beethoven Seven Variations on a Duet from The Magic Flute; Sonata in D, Op. 102, No. 2 Debussy Sonata Kodaly Sonata for solo cello, Op. 8 Ginastera Pampeana No. 2
£1.50, £1.25, £1.00, 75p, 50p New Era Int Concerts Ltd

Monday 3 Nov 7.45 p.m. — DEUTSCHE BACHSOLISTEN Helmut Winschermann (cond & oboe), R. Kussmaul, E. Meyer-Schlenning, P. Meisen, G. Bach, J. S. Bach Double Concerto, BWV 1060; Brandenburg Concerto No. 5, BWV 1050; Concerto, BWV 1041; Oboe Concerto, BWV 1055
£1.45, £1.20, £1.00, 80p, 55p Goethe-Institut

Tuesday 4 Nov 7.45 p.m. — LINDSAY STRING QUARTET
Thomas Igloi (cello) Haydn Quartet in G minor, Op. 74 No. 3 (Der Reiter) Tippett Quartet No. 2 in F
Schubert Quintet in C, D.956
£1.50, £1.30, £1.10, 85p, 55p Kirckman Concert Society Ltd

Wednesday 5 Nov 7.45 p.m. — LONDON CHANTICLEER ORCHESTRA Ruth Gipps (conductor) Louis Berkman, Margaret Archibald. Arnold Serenade for small orchestra Pachelbel Kanon Cimarosa II Maestro di Capella Stanford Clarinet Concerto Moeran Sinfonietta
£2.00, £1.50, £1.25, 90p Basil Douglas Ltd

Thursday 6 Nov 7.45 p.m. — MARTINO TIRIMO Final recital in complete Schubert sonata series.
Schubert Sonata in E minor, D.566/D506;
Sonata in A minor, D.784;
Sonata in B flat, D.960
£1.00 Ibbs & Tillett

Friday 7 Nov 7.45 p.m. — LONDON BACH ORCHESTRA Martindale Sidwell (cond), Tess Miller, David Butt, Barbara Hill, James Lancelot, Bach Brandenburg Concerto No. 5; Harpsichord Concerto, BWV 1058; Suite No. 4; BWV 1067 Marcello Oboe Concerto Handel Organ Concerto Op. 4 No 2
£2.00, £1.75, £1.45, 90p, 60p LBO

PURCELL ROOM

Sunday 25 Oct 2.45 p.m. — MICHAEL MUSKETT'S MUSEUM OF MUSIC THE SOUNDS OF BRASS, Anthony Halstead, Christopher Monk, Michael & Doreen Muskett, Roger Groves, Michael Laird, Crispian Steele-Perkins
Brass & Related Instruments, inc. sackbut, cornett & serpent
60p (all others sold) Michael Muskett

Sunday 25 Oct 7 p.m. — CHRISTOPHER BALL (recorders & flageolet), MARY VERNEY (harpsichord), PETER VEL (viola da gamba & baroque cello). Music by Vivaldi, Boismortier, Bigaglia, Frescobaldi, Loeillet & The Bird Fancyer's Delight (1717). 80p, 60p, 40p London Baroque Trio

Monday 27 Oct 8 p.m. — CHRISTIAN BLACKSHAW Piano Recital Beethoven Sonata in D, Op. 10, No. 3 Scriabin Sonata No. 6, Op. 62; Poème, Vers la flamme, Op. 72 Ravel Valses Nobles et Sentimentales Chopin Andante spianato & grande polonaise in E flat, Op. 22
£1.00, 75p Kirckman Concert Society Ltd.

Tuesday 28 Oct 7.30 p.m. — SIDNEY HARRISON Piano Recital Bach Fantasia Bach/Christopher le Fleming Flocks may graze secure Bach/Busoni Chaconne
Schumann Etudes Symphoniques, Op. 13 Debussy Suite, Pour le Piano, works by Chopin
£1.25, 95p, 65p Ibbs & Tillett

Wednesday 29 Oct 7.30 p.m. — QUARTETTO ESTERHAZY
Mozart Quartet in C, K.156 Boccherini Quartet in C, Op. 32, No. 4
Haydn Quartet in D minor, Op. 9, No. 4
Mozart Quartet in C, K.465
£1.20, 80p, 60p Helen Anderson Music Management

Thursday 30 Oct 7.30 p.m. — JANE MANNING (soprano) BARRY GUY (double bass) Naresh Sohal Kavita III* Peter Wiegold Sing Lullaby* Bernard Rands Ballad III* Brian Ellis Perrormance* Paul Rutherford Echo I (1st perf) Jacob Druckman Valentine, *1st London perf.
£1.00, 75p, 50p Clarion Concert Agency

Friday 31 Oct 7.30 p.m. — MARTINO TIRIMO 6th recital in complete Schubert sonata series.
Schubert Sonata in C, D.279/345;
Sonata in E flat, D.568;
Sonata in A, D.959
£1.00 Ibbs & Tillett

Wigmore Hall
Manager: William Lyne 36 Wigmore Street W1 Box Office 01-935 2141
Tickets £1-50, £1-10, 75p, 50p unless otherwise stated. Mailing list 60p a year

Sunday 26 Oct 3 p.m. — WANDA MAXIMILIEN Haitian pianist
Now Era Int. Concerts
Beethoven: Sonata in C minor Op.10 No. 1
Beethoven: Sonata in E flat, Op. 81a
Chopin: Polonaise-Fantaisie Op. 61
Brahms: Variations and Fugue on a theme of Handel Op. 24

Monday 27 Oct. 7.30 p.m. — ARTHUR TENNENT tenor, ROBERT BOUFFLER piano
Lemaire, Fauré, Ravel, Duparc, Poulenc, Schumann, Brahms, Strauss, English and American Songs
Choveaux Management, 0502 68495

Tuesday 28 Oct. 7.30 p.m. — AULOS WIND QUINTET Young Musicians Series Now Era Int. Concerts
Barsh: Quintet in G minor, Op. 56, No. 2
Hindemith: Kleine Kammermusik
Nielsen: Quintet, Op. 43
Works by Ibert and Francaix

Wednesday 29 Oct. 7.30 p.m. — DANIELLE SALAMON piano
Bach: Toccata in D major
Schubert: Sonata in A D.959 Op. Posth.
Debussy: Images, Books 1 & II
Brahms: Klavierstücke, Op. 119
Ibbs & Tillett

Thursday 30 Oct. 7.30 p.m. — CECIL ARONOWITZ viola, NICOLA GRUNBERG piano
New Era Int. Concerts
Hummel: Sonata in E flat, Op. 5 No. 3
Schubert: Sonata in A minor (Arpeggione)
Brahms: Sonata in F minor, Op. 120 No. 1
Works by Schumann & Britten
Second Concert: Nov. 9.

Saturday 1 Nov. 7.30 p.m. — GORDON EPPERSON cello, ANNE KOSCIELNY piano
New Era Int. Concerts
Barber: Sonata Op. 6
Martinu: Sonata No. 2
Rachmaninoff: Sonata in G minor Op. 19

Sunday 2 Nov. 3 p.m. — IVAN NUNEZ Chilean pianist
Ibbs & Tillett
Bach: Prelude and Fugue in D major
Beethoven Sonata in C Op. 53 "Waldstein"
Albeniz: Iberia Book 1
Works by Chopin

Sunday 2 Nov. 7.30 p.m. — JACQUES LOUSSIER TRIO
Only London appearance
British Women's ORT
Bach: arranged by Jacques Loussier
Jacques Loussier: Sketches
£10.00, £5.00, £3.00 (all others sold)

Monday 3 Nov. 7.30 p.m. — PHILLIP GUILLAUME American pianist
New Era Int. Concerts
Bach: Toccata in G major
Edward MacDowell: Sonata Eroica
Copland: Piano Variations
Charles Griffes: Sonata
Liszt: 15 Etudes après Paganini

Wednesday 5 Nov. 7.30 p.m. — BARBRO JANSSON piano
Choveaux Management 0502 68495
Mozart: 12 Variations K.179
Beethoven: Sonata Op. 27, No. 1
Rosenberg: Improvisations (1934)
Chopin: Sonata in B minor

Friday 7 Nov. 7.30 p.m. — SERGIO & EDUARDO ABREU Brazilian guitarists
Basil Douglas Ltd.
Duos by Hume, Bach, Scarlatti, Castelnuovo-Tedesco Falla. Solos by Eastwood, Villa-Lobos, Sor, Granados, Moreno-Torroba.

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The International Academy of Chamber Music
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31 Oct. George Malcolm harpsichord
Selma y Salaverde: Canciones y Danzas (c. 1638)
Haydn: Violin Concerto in G J. S. Bach: Violin Sonata No. 2 in A
J. S. Bach: Concerto for harpsichord in D minor
Other dates Nov. 2, 4, 6, 8 all at 6.30 p.m.
COLIN CARR cello KEVIN COATES mandoline JAMES GALWAY flute MAURICE GENDRON cello EVA GRAUBIN violin THEA KING clarinet MICHAEL MALMGREEN violin EKE MENDEZ piano JAMES TYLER mandoline TAMAS VASARY piano
Full details from: Helen Anderson Music Management, 66 Cromwell Ave., N6 5HQ. Tel: 01-340 1616.
Tickets (all unreserved): £1.50, £1.00, 75p from Advance Box Office: J. Wilson, 16 Rockitt Rd., W.1.: tel. bookings Mon.-Sat. 6 pm-10 pm only: 01-994 4108. Reduced price series ticket: £4.00 for 5 Concerts (full price £7.50), bookable in advance only. Tickets on sale at the door from 5.45 on each night.

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and Malcolm Rose organ
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Management: Helen Anderson.

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JAMARY OLIVEIRA: Congruencias
ANTUNES: Viradia OMCMLXXV
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ART EXHIBITIONS

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PAMELA BLAKE
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MALL GALLERIES
The Mall, S.W.1
21-25 Oct., 10-5; Sat., 10-1 Free

REDFERN GALLERY: BRYAN ORGAN New Paintings, Portraits and Drawings, October 7-29, 30 Cork Street, London, W.1.

ROLAND, BROWSE & DELBANCO, 19 Cork St., W.1. 01-730 7984
ROBIN PHILIPSON. Mon.-Fri., 10-5.30, until 14th Nov.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS
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Until 30 November, Wkdys. 10-5, Suns. 2-6 Adm. 50p. (Mondays 5-9) And
THE PRIVATE ROOMS AND COLLECTED TREASURES
Until 31 Oct, Wkdys. 10-5 (closed Tuesdays), Suns. 2-6. Adm. 50p. Combined ticket 80p (Mondays 40p). Students and pensioners half price.

ART EXHIBITIONS

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY. Augustus John—Life and Times. Until 26th Oct. Admission 20p. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2-6.

ENGLISH WATERCOLOURS presented by Michael Danny AT THE NATIONAL BOOK LEAGUE 7 Albemarle Street, W.1. 01-493 9001 until 28th October. Weekdays 10-5.30.

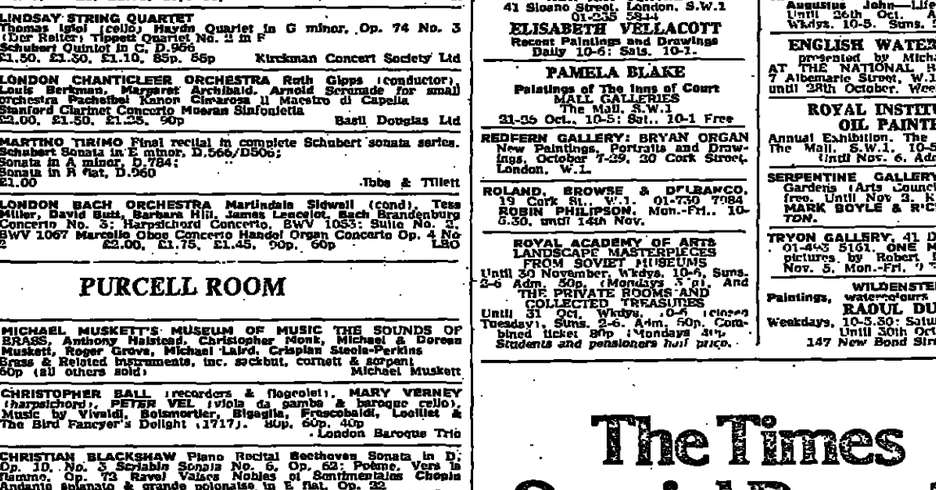
ROYAL INSTITUTE OF OIL PAINTERS
Annual Exhibition. The Mall Galleries, The Mall, S.W.1. 10-5. Sats. 10-1. Until Nov. 6. Adm. 20p.

SERPENTINE GALLERY. Kensington Gardens (Arts Council). Free daily free. Until Nov 3. Current work by MARK BOYLE & RICHARD HAMILTON.

TRYON GALLERY, 41 Dover St., W.1. 01-493 5161. ONE MAN'S AFRICA pictures by Robert Bateman, until Nov. 5. Mon.-Fri. 9-6.

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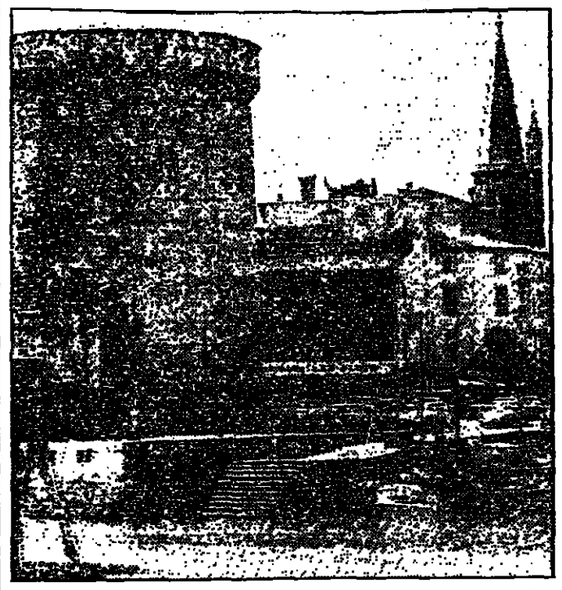
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Good Food Guide

Franc exchanges



Les Flots in La Rochelle—an à la carte meal entirely of local fish.

A journey down the entire west coast of France, 600 miles from Northern Brittany to the Pyrenees, presents a gastronomic landscape that is constantly *changing, like the coast itself.* Just as the wild cliffs of Finistère yield to the smooth beaches of the Morbihan and *Vendee, and the forested* plains and lagoons of the Landes to the knobbly hills of the Pays Basque, so the wonderfully fresh palourdes, langoustines and rich *armoricaine* sauces of Brittany give way further south to the *beurre noir* of Nantes, while the curried mussels of La Rochelle are a world away from Bordeaux's thick steaks in red-wine sauce, or the foie gras of the Landes.

The other contrasts are be*tween the highlands and low*lands of finance. The Atlantic coast is not short of the kind of restaurant that few people *care to visit at their own* expense; and at such places, for 120 francs or so a head, meals may be served of a quality unobtainable in Britain. For the rest of the time, 20 to 30 francs suffice. Along the coast there are scores of good places in this bracket—country inns, or urban "bistros de quartier" where the locals go for lunch—and even with the pound in its present sorry state, these can still offer the British tourist good value for money *so long as he keeps to* the table d'hôte menus.

In this category is *Chez Pierre* at Raguenès-Plage, near Concarneau in south Finistère—a modest, well-established seaside hotel a few yards from the beach and one which has changed little over the years. Xavier Guillou, *son* of the owners, is chef. He has *some masterly specialities, such* as turbot au champagne and sole aux nouilles, usually à la carte; but even on the four course 23-franc menu a platter of seafood was followed by lotte (monk-fish) in its pungent red-dish-green armoricaine sauce, then tender Breton gigot pré-salé with flageolets.

Sixty miles to the east, the old walled city of Vannes, capital of the Morbihan, has one of the best lower-priced restaurants found on the whole *coast. The Marée Bleue* is large, gaily decorated in a modern style, and at lunchtime it is full of local families and *business people taking the gen*erous four-course 20-franc menu as a matter of daily routine. In the French provinces, lunch is a full ritual, seldom a quick snack: snack bars have no role, so do not exist. The choice on the *Marée Bleue's* menu was wide: the hors d'oeuvre included four kinds of shellfish, and at a nearby table a man was given 12 plump langoustines with a perfumed paper *rinse-doigts* in a sachet instead of a finger-bowl. *Salade niçoise had the full in*gredients and proper French dressing, seldom met with in England; and then came écrevisses à *l'armoricaine*; a fat slice of braised veal with haricots blancs and crème caramel. Half a bottle of Muscadet was 7 francs: wine prices have risen fast in France recently, and it is rare today in any restaurant to find a bottle of *vin d'appellation* for less than 10 or 12 francs.

The next stop was Nantes, a big city whose new metropolitan pretensions make it vulnerable to some of the phonier Parisian influences, even in*cluding post-midnight hours,* dim candlelight, supercilious waiters in jerseys, and mock-rustic cooking. It is better to *stay traditional, and there is no* lack of choice. In the lower price range, the *Petit Saint-Jean's* 27-franc menu provided rich soupe de poissons, up to Provençal standards, with croûtons and chunks of garlic to rub on them; little six-inch eels from the Loire, grilled with beurre blanc sauce—delicious; rabbit with mustard sauce, tasty but *not very fleshy*; and a peach tarte maison. A local white wine, Gros Plant, made a change from the better-known Muscadet (*also local*).

La Rochelle, farther south, is an important fishing port; and a number of good fish restaurants cluster round the mouth of the Vieux Port, beside the ramparts. Under a hot sun, the scene from the terrace of *Les Flots* was reminiscent of a less garish St Tropez. An à la carte meal could be built up entirely of local fish: langoustines and *nortugaises*; *mouclade* (a Charente speciality of small plump mussels in a delicate cream-and-curry sauce); turbot and spinach with a rather too rich cheese sauce that masked the flavour of the fish. And more Gros Plant—much more, so that it was not easy to be properly serious afterwards at a meeting with the Mayor, who wanted to explain his scheme for banning traffic from the old part of the town and providing a fleet of bicycles as free public transport. What a *sight* that would be after lunch.

In Bordeaux itself the names Le Marsan, Le Chiopot and *La Tupina were confided to us* as good, cheapish, downtown bistros where the Bordelais go for omelettes aux cèpes, poules farcies, *entrecotes* cooked over vine roots, and other local dishes. But the chance never came to try these places, for an appointment to view the Landes forest, the largest in Europe, whisked us on to an inn called *Boucau* in the village of Mézos, where we lunched in an idyllically French setting—a garden ter*race shaded with creepers*, an ancient church across the way. On the 40-franc "menu gastronomique", jambon de Bayonne was followed by the supreme triumph of cuisine landaise, foie gras frais et chaud aux raisins. It was so exquisite that it seemed in poor taste to follow it with confit de canard (another local delicacy, and anyway too salty). Nor was the omelette norvegienne remarkable. But two bottles of St Estèphe '71 *were needed to offset the rich*ness.

Basque cooking is not as inspired as their folk dancing; but for those who enjoy the hispanic overtones of chorizo and pimento, it has its appeal. Mussels are in season all the year, and at the *Vieille Auberge* in St-Jean-de-Luz, a leading tunny port, the 22 *franc menu* provided a huge tureen of moules marinière, followed by an excellent thon frais basquaise (sauté, with *rice, pimento and chorizo*) and one of those rather dry Basque cakes. On a torrid Sunday afternoon, the place was crammed with sweating tourists and local *familles nom*breuses—but the swift and courteous Basque waitresses did not lose their own cool.

Finally, back to Bordeaux, and a banquet which still astonishes. *La Réserve* in the western suburbs is the kind of place where Gatsby might have taken Daisy to impress her, *had he had the discrimination*: a cool verandah, a garden, a lake, antiques, and the most studied opulence. At lunch, as a first course, they offered the famous local freshwater fish, civet de lamproie bordelaise (38 frs), subtle and succulent in its blackish sauce. No wonder "King Henry I ate lampreys till he burst". After this, the great Gascon speciality, lou magret, a charcoal-grilled steak of duck, tasted a little disappointing, and the vegetables with it ordinary.

However, the dessert, soufflé glacé au nougat, was beyond prase in its creamy lightness and *intricate fusion of flavours*. Others at the table took pâté de crevettes, and noisettes d'agneau *à la menthe*—so Eng*land's colonization* of Aquitaine, across all those centuries, has not been entirely in vain. It was also noticeable that, as is now fashionable in France, we drank *chilled* red wine—it was Ch. Calon-Ségur—throughout the meal and even with the fish. It is vulgar to specify the cost, but it cannot have been much less than 150 francs a head. However, oil sheikhs are spending that kind of money in Park Lane now, and would they—or you—remember the meal a day, a month, a year later?

Chez Pierre, Raguenès-Plage (Finistère.) Tel 978106. Open Easter, May 1 to Sept 30. Meals 12.30-2; 7-9. Menus 23-34. frs.

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Petit Saint-Jean, 9, rue Lapérouse, Nantes. Tel 717615. Closed end Sept to mid-Oct; Saturday; Sunday in summer. Meals 12-2.30; 7-10. Menus 13-27 frs.

Les Flots, 1 Rue Chaine, La Rochelle. Tel 282064. Closed Feb; Monday. Meals 12-2.30; 7-10. Menus 20-45 frs.

Boucau, Mezos (Landes). Tel 21. Closed Oct; Sunday dinner; Monday in winter. Meals 12-3; 7-9.30. Menus 20-40 frs.

Vieille Auberge, 22 rue Tourasse, St-Jean-de-Luz (Pyr-Atlantiques). Tel 261961. Open May 1 to Sept 30. Meals 12-3; 7-10. Menus 22-40 frs.

La Réserve, av Bourgailh, l'Alouette, Bordeaux. Tel 451328. Closed Dec 21 to Jan 31. Meals 12-3; 7.30-10.30. Menus 35-55 frs; à la carte about 80 frs.

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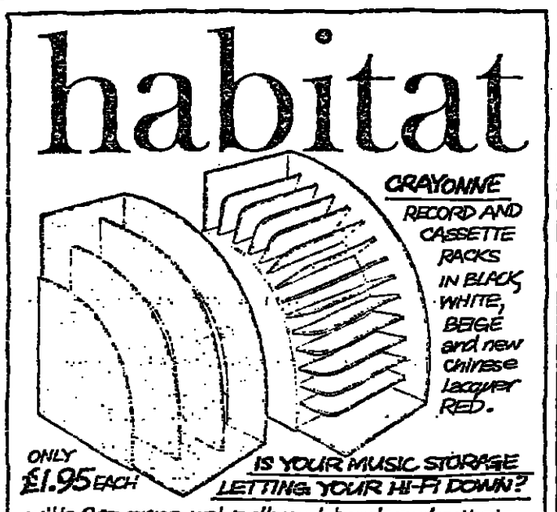
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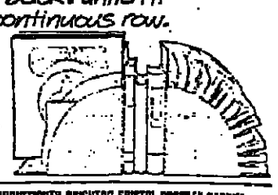
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The Times records of the month

Labours of love

Dvorak: Violin Concerto in A minor/Romance in F minor Perlman. LPO / Barenboim. HMV ASD 3120. £3.20.

Brahms: Piano Concerto in D minor. Lupu. LPO/De Waart. Decca SXL 6728. £3.25.

Mahler: Symphony No 4 in G. Chicago Symphony Orchestra/Blegen/Levine. RCA ARLI—0895. £1.49 (until 1/1/76).

Strauss: Ein Heldenleben. Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra/Karajan. HMV ASD 3126. £3.20.

Rachmaninov: Symphony No 1 in D minor. LSO/Previn. HMV ASD 3137. £3.20.

Rachmaninov: Symphony No 3 in A minor/The Rock. LPO/Weller. Decca SXL 6720. £3.25.

Stravinsky: Petrushka (original version). LPO/Haitink. Philips 6500 458. £3.10.

After writing a violin concerto at Joachim's suggestion, incorporating his amendments and ultimately dedicating it to him, Dvorak, still not quite forty, must have been disconcerted to find the work unplayed by "the great master": the premiere was not given till two or three years later, and then by somebody else. Never at any time since has it enjoyed the popularity of the later cello concerto.

A performance as lovely as Itzhak Perlman's makes it hard to understand why. With his gloriously ripe tone he squeezes the last drop of plangency from the melody, while his dancing rhythm and range of colour make the finale as vivid an evocation of Bohemian rustic life as any ever penned. The plaintive, lilting earlier Romance, completing the second side, is just as winning. Both performances sound just as much a labour of love for Daniel Barenboim as for the soloist. The LPO is finely blended and balanced, and sumptuously reproduced by EMI engineers.

No one did more to help Dvorak on his way than Brahms, who at the impressionable age of 25 went through the ordeal of having his own first concerto hissed. On the concert platform I have heard performances of this D minor piano concerto from Radu Lupu and Edo De Waart just about as close to the drama of the work as anyone could ever get. The new recording is very fine, too, in its structural strength and expressive control. But it is not as intense as Serkin's with Szell (so urgent in drive), or Gilels's with Jochum, where the soloist's own voltage, in spacious tempo, has to be heard to be believed. In the first movement De Waart lets out too much tension in quieter, lyrical episodes; certainly the LPO is no match here for the sumptuous Berlin Philharmonic supporting Gilels. As for Lupu, I suspect he still feels slightly constrained by the clinical atmosphere of a recording session. Nevertheless, away from direct comparison with giants of full maturity it still strikes home as a masterly achievement that most of us will want in our own library, with some particularly deeply felt phrasing in the slow movement.

On the orchestral front, James Levine has now followed up his warmly acclaimed Mahler No 1 with the composer's fourth symphony, this time with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and Judith Blegen. First reactions to this soprano in the finale are likely to be pleasurable relief at her ingenuous, warm-toned happiness, so free of self-conscious archness. Not till you listen with a score are you saddened by her blithe disregard of requests for *pianissimo*. Even so, it is still an outstanding performance by reason of Levine's very potent characterization. Not a note in the score is just left to play itself, yet never are individual trees allowed to diminish the stature of the wood. With orchestral colouring coming up with crystal clarity the record has exceptional immediacy. At its 1975 price, a real bargain.

Strauss caricatures his critics in *Ein Heldenleben* with a spiky woodwind episode marked *ff, sehr scharf und spitzig*. The mild, tinkling sounds that emerge in Karajan's new recording could easily be interpreted as a desire to put critics in their (insignificant) places but for the fact that in his version of the *Sinfonia Domestica* last year he also favoured this dainty balance with very reticent woodwind. But the hero's motif itself is always splendidly spacious, the battle episode comes across with great vividness from brass and percussion, and the strings of the Berlin Philharmonic do wonders in the love music, and still more in the hero's final retreat from the world. This slow coda is exquisitely sustained.

Rachmaninovians should note that both Previn and Weller have now completed their cycles of the composer's symphonies, Previn with No 1 and Weller with No 3. Though not getting as high-powered or glossy as from Ormandy and the Philadelphia some years ago, the ill-fated first symphony comes over as a much more telling work (despite youthful miscalculations) than the third, in which the disillusioned Rachmaninov (by this time only too well aware of what the public wanted) too often falls back on succulent melody. However, Weller is a responsive lyricist, and he and the LPO revel in the nostalgic romanticism of the unjustly neglected early tone-poem, *The Rock*, included as fill-up.

Lastly Stravinsky, and those who prefer his original (1921) scoring of *Petrushka* will be glad to know that Haitink's unhurried, attentive performance with the LPO is now obtainable on its own instead of (as previously) only in an album.

Joan Chissell

Masterly and treasurable

Schubert. Sixteen String Quartets. Melos Quartet of Stuttgart. DG 2740-123. Seven records. £15.

Mozart. Six String Quintets. Amadeus Quartet with Cecil Aronowitz. DG 2740-122. Three records. £7.50.

Beethoven. Eleven Piano Trios. Beaux Arts Trio. Philips 6747 142. Four records £7.25.



The Melos Quartet of Stuttgart

Two years ago I reviewed Schubert's first three string quartets played by the Melos Quartet of Stuttgart: delighted by their stylish advocacy of the child Schubert as father to the man, I hoped that DG might ask them to complete the cycle. It seemed unlikely. But the Swabian Melos has, in the event, gone ahead and produced 16 Schubert quartets (as complete as research can, at this moment, make them) on record.

Received opinion used to acknowledge as worthwhile only the last three Schubert quartets plus the C minor Quartet—movement of 1820, though enthusiasts hinted that some of the earlier works were interesting. Around 1960 Vox issued 15 quartets, played by the Endres Quartet likeably if cautiously. That set has disappeared but here is a replacement, one quartet the richer, and all performed and recorded sumptuously.

The Melos, like the Endres, remind us that all these quartets, however early, contain some music either characteristic or cleverly imagined—and that earlier commentators, who praised this or damned that movement, are not wholly to be trusted, indeed they could not agree. The very first quartet, written at the age of 15, already has typical Schubertian turns of phrase, and its energy comes across in this performance. Nos 2 and 3 engage the attention, but it is in no 4 that genuine tension is first felt, and that Schubert's eager experiments in unorthodox tonal relationships begin to make good sense.

No 5 finds him impressed by Italian comic opera, no 6 using Viennese models to original purpose. In no 7 we notice prominent high-lying viola solos, written for himself to play. Then, before no 8, the Melos play a C minor quartet-movement of 1814, not hitherto recorded (I think) but curiously striking—it was completed by Alfred Orel in 1939. No 8 is the first virtuoso work, calling for powerful sonority, agility and real finesse, as well as expressive eloquence—that is how it is played here. Each quartet shows advancing mastery, though the full savour of the last G major quartet still hits hard when one has approached it chronologically. Nothing quite prepares for it, or the C major quintet, the last three piano sonatas, and *Winterreise*.

DG's recording of these performances is very close (sniffs are audible and some glare in high violin writing) but rich in sonority and nicely reverberant, not boxy. I like the group's flexible, appreciative attitude to tempo, easy not slack, and the balance which allows all the voices to be heard; the cellist is a splendid musician, some traces of hurry may prove tiresome after much repetition, and the layout of the set several times obliges one to jump up and change side in mid-quartet, almost as if we were back with 78 rpm.

The Amadeus Quartet also have a new box of records this month, all Mozart's string quintets, six of them, with their regular second viola Cecil Aronowitz to complete the quintet. Four of these six works are among the most masterly and treasurable in all Mozart's chamber music, regularly represented in the Amadeus's programmes. Of the other two, one is an early (1773) and delightfully assured piece, enjoyable music for a party; the other is Mozart's own transcription of his superb C minor wind serenade which doesn't lie nearly so authentically or personally on strings (too many of the ideas refer to tongued articulation, not the same as string staccato) though every Mozart enthusiast wants to hear the transcription occasionally.

Some but not all of these performances have been issued before. One new feature of the box is the inclusion of the D major quintet's finale in two versions: the one usually played had its principal theme re-shaped by another hand, and as an appendix Mozart's original is played, when the theme is a straight chromatic scale. The revision gives a more shapely idea, I still find, but the slither connects more keenly with later episodes, particularly the coda.

The interpretations in this box often seem cold, the players inclined to hurry for fear of seeming sentimental. In the record-collector's long run this may be more desirable than performances which dwell lovingly on small details. The internal balance, the effortless comprehension of structure, the choice of tone-colours and neatness of phrasing, all compel highest praise, as usual. The least persuasive performance for me is the Andante of K515 in C (the earlier HMV version is more affectionate), the finest that of the G minor quintet, ideally expressive—and the work is for many the favourite of these quintets. The performances sound less closely recorded than the Schubert discussed above, and in a less reverberant room—a kindlier sound for home listening.

The box of Beethoven piano trios comes from Philips to celebrate the 20th birthday of the Beaux Arts Trio who have been in London recently to play the same works. They are an expert, accomplished group, as they were when they recorded these trios with another violinist (Isadore Cohen replaced Daniel Guilet some while ago). The expertise comes across, and yet the performances are mostly uncompelling, the piano more prominent than the strings, the recorded sound seldom alluring (as it almost always is in the Schubert and Mozart boxes discussed above): the *Kakadu* introduction shows the sound at its best, the second movement of op 70 no 2 at its heaviest and least appealing.

Even in the *Archduke*, when the tone of the music is well appreciated, some passages are undercharacterized and sound like bridges rather than main themes. I was surprised to hear that these experienced players have not learned to begin trills on the auxiliary note (the Melos do).

William Mann

Waving steins

Orff: Carmina Burana. Sheila Armstrong/Gerald English/Thomas Allen/LSO Chorus/St Clement Danes Grammar School Boys' Choir. LSO/André Previn. EMI ASD 3117. £3.20.

Orff: Der Mond. Leipzig Radio Chorus and Soloists; Leipzig Radio Symphony Orchestra/Herbert Kegel. Philips 6700 083 (2 records), £6.20.

Stravinsky: Symphony of Psalms: Canticum Sacrum. Christ Church Cathedral Choir, Oxford/Philip Jones Ensemble/Simon Preston. Argo ZRG 799. £2.99.

Haydn: Mass No 12 in B flat (Harmoniemesse). Judith Blegen/Frederica von Stade/Kenneth Riegel/Simon Estes/Westminster Choir. New York Philharmonic Orchestra/Leonard Bernstein. CBS 76410. £2.99.

Beethoven: King Stephen (incidental music), Elegischer Gesang, Opferlied, Bundeslied, Meeresstille und Glückliche Fahrt. Lorna Haywood/Ambrosian Singers. LSO/Michael Tilson Thomas. CBS 76404. £2.99.

It's possible that Carl Orff will pass into history as the most successful and characteristic composer of the two Germanies—the pre-war and post-war—of our era. Certainly his music has enjoyed material success, which in modern Germany is an even more potent god than in modern Britain. Here is a composer who willingly—even enthusiastically—forgoes every sophistication of harmony, melody and form in favour of a nursery-rhyme musical language—based on short, simple phrases repeated over and over again and decked out in bright primary colours. Yet this is one of the most famous and imitated works of the last forty years, and one of the very few which have been successful in East and West Europe alike, and in Germany throughout the period since it was first performed in 1937.

André Previn's new recording of *Carmina Burana* is no more than an incident in this spectacular history. To Orff even Previn is now unnecessary. But it may as well be noted that the performance is in almost every way excellent, brilliantly energetic, full of ridiculous heartiness, and with no attempt at gratuitous refinement. Thomas Allen gets through without a tremor, his voice in admirable shape. Gerald English strains at the impossible "Olim lacus colueram". But the LSO chorus, metaphorical steins waving, are equal to everything Orff throws at them. I only wish they had thrown it back.

The Philips issue of Orff's slightly later *Der Mond* has a certain rarity value, though musically this so-called "kleines Welttheater" (Little Theatre on the World) is open to the same objections as *Carmina Burana*. The less familiar score emphasizes its composer's genius for a sort of idiot catchiness of rhythm, which suits the endearingly jokey tone of the Grimm fairy-tale about the lanthorn moon whose pure light men steal to illuminate their impure nocturnal activities. The music swings along briskly. But here again Orff's studied refusal to develop, vary or complicate his material hopelessly cripples the drama, which soon drags its heels, even in this smart and idiomatic Leipzig radio performance under Herbert Kegel. In one respect—the simultaneous use of different stage levels—*Der Mond* broke genuine new ground. But the idea apparently did not work, and is explicitly renounced in the revised score used (with a few discrepancies) in this present recording.

Orff undoubtedly pinched some of his rhythmic and textural ideas from Stravinsky, without however grasping the subtlety and profundity with which Stravinsky could invest them. We can remind ourselves of that in Argo's coupling of two of the master's greatest choral works, the *Symphony of Psalms* and the *Canticum Sacrum*. The recordings were made, I take it, in Christ Church Cathedral. The reverberation suits the *Canticum*, which was composed for St Mark's, Venice, but is wrong for the symphony, where the resonances are all, so to speak, composed and need no help.

The performances under Simon Preston are stylish and alive. But one has to object that a smallish Anglican cathedral choir hardly cuts sufficient ice in this most incisive of religious music. In the *Canticum* the tenor solos, though expertly sung, are not declaimed in the way one feels sure Stravinsky imagined them. In the symphony the boys' timbre is of course less brilliant than women's would be, though its sexlessness is to the point and would be effective in a harder acoustic.

Bernstein conducts one of those uncomfortably Americanized versions of Haydn's *Harmoniemesse*, heavily spotlit, raucously played and with a flat, forward sound perspective. The Beethoven disc, also from CBS, is by contrast sensitively recorded, and though apparently nondescript in content, in fact includes some gems, notably the profoundly moving *Opferlied* and the Goethe setting *Meeresstille und Glückliche Fahrt*. Lorna Haywood's brief contribution (in *Elegischer Gesang*) is also more distinguished than that of her more famous colleagues in the Haydn.

Stephen Walsh

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Follow the lieder

Schumann: Frauenliebe und-leben; Schubert: Lieder. Elly Ameling/Dalton Baldwin. Philips 6500 706. £3.10

Brahms: Folk Songs. Edith Mathis/Peter Schreier/Karl Engel/Leipzig Radio Chorus/Neumann. DG 2709 057 (3 records) £9.75

Strauss: Four Last Songs; and songs with orchestra. Anneliese Rothenberger/LSO/Previn. HMV ASD 3082. £3.20

Meyerbeer: Dietrich Lieder/Melodies. Fischer-Dieskau/Engel. Archive 2533 295. £3.25

It is not so long since records of lieder were something of a rarity, each one to be added to one's collection as a prized addition to the home repertory. Nowadays the collector can pick and choose his way between various interpretations of the familiar cycles and even of some of the lesser-known songs. Only Fischer-Dieskau still manages to extend the boundaries of our knowledge further and further. His latest offering brings us a recital of songs which even the most avid enthusiast of the genre may not have realized existed. Meyerbeer is recalled today mostly for his grand operas, once sacred monsters now for the most part extinct reptiles. His efforts for the salon floors of Paris in the 1840s are largely forgotten. On the strength of Fischer-Dieskau's recital that seems a pity.

It is true that where his settings have to be compared with those of Schumann and Schubert (two songs from *Dichterliebe* in the first case, "Dass sie hier Gewesen" and "Komm" in the second) he comes nowhere, but in several of the lighter songs, in particular the French settings, and "Sie und ich", "Scirocco" and "Mina" among the German ones, his gift for simple, charming melody proves more than apt to the task in hand, and "Menschenfleisch", to a poem by the composer's brother, Michael Beer, about a misanthrope, shows that he could work effectively even on a more serious plane. The main failures come in two long, portentous settings of poems that are as dated as the music. Fischer-Dieskau, almost as at home in French as in German, seldom overweights the pleasing trifles and does all he can to make the more solemn pieces seem more substantial music than they are. Karl Engel does well by the fleet but occasionally trite piano parts, enjoying the plucked-string effects of the moonlit "Ständchen".

Meyerbeer's contemporary Schumann, of course, treated the genre more seriously. His *Frauenliebe* has been much recorded, although not so often as the male cycles, but Ameling's reading is no less welcome for all that. Chamisso's poems, even when so miraculously transmuted by Schumann's settings, can cloy when a mezzo brings a richly expressive palette to bear on them. The Dutch soprano's fresh, chaste tones more aptly suggest the submissive adoring girl, willing adherent to nineteenth-century ideas of male chauvinism. Her very simple account of "Süsser Freund" achieves a classical purity of line and expression that I find most moving, while the feeling of loss in the last song benefits greatly from her comparative reticence and is marvellously seconded by Dalton Baldwin's tender account of the postlude.

Her Schubert group is a clever contrast to the indoor, almost hothouse sentiments of the Schumann cycle, depicting outdoor pleasures. The effortless paean of praise to spring in 'Das Lied im Grünen" is succeeded by songs bymning more specific aspects of life in the open—a butterfly, birds of various kinds, fish, bushes and the forest. Miss Ameling's account of the rarely-heard and delightful "Der Wachtelschlag", the quail, almost if not quite eclipsed Karl Erb's interpretation on an old 78. Her tone, consistently fresh, her words always clear but not over-accentuated make her the ideal interpreter of such innocent delights.

Innocence is also the keynote of Brahms arrangements of *l'alkslieder*, which hover between the genuine folk song and true lied. They need careful treatment if they are not to become too sweet. Some 10 years ago Schwarzkopf and Fischer-Dieskau performed them with just the right balance between simplicity and sophistication in a set that did not gain the wide currency it deserved, so the new recordings by Mathis and Schreier are doubly welcome. Some of the songs are divided between voices (not always the same ones or in the same division as on the older issue), the children's folk songs on side five are done, wholly delightfully, by Mathis alone, and we now have a selection from the choral settings too. For the most part, the two soloists sing the songs a tone higher than their predecessors did, which make their interpretations lighter and fresher. On the other hand they are not always as well pointed, nor is Engel a match for Gerald Moore. Still, putting aside odious, and in the circumstances perhaps fruitless comparison, the new set will give pleasure provided you play a side at a time and not, as the critic must, the whole at a sitting.

William Mann provided the excellent commentary for Fisher-Dieskau and Schwarzkopf not paralleled on the DG issue. His authoritative sleevenote is also the most worthwhile part of the new Strauss disc, for Rothenberger is hardly equipped vocally to do justice to either Strauss's farewell songs or even the earlier miscellaneous group. She is never less than adequate, but seldom much more, her shallow, sometimes quavery tone failing to unveil the longing and sadness in these glorious songs. The interpretations are penny plain. With Schwarzkopf having already recorded this repertory for EMI, one wonders who planned this disc? Perhaps the Electrola side of the firm, as Rothenberger is still a name to conjure with across the North Sea.

Previn and the orchestra give some pleasure, but their contribution seems oddly divorced from the voice, distant as in the bad old days when all prominence went to the singer. To add to the aural discomfort, the surfaces on my copy were distressingly gritty.

Alan Blyth

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Recit: Non piu. Tutto ascoltai;
Aria: Non temer, amato bene, K490 (violin obbligato, Denis Simons) Al desio di chi t'adora, K577 :: Vorrei spiegarvi, oh Dio! K418
Recit: Bella mia fiamma; Aria: Resta, oh cara, K528 Recit: Ch'io mi scordi di te? Aria: Non temer, amato bene, K505 :: Nehmt meinen Dank K383 Vado, ma dove? K583 (piano obbligato, James Lockhart)
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The Times records of the month

To make you sweat

...ano Concertos K449, ...453, 456, 459. Peter ...CO/Schneider. RCA ... £5.97.
...ano Concertos K466, .../Vienna PO/Abbado. ...48. £3.25.
...iano Concertos K37, ...1. Ingrid Haebler/ ...apella Academica/ ...ilips 6500 773. £3.10.
...no Concerto. Schu... ...no Concerto. Sviatos... .../Monte Carlo Opera ...Matacic. HMV ASD ...

...y: Piano Concerto ...lin Concerto. Janis/ ...LSO/Menges/Dorati. ...2 009. £1.85.

...ote his first piano ...when he was five, ...hen he was 35. No ...hem are alike; he ...posed them to a for... ...et each work evolve ...d. The most homo... ...group among his ...certos is the half... ...ng from 1784, when ...the height of his ...as a composer... ...r all too brief a ...s to the traditional ...of the Viennese. ...n this group, which ...in has just recorded, ...nough varied Mozart ...lled the first of them ...E flat) a work "of ...her kind" from its ... because, no doubt, ...hamber-musical inti... ...manner (it was his ...erto that could be ...ithout wind instru... ...h just string quartet ...ment). Then came ...usical blockbusters, ..."to make you ...id Mozart, but alike ...at, for one (451) is a ...brilliant D major ...other (450) full of ...and freshness and ...of his best B flat ...en comes the concer... ...53), written (like the ...or a girl pupil and ...igns of it in its gen... ...nd warmth, and ...in B flat (456), ...or a blind virtuoso ...nist, which always ...e as the most opera... ...e concertos, with its ...nches of woodwind ...zation: Susanna, yet ...ted, never seems far ...d finally there is the ...l cheerful F major ...rowned by one of ...most ingenious finales ...gh spirits and contra... ...arning melt into each ...

Serkin's individual ...better with some of ...oncertos than with ...others. He favours quick tempos, and his articulation is exceptionally precise and clear. The concerto I enjoyed the most, slightly to my surprise, was K456, where the first movement has a delightful sparkle and vivacity, the finale is marked by an exceptional rhythmic energy and thrust, and the Andante, far from its too-usual air of perfumed sensibility, comes out with real power in its sighing G minor parlos.

In the first movement Mr Serkin is apt to linger over the chromatic music, to be sure of extracting from it the maximum expressive force. Here that tendency does not damagingly interfere with the music's momentum, but elsewhere in does: slightly in 451 and possibly 459, seriously in 450, where—after a little cadenza on his entry—Serkin does not establish a pulse before he distorts it, and then bends it again and again as freely and as destructively as a Uri Geller spoon. That is a pity, for he brings uncommon intensity to the concerto's beautiful variation movement and rare lightness and clarity to its finale.

That kind of crisp pianism serves well in 451 and 459. The latter's central Allegretto, taken rather steadily, is one of the very best things in the set, with the important flute and bassoon parts exquisitely played and the almost pastoral flavour perfectly caught. Serkin makes the lightweight 451 Andante gently expressive, and his vigorous shaping of the passage-work benefits its near-vapid finale.

The recording, in American rather than European style, sets the piano well inside the orchestra, much to the enhancement of the woodwind writing. The ECO players make the best of the rare opportunity.

The Gulda disc contains the next two concertos, K466 and 467, composed in 1785 and substantially larger in scale and freer in treatment than the 1784 half-dozen. Gulda does not fail to convey their size. These are urgent, fiery performances; the D minor in particular has a touch of impulsiveness behind it that makes the Beethoven cadenzas and Gulda's uninhibitedly Beethovenian playing of them, sound, if not exactly in place, at least far from incongruous. And yet there is plenty of spaciousness to Abbado's conducting, plenty of individual characterization and lyricism in Gulda's handling of the musical ideas. The C major, too, is generously played, both in its noble and brilliant first movement, where he brings exceptional richness and warmth to the second subject material, and in its Andante, high among Mozart's (or anybody's) greatest slow movements, done with an exceptional intensity of line.

The concerto Mozart wrote at five—the subject of a well-known anecdote, according to which it was both illegible and too difficult to play—has not come down to us. So we have to be content with the four he composed when he was 11, or rather put together from sonata movements by Raupach, Honauer, Eckard, C. P. E. Bach, Schobert and Anon—the slow movements by these last two (the second could conceivably be by Mozart himself, or his father) are particularly charming pieces. No great music here, of course, but agreeable listening, particularly to anyone interested in the musical diet that helped the boy Mozart to take shape; and Ingrid Haebler, sensibly using a fortepiano, lightly accompanied by Eduard Melkus's Viennese group, gives a neat, stylish account of the pieces.

Sviatoslav Richter's new record of Romantic piano concertos is an exciting and characteristically unpredictable affair. The Grieg first movement is less fiery (except in some of its specially rhetorical moments) than usual, much slower and more contemplative; although the passage-work is as brilliant and light and sharply articulated as one could wish for, the sense of the performance is essentially inward. The same goes for the Andante and the tranquillo section of the finale; but in the main part of the finale the general tone is urgent and tense and suggesting something more Ibsenite than a jolly Norwegian folkdance. The Schumann is similarly shaped, with a surging, impetuous finale, a gentle and tender Andantino, and a first movement taken rather steadily—but that movement wants nothing in intensity, with its strongly singing lines, its wide range of feeling, its constant sense of drama.

No one could say that Byron Janis strives to avoid the obvious in his performance of the Tchaikovsky B flat minor, but perhaps that isn't strictly necessary: at any rate, this is a big, confident performance with plenty of conviction and vigorous pianism.

Stanley Sadie

Figaro here and there

Rossini: Il barbiere di Siviglia. Sills/Gedda/Milnes. LSO/Levino. EMI SLS 985. £9.50.
Verdi: Opera Choruses. Abbado and La Scala Chorus and Orchestra. Polydor 2530 549. £3.25.
Bellini: Norma. Caballe/Cossotto/Domingo/Raimondi. LPO/Cillario. RCA SER 5658-60. £8.97.
Mozart: Concert Arias. Margaret Price. RCA LRLI 5077. £2.99.
Il verismo arias. Renata Scotto. CBS 76407. £2.99.

No one can accuse EMI of giving short measure on their new Barber of Seville. On the last of six tightly packed sides Almaviva launches into "Ah, piu lieto", which Rossini used a year later for the final rondo in *La cenerentola*, before Dr Bartolo gives a reluctant blessing to the happy pair. A rare opportunity for the aria to be heard, says Charles Osborne in the accompanying booklet. Well, fairly rare. Ugo Benelli sang it with rather more ease than Nicolai Gedda does here, on the old Decca recording.

Earlier, just before the storm music, Beverly Sills performs Rosina's "Ah se e ver", which Rossini probably wrote for Sigismondo, a long florid aria giving ample opportunity for vocal display; it is also included in the current Covent Garden revival. Those who want "completeness" will be well satisfied, but both songs hold up the action and detract from the tightly knitted plot of *The Barber*. Quality is always preferable to sheer quantity.

The quality of this new EMI issue is very fair. The veteran Fedora Barbieri makes a good deal of Berta's aria and the rasp in the voice does no harm to this complaint about the lot of old maids. Renato Capecchi, equally experienced, is the crotchety Bartolo and Ruggero Raimondi is as forceful a Basilio as there has been since Christoff.

But at this point EMI stopped employing Italians, perhaps unwisely. Beverly Sills is the soprano Rosina—this will not please the purists — and though she sings with great agility the characterization is dull. There is no viper touch in this Rosina nor much suggestion of Southern European warmth. Nicolai Gedda's Almaviva also just misses the mark. Few tenors have his technique and even fewer have had the courage to tackle the long list of high-flying roles which he has taken on over the years. Yet for all Gedda's skills there is no disguising the fact that the voice is less fresh than it was. Sherrill Milnes allows himself some vulgarities as Figaro, but is otherwise superbly confident, even arrogant.



Norma in full cry

The best sections of this new Barber are the ensembles, admirably schemed by James Levine and the LSO. But it has plenty of competition. In addition to the Decca set, which is spoiled by its Figaro, there is a cheap label Polydor under Bartoletti which has much to recommend it; Callas is in superb form in her recently reissued recording on EMI. But my first choice remains Abbado (Polydor), whose approach makes this new Barber sound a little middle-aged.

Abbado's quality comes out again this month in an issue of Verdi choruses performed by the Scala company and orchestra. Much of the material is obvious, but among the less trodden tracks is "Patria oppressa" from Macbeth, superbly sung and recorded. This has the kind of control which, hopefully, London will hear when Abbado brings his company to Covent Garden on an exchange visit next spring. And the Auto-da-fe scene from Don Carlos makes me hope that Abbado will tackle the opera on record before long.

RCA's Norma is new to Britain this month, but has been available in America for some time. No official reason has been advanced for the hold-up, but I would suspect that there have been some doubts about the quality of the sound which abandons RCA's normal brightness and replaces it with uncharacteristically muddy tone. Perhaps there were difficulties in getting the cast together in the same place for a long enough time and a lot has been going on among the tapes in the back room.

Certainly there is nothing to complain about in RCA's line-up. Caballe and Cossotto are the best Norma/Adalgisa team available at the moment and their voices interweave most beautifully in "Mira, o Norma". Domingo is tested by Pollione's opening aria and cabaletta and does not reveal himself as a natural Bellini singer in the way Pavarotti did earlier this year in *I puritani*, but he lacks nothing in virility and heroism. Ruggero Raimondi is as reliable as always as Oroveso.

Carlo Felice Cillario follows Caballe's elegiac view of this score, but is too self-effacing a conductor, although once again allowances have to be made for the deficiencies in the recording. I prefer to live more dangerously with Callas, Corelli and Serafin on EMI.

RCA's sound is right back to top form in a single disc of Mozart concert arias and so is their singer, Margaret Price. The overall quality is so high that it is not easy to pick out an individual track above the rest. But perhaps "Vorrei spiegarvi" is the one to sample if in doubt. Most of these songs are highminded in their praise of steadfastness, but Miss Price includes the simple "Nehmt meinen Dank" and wraps it round with all her art, apart from a repeated mispronunciation in the middle. James Lockhart and the LPO provide most sympathetic accompaniment. The time for choosing the records of the year is not far off and I have an idea that this disc will be there in the shake up.

CBS have brought back to the lists a soprano who has been rather neglected recently, Renata Scotto. In a carefully planned recital Miss Scotto leaves her old roles, despite the fact that most of the items on this record are by Puccini. No Butterfly, no Liu; even Musetta (not very successfully. I am afraid) rather than Mimi. Instead she moves into Tebaldi territory, with an admirably phrased "Poveri fiori" (*Adriana Lecouvreur*), the *bel sogno di Doretta* (*La rondine*) and a passionate account of "Flammen, perdonami" from Mascagni's *Lodoletta*. It is a pleasure to hear her again.

John Higgins

Bridge

Story time

Bridge anecdotes fall flat unless they are narrated by great writers or are concerned with sensational incidents. *Grand Slam* (The Bodley Head, £2.95) is a collection of 13 stories which are likely to appeal more by their literary merit than by descriptions of bidding and play, because many of them do not contain a deal and are the better for its absence. The joint editors have, perhaps, cast their net too wide in their effort to produce a representative anthology, but every tale is worthy of preservation.

Frank Thomas successfully recaptures the style of Conan Doyle in *The Adventure of the Panamanian Girls*; unfortunately, the leads of Sherlock Holmes are too elementary.

The Great Kibitzers' Strike of 1926, reprinted, not for the first time, from *The New Yorker*, is a perfect example of George S. Kaufman's particular brand of humour. He did his best by his satire to eliminate those onlookers whose justification for an uninvited commentary can only be their privilege of standing drinks.

Bridge at Blades, the famous James Bond story from Ian Fleming's *Moonraker*, is beautifully told, although the deal has been current for two centuries. It is a variant of the "Duke of Cumberland" hand which was supposed to have cost this son of George III no less than £20,000 at whist, although it was a card-sharper's vade-mecum long before the duke was trapped.

Two deals composed by "Sonny" Moyse for his series *Jackie Plays the System* dovetail neatly with his narrative. This is not surprising since he was a former editor of *Bridge World* and wrote hundreds of syndicated articles under the names of the Culbertsons in addition to those under his own.

R. F. Foster will be better remembered for his discovery of the "*Rule of Eleven*" than for his tale of a pair of crooks working a transatlantic liner, while William Somerset Maugham scarcely earns a place in this book with his *The Three Fat Women of Antibes*, who are more interested in weightwatching than finesse; their starving and stuffing are better described than their system of bridge.

To make up for the absence of a bridge hand in Maugham's superb tale I am giving a deal which is worthy of inclusion and gave him much pleasure; he thanked me for it in very flattering terms when I told him how a member of The Portland Club 50 years ago made a grand slam at Auction when the opponent on his left held ♠A75 ♡AQ83 ◇KQ7 ♣J85. The hand was played, I believe, by Arnold Ward, the son of Mrs Humphry Ward, the novelist, in the carefree atmosphere at the card table which follows an excellent dinner.

It must be recalled that, before contract took the place of Auction, bidding was kept as low as possible on good hands because the bonus for a slam was scored irrespective of the number of tricks contracted for. Ward made the maximum possible score by provoking his opponent to double him in Three No Trumps when he could have bought the contract by bidding Two No Trumps. In those days scoring was very different. Clubs counted 6 and No Trumps 10 and a declarer could overcall Three Clubs with Two No Trumps because the present "majority" bidding had not been adopted. There were no additional rewards and penalties attaching to vulnerability.

Dealer West,

	♠ J 9 4 ♡ 2 ◇ 6 3 ♣ K Q 10 9 6 4 2	
♠ A 7 5 ♡ A Q 8 3 ◇ K Q 7 ♣ J 8 5	N W E S	♠ 10 8 3 2 ♡ 10 7 5 4 ◇ J 9 5 2 ♣ 3
	♠ K Q 6 ♡ K J 9 6 ◇ A 10 8 4 ♣ A 7	

West	North	East	South
1 No trump	3 Clubs	No	3 No trumps
Double	No	No	Redouble
No	No	No	

West made the conventional lead of the ♡3 when the ◇K would have been a better idea; East played the ♡10 and South won with the ♡K. Declarer next played the ♣A followed by the ♠K and ♣Q. West holding up the ♠A in the hope that South's ♣A was singleton. To West's dismay, declarer now produced the ♣7 and ran dummy's six tricks, leaving a pretty three-card ending.

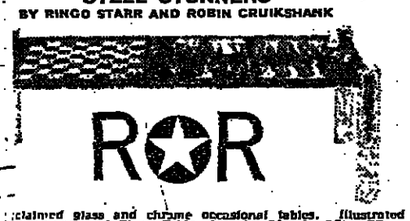
East had kept ◇J 9 5 and South held ♠6 ♡J ◇A; West, who had discarded his hearts in the belief that his partner had the ♡J, retained the ♠A ◇K Q. Declarer returned to his hand with ◇A and led the ♡J. West had lost the thread of the discards and threw his ♠A in order to keep the ◇K; so declarer collected all thirteen tricks.

Edward Mayer

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Drink
The grapes of knowledge

Wine lovers who wish to increase their knowledge can now choose several ways of studying. Many travel firms organize special tours of wine regions, although naturally these tend to concentrate on the picturesque vineyards and cellars, and feature meals with the food as well as the wines of the district, rather than giving serious courses of instruction. Thomson Holidays (Greater London House, Hampstead Road, NW1), Cox & Kings (46 Marshall Street, W1) and Inglisms Travel (329 Putney Bridge Road, SW15) all run wine tours, and the German National Tourist Office (61 Conduit Street, W1) and French Government Tourist Office (178 Piccadilly, W1) have full particulars of such facilities in their respective countries.

A most important series of wine seminars is being run at Kloster Eberbach, by the German Wine Academy. This, headed by Dr H. Ambrosi, provides a course that admirably combines lectures and authoritative teaching on wines, vines and German wine law, and the commercial and social aspects of wine consumption. There are visits not only to vineyards, the Wine Museum at Speyer and a Rhine cruise, but also the State Institute for Quality Control. The course is in English, and the seminars each last from a Sunday evening until a Friday evening. The evening dinners are carefully arranged so that formal meals alternate with those in wine taverns or historic castles. During the week, each of the main German wine regions is visited and, if a group wishes to extend its stay, arrangements can be made for it to go to Franconia and Württemburg as well. The seminars for 1976 begin in May.

Kloster Eberbach, which is both beautiful and interesting, was a religious establishment as early as 1116. Its importance in wine dates from its occupation by the Cistercians in 1135, when St Bernard sent monks of the wine region of Burgundy from the mother house at Citeaux, to work the property.

The students at the German Wine Academy are taught to taste in a particularly methodical way, their notebooks being planned so that each wine tasted can have the notes faced by the label of the wine. A valuable adjunct to studies is the academy's handbook, which summarizes the lectures, gives world statistics relating to wine and up-to-date information about the German wine law and nomenclature, plus the technical requirements for the wines from particular grape varieties of all the main German wine regions.

Even a really experienced member of the wine trade would learn much from this course, yet the teaching of Dr Ambrosi is such as to encourage and make it interesting for the absolute beginner and as well as to those who may have been intimidated by the scientific aspects of German wines. Such has been the success of the 1975 seminars that a postgraduate course for former students is planned for October, 1976.

The cost of the seminar includes hotel accommodation, meals from dinner on arrival to breakfast on day of departure, all excursions and taxes, as well as lectures; the current rate of exchange makes it about £143 per person. (Further details from Counsel Ltd., 15 Thayer Street, W.1.)

Leith's School of Food and Wine, opened this month, includes wine in the general programme, but separate classes devoted to wine are to be run in the evenings, starting with two sessions on November 3 and 10. Each of these—which are to be taken together—lasts about two and a half hours, and they cost £11. (For particulars apply to the Secretary, Leith's School of Food and Wine, 36a Notting Hill Gate, W11.) Although the appreciation of wine is inevitably involved, it is stressed that this aspect of the subject, which is also taught in many adult education evening classes, is to be augmented by the practicalities of buying and using wine.

The International Wine and Food Society has been running its School of Wine for some years now, and the sixteenth course will be held at Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, SW1. The course takes five evenings, each session lasting about two and a half hours, beginning on November 3. Students are given sandwiches to accompany the tastings, which cover the principal classic wines. Only a small number are accepted at a time, as it is obviously easier to teach the practicalities of tasting if the class can take part in discussions and ask questions freely. The cost is £47, with a 50 per cent reduction for wives attending with their husbands. (Details from the Secretary of the International Wine and Food Society, 44 Edgware Road, W2.)

At the Academy of Wine, now ending its fortieth session, sessions are also limited, preferably to 12 students. The course consists of four evening sessions plus a morning session at Hedges and Butler's seventeenth century premises; students get sandwiches on three evenings, with a supper on the second session, so as to get to know each other, and a formal luncheon on the last day.

They receive books on wine and, on the four evenings, take away "homework" in the shape of an unidentified half bottle with which to do a "blind" tasting. Lecturers are not obliged to select the wines they show to students from Hedges and Butler's own list, so that some unusual wines are bought in on purpose. The Academy of Wine courses, of which there are two each spring and autumn, cost £45. (Further information from the Secretary, The Academy of Wine, 153 Regent Street, W.1.

For wine study groups anywhere, the Wine and Spirit Education Trust has published the text formerly issued only to its own students, most of them members of the wine trade. *The Wine Companion*, by David Burroughs and Norman Bezzant (Collins, £3.95) deals with wines, spirits and liqueurs, and gives much factual and statistical information that would be difficult and certainly expensive to find anywhere else.

Pamela Vandyke Price

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How can we sink this overblown armada of civil servants that has become a menace to us all?

197

George Hutchinson

The egregious Mr Cecil King has performed one important service—one only—by publishing his diaries. He has succeeded in exposing something, just a little, of the humbug attaching to the Whitehall establishment, the higher bureaucracy, as embodied in such figures as Sir William Armstrong and Sir Burke Trend, to adopt their previous styles (both have since been ennobled while withdrawing, handsomely pensioned, into other rewarding fields).

Mr Anthony Howard, in the *New Statesman*, and Mr Hugo Young, in *The Sunday Times*, have been able to identify them as two of Mr King's chosen companions or interlocutors, readily given (so it seems) to waspish comment on our elected leaders—their political masters—and on the state of the nation to which they are so deeply indebted for their own good fortune. Mr King disguises them in his book, but the mask has now been torn away and they stand revealed for all to see and wonder at. Neither has so far denied the attribution; nor has Mr King.

Even if the Lords Armstrong and Trend had been wrongly identified, however, this essential criticism would still hold good: at least two high-ups in the civil service were in the habit of speaking freely to Mr King after his first volume of diaries had shown that he could not be trusted to keep any confidence to himself. For the original victims there may be some limited sympathy: they were not to know that he was secretly writing everything down with publication in mind. For whoever may have continued to confide in him afterwards there can be no sympathy whatever; they ignored the warning and with few exceptions now look excessively foolish and irresponsible.

So much for the judgment, discretion and sense of propriety claimed by the Whitehall aristocracy. So much for the recent antics of Sir John Hunt and his kind. Sir John Hunt, Secretary to the Cabinet, is the zealot who has been making all the to-do over publication of the Crossman diaries, pleading privilege and protection for civil servants with his fatuities about the "parameters" of acceptability. Yet in general he is a man of great ability, in the line of Lord Armstrong himself, who was widely regarded as the outstanding public servant of his generation.

His behaviour, akin to that of a dedicated censor or suppressionist, was not to be defended and has, of course, been disowned by the decision of the Lord Chief Justice, no less, to allow publication, so that Richard Crossman's book, a political record of unique character and indisputable historical value, openly prepared (for his great design was never concealed), will be appearing before long.

If the higher bureaucracy displayed as much good sense as the higher judiciary we could all feel happier—and the former would enjoy a better reputation. As things are, the administrative services, national and local alike, at all levels, have lately suffered a dangerous loss of public esteem, due partly to their swollen numbers, their frequently excessive rates of pay and their indexed pensions, which protect them, as nobody else is protected, from the inroads of inflation.

Leaving the civil service aside, the reorganization of local government under the Conservatives has proved quite disastrous, financially and otherwise, as a member of Mr Heath's Cabinet was saying to me gloomily the other day—not that I needed any reminding. Had none of them foreseen the likely consequences? I asked. He thought not. A dismal business. The new system has been a boon—a windfall—to local government officers, a vexatious burden to everyone else.

Bureaucrats, great and small, have become the most privileged class in the country—and not always for the most effort, let alone ability. Many private people will inevitably go down under the strain of keeping this armada afloat. To my mind the political implications are fairly plain: such an imbalance cannot make for social harmony or stability. It can do nothing to encourage respect for public authority: quite the contrary. It is an incitement to discord, unrest and resistance.

If Mr Wilson is unable to provide any relief by cutting down or at least checking the number of public servants, then Mrs Thatcher will have to do it for us in the fullness of time. This is not to advocate or even suggest any attack on essential social services, but merely to observe that most of them could be run (as Mr Wilson knows) by fewer people. Except for a limited number in key positions or key departments public servants are seldom under excessive pressure. Many are underworked and overpaid compared with those who prefer to make their own way in the world instead of relying on the state—that is to say their fellow-citizens—to support them. So-called comparable salaries are not really comparable because employees of private business can be dismissed, and the businesses themselves can fail, whereas civil servants have complete security.

A good public service is a blessing to any country. Our own includes many fine people. But an overblown public service—overblown in volume, overblown in authority—is a menace. That menace is going to become an electoral issue in Britain, an issue that Mr Wilson has probably underestimated.

The Cecil King Diary 1970-1974 is published by Jonathan Cape at £5.95.

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Crisis could force a general election on Mr Whitlam

The unprecedented impasse in Canberra over interpretation of the constitution has demonstrated emphatically to Australians how complicated their legislative system can be. Probably the only citizens who understand exactly what is happening or could happen are those constitutional lawyers on whom both Government and Opposition parties are relying heavily at the moment.

Australia's constitution comes largely from the British parliamentary system, in which perhaps one of the most significant events this century was the breaking of the power of the House of Lords, which is now relevant to the Australian crisis. The Lords having tried to frustrate the reform programmes of the Asquith Liberal Government overreached themselves in 1909. Angered by the plan of Lloyd George to finance the newly introduced old age pension system through taxes on land values and mining royalties, they defeated the Budget. A massive constitutional battle followed, with the result that the Parliament Act of 1910 not only debarred the Lords from rejection or amendment of money bills, but also limited the power of the Upper House to veto bills of any sort.

The crisis in Australia caused by the recent Senate decision to block the federal Budget, may prove to be a similar constitutional milestone. The analogy cannot be pressed too far because the House of Lords was particularly vulnerable as a Chamber that was not elected, directly or otherwise. But it was another example of an Opposition using its majority in the Upper House to frustrate the elected Government by refusing to approve a money Bill.

The Whitlam Government may eventually go and Opposition leader Mr Malcolm Fraser may at last achieve the Prime Ministership he so desperately wants—but only after such a bitter and damaging battle that no Opposition with a Senate majority, as the present Opposition has, will ever again dare to use the Upper House to refuse supply.

Australia is the only significant country with a Westminster system of government in which the Upper House still has the power to bring a government to its knees by rejecting money Bills; for example, in Canada the Senate has no such power. The principle that governments are made and unmade only in the Lower House is firmly established in Ottawa. The same situation would certainly apply in Australia if the constitution had been written 10 years later

The Opposition parties have decided they will defer the Budget Bills until the Government agrees to either hold a House of Representatives election or a double dissolution—that means a general election. The Government is determined that it will call a half-Senate election, which would have to be held before next June anyway, and then only if Opposition senators formally vote to defeat the Budget. The result is a deadlock, and if Mr Whitlam and Mr Fraser both stick to their guns; there is no way of telling what might happen.

In Australia, legislative power is invested in the Federal Parliament comprising the Sovereign, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Sovereign is represented by the Governor General. The Senate has 60 members, 10 from each state elected for six years. Thirty senators retire every three years, so there is a half-Senate election.

Only two things are clear at this stage. The Opposition is going to use its numbers in the Senate to reject supply, which means it is going to refuse to grant the Government money with which to carry on essential services. The Government is simply going to hold a half-Senate election, which the constitution demands must be held by June 30 next year.

A half-Senate election would not resolve the present impasse. The Government almost certainly would not gain a Senate majority in this way, which would leave things as they are now. The Opposition would then have to consider whether to continue opposing supply in the new year, in the face of the hardship and personal and public disasters that would result.

If the Opposition did not accept the supply Bills, it would precipitate another election—and that would have to be a double dissolution.

Mr Whitlam does not want a double dissolution, because he would be almost sure to lose. Nevertheless, it is becoming more and more urgent that a solution to the mess be found, and Mr Whitlam might well consider a general election the only path to take.

Douglas Aiton

□ *In the report on the proceedings of the Council of Europe, October 10, we suggested that the liberals largely supported the move to break off cooperation with Spain. In fact, the Liberal Group, while condemning the Spanish regime, agreed that cooperation should continue and voted accordingly.*

Paul Breitner: A Maoist who keeps his thoughts to himself

Sportsview

Paul Breitner, once of Bayern Munich and now a mercenary of Real Madrid, is a world class footballer. As holder of winning medals for the World Cup, the European Cup, the West German Cup, and league title, and, last season, the Spanish championship, he is at the age of 24 what is known as a hot property.

By appearance, however, at first sight he is anything but a well paid professional sportsman. A million light years away from the short, back and sides of the footballer of other days, he favours instead a luxuriant Afro hairstyle to frame a thin face, heavy sideburns and a sinister drooping moustache that would be the envy of Dr Fu Manchu. Indeed, he looks like a fully fledged revolutionary ready to change the world by force. Yet he is no more that than he is a mere footballer.

Sophisticated, educated (he has German, English and now passable Spanish as arrows to his linguistic bow), thoughtful and generous, he is a man of many parts. His views are left wing, far out on the touchline of Maoist persuasion. That little red book of Chairman Mao's thoughts is to be found on his shelf beside the works of Marx, Lenin, Dostoevsky, Chekhov and Solzhenitsyn.

If these appear to conflict in outlook he has a ready answer: "It is true that the teachings of Mao are paramount to me, but a wider reading is of great interest and important to my thinking and my personality. My wife is of similar beliefs and together we represent an enclosed, happy unit."

How does he equate his views with that of earning big money in a fascist society: is there not friction somewhere along the line? "There could be." He paused to consider as he traced the topiary of his moustache. "But, you see, I don't go around waving the little red book in other people's faces. I keep my thoughts to myself and confine them to my home. I don't discuss such subjects with my playing colleagues or with people I meet in Madrid. They are entitled to their views as I am to mine and I'm content to leave it at that.

"As for the money, that in a sense is secondary. I left Germany for Spain (he cost Real Madrid over £500,000 on transfer from Bayern Munich) because deep down I wanted to play for Real. It was a dream. They are a great club and it must be the ambition of many players throughout the world to wear their white shirt. Besides, I wanted to move on and widen my experience not only of life, but on the field. I felt that my play might



expand in a Latin style where there is a greater freedom of personal expression than in the more compact Teutonic style.

"That was the basic reason for my leaving Germany. The money itself is a means to an end. That end, I hope, is that one day I shall own and run a school for child welfare."

An unusual man, Breitner, who indeed wishes to dedicate his life fully when his playing days are over to children less fortunate than he was. Nor is this mere pie in the sky. To succour under privileged, handicapped children is his passionate interest. He has already given active proof of it.

"I feel I have been so lucky to be a fit man that I have a duty to help them. For three and a half years in Munich I attended classes and took a course in child welfare, which includes aspects of medicine, ecology and so many other things which are part of this specialized teaching. At the moment in Madrid I have suspended my studies until I feel my Spanish is good enough to continue. But if my family and I stay on there my ambition is to make this my profession in Spain."

Breitner has two four-year-old daughters, and to underline the sincerity of his cause, one of them was adopted—a little German girl, an under privileged orphan of a mixed marriage. "One was black, one was white. She is chocolate and sweet. My interest in this field was aroused perhaps unconsciously in my youth when one of the sons of a family I was very friendly with was a cripple. That must have sowed the seed somewhere, just as at the age of 16 the death of Che Guevara made a great impact on me. That was a very important stage in my development."

Such are the feelings, unsuspected by the man on the terrace, of a master footballer who sees in the game a microcosm of life. Fundamentally he is introspective and a loner, a sharp contradiction to his extrovert play on the field in a team game. Again he has an answer: "I play my part in a commune and when it is done I retire into my shell."

As many-sided as a diamond, Breitner's major interest beyond reading is music. Photographed browsing in a Derby record shop the other day with some of his Real colleagues before their European Cup match at the county ground he admits to a catholic taste. "I love all music, symphony, jazz, even pop—everything, that is, except opera." He covered his ears with his hands at that, and his moustache widened around a grin. "Opera sung in German is so *heavy* . . ."

His philosophy is to live and let live. "I would like to say what I really feel and do what I really want to do. So far, I have found that difficult, like my good friend Cruyff (the Dutch world cup star who went to Barcelona for £1m). He is constantly being attacked by certain people who persist in misrepresenting his words and actions. But one day I hope to be free."

With that, Breitner slipped away, shrouded in the pigeon coloured light of a restaurant where his Spanish colleagues were in gay fettle, a mood that was soon to be changed in the ring of the Baseball Ground.

Geoffrey Green

Al Jolson, the jazz singer who set America alight

Al Jolson died 25 years ago, the night after he clutched his chest, muttered to his card-playing companions in a San Francisco hotel room: "I'm going; I'm going." The lights were turned out on Broadway, a unique tribute to a unique artist.

His friends used to joke about Jolson describing himself as "the world's greatest entertainer"—but they did not argue. Once, at a Hollywood party, a young singer refused his host's invitation to sing after Jolson: "I can't follow that", said Frank Sinatra.

Jolson a Jewish cantor's son, born in Lithuania, blacked his face and sang about his Mammy in Alabamy, usually down on one knee—a pose which started because it was the only way he could relieve the pressure caused by an ingrowing toenail.

He was not everyone's idea of a gentleman. He would cancel a holiday if he heard that another entertainer deputizing for him on Broadway did better than was expected of him. If the people in the stalls and circle dared to clap the warm-up acts while waiting for Jolson to go on, he would run the taps in his dressing room—to drown the sound. And if the applause grew too loud, he would have the other performers sacked.

At any Broadway show, Jolson was likely to stop the proceedings in the middle, send the rest of the cast packing, then sing his heart out alone in the centre of the stage for the next three or four hours. One Hollywood executive described him to me as "a small man who became a giant on the stage and suddenly became small again when the show was over".

There was only one thing that could bring him to life—the sound of applause from an audience begging for more.

Three of his four marriages floundered because the audience always came first. There is a celebrated story of Al taking a walk the night he and Ruby Keeler returned from their honeymoon. He was out alone for about five hours because he passed the local fire station and offered to sing the men there a couple of songs.

The audiences wanted to be mesmerized by him as much as he wanted to be their idol. And if he did unconventional things, that was part of his magic. If you bought tickets for a Jolson show on Broadway, there was a fair chance that the star himself would be sitting in the box office. But you could not choose your seats. As far as he was concerned, you were being granted the privilege of watching him work—and you sat where he had room for you. The house was always full.

It was in 1906 that he first set America alight. He had been in a minstrel show and was touring the country doing a single act. In San Francisco he sang in a makeshift theatre a few days after the earthquake. People who watched him said it was as though another quake had struck.

Twelve years later, wearing an immaculate blue suit, Jolson followed Caruso at a victory benefit concert. After the greatest operatic tenor of the century had finished a magnificent performance singing a selection from Pagliacci, Jolson trundled on and shouted: "You ain't heard nothin' yet." The opera critics were not impressed, but the audience was. Even Caruso—no mean egotist himself—patted him on the back at the end of the show.

In 1927, Jolson made *The Jazz Singer*, the first talking picture. It was just another milestone in a career littered with "firsts". He had been the first to earn $10,000 a week on Broadway before the First World War; the first to take a Broadway show on tour round the United States; the first to entertain troops in 1917. And in the early 1930s, on a flickering green screen in a New York office building, the face of Jolson was seen in what must rate as America's first television show, even if it was on the circuit.

By the end of that decade Jolson's star seemed to be fading. If Japan had not bombed Pearl Harbour, it might have vanished completely, with him earning a small niche in entertainment history for *The Jazz Singer* and otherwise being forgotten. But once more he found an exciting audience in the Allied troops, and sang until he contracted malaria and had to have a lung cut away.

A year after that war, he made the most incredible comeback in entertainment history. Past the age of 60, he suddenly became America's most popular male singer because he had recorded the songs for a film based on his life, *The Jolson Story*, and followed it up with a sequel called *Jolson Sings Again*. He died two weeks after singing to American troops in Korea, for which he paid his own fare.

Last week, in a small hall at West Wickham, Kent, Jolson fans met to remember the singer—a token of the adoration still felt 25 years after his death for the world's greatest entertainer.

Michael Freedland

Michael Freedland is the author of *Al Jolson*, now published in paperback by Abacus books at £1.45.

Publishers must be given help if poetry is to survive without profit

Unless you are John Betjeman or Mary Wilson, or dead and celebrated like W. H. Auden, T. S. Eliot or Dylan Thomas, poetry and profit do not go together. Yet the financial facts have not stopped poetry being published: 796 titles in the past 12 months.

This week Secker and Warburg issued collections of verse by three native poets of quality, Edwin Brock, John Fuller and Alan Brownjohn. Yet Tom Rosenthal, the firm's managing director, knows that each will sell less than 1,000 copies and lose at least £1,000.

Why continue? Mr Rosenthal is a passionate believer in poetry; any literary publisher worth the name cannot ignore a major branch of literature just because it does not generate profits. Great verse is remembered; it lasts longer than all but the greatest fiction, even if only in an anthology or a dictionary of quotations. "It offers the possibility of permanence in a shifting world," Mr Rosenthal says.

The writing of poetry flourishes. Any journal which publishes verse is inundated with unsolicited manuscripts. Anthony Thwaite, co-editor of *Encounter* reckons on at least 100 a month. When he was literary editor of *The Listener* some years ago, it was 100 a week, with this figure doubled when he moved to the *New Statesman*. Yet at *Encounter* he can publish only 60 poems a year, with perhaps one a month grasped from the unsolicited pile.

But the ultimate aim of most poets is to see their verse published in book form. Robert Nye, Poetry Reviewer of *The Times*, believes that standards are higher now than at any time since the war, even if there is an absence of obvious genius.

If poetry is to continue to be published and not written merely for the poet's pleasure, it needs some form of financial aid. It is obvious that patronage on the scale of Secker and Warburg (and there are perhaps only half a dozen commercial mainstream publishers who maintain any faith in verse) cannot long continue. The Arts Council recognizes this and will on Monday, at a meeting of its Literature Panel, discuss ways in which assistance might be given.

Already the Arts Council backs the Poetry Book Society, gives subsidies to several of the little presses that specialize in poetry and literary criticism, notably the Carcanet Press of Manchester, and has itself just published *New Poetry One*, an anthology edited by Charles Osborne, literature director of the Arts Council, and Peter Porter, in which several hundred poems were selected from several thousand submitted. It may well be that poetry's salvation is in the hands of the little presses with their small overheads, but theirs is a still cottage industry. Arts Council support would provide the fillip they need.

The accompanying table gives the precise breakdown of costs on one of the Secker and Warburg volumes published this week—Alan Brownjohn's *A Song of Good Life*. Robert Nye feels it is a particularly worthwhile collection, "the sort that even if it doesn't sell many copies now will probably be very much alive in 20 years' time".

Tom Rosenthal says that the economic selling price ought to be about £6, but obviously he cannot charge that price for a 96 page volume of verse. Even allowing for a normal overhead percentage (40 per cent of sales), the return on each copy sold is less than the manufacturing cost. Additionally the turnover generated by each book is too small to carry the true overheads, which must include a significant proportion of the salary of one of the firm's senior editors, plus the consultancy fees paid to an outside poetry editor. Thus to the costs included in the table should be added a further £1,000, pushing up the loss to £1,140.

My first reaction when looking at the figures was to ask why it was not possible to sell more copies. Was the publisher not trying hard enough? Mr Rosenthal denies this. He knows that the quality is there, even if a mass market is not. He has made all the economies he can and with great reluctance has abandoned publishing forever work. Poetry is for a minority and unless one believes that Britain can only afford to cater for majorities and that minorities must go to the wall, then it must be subsidized.

But there are many who believe that if there were more outlets for verse, more would be sold. Certainly Alan Brownjohn found that in the mid-1960s when poetry in pubs was fashionable (remember Roger McGough and the Liverpool poets?) he was reading himself into the ground—but audiences bought his volumes of verse afterwards.

Laurence Cotterell, chairman of The Poetry Society, says that "where poetry is shown it sells". If the little presses had better distribution and more outlets, he knows that sales would soar. Charles Osborne agrees. Mr Cotterell has persuaded W. H. Smith to start selling poetry in its Earl's Court branch—"It is a beginning". Poetry is, as Mr Cotterell says, "the one art form in which the British are supreme", then there is reason to ensure that it flourishes.

Ion Trewin
Literary [illegible]



Taking refuge from the perils of publishing: from left, Alan Brownjohn, Edwin Brock, T. G. Rosenthal, managing director, Secker & Warburg, John Fuller, and Anthony Thwaite, poetry adviser, Secker & Warburg.

Secker and Warburg Publishing Proposal for *A Song of Good Life* by Alan Brownjohn

Format: Demy 8vo. Extent: 96pp. Jacket style: 2 colour.
Binding style: Duranin. Bulk: 7mm.
Royalties: Home: 10% to 2,000; 12½% to 4,000; 15% thereafter
Export: (44% discount or less) 12½% to 4,000
(45% discount or more) 10% receipts
Advance: £100 (half signature; half publication)
Possible printing numbers: 750. Total manufacturing cost: £690
Manufacturing cost per copy: 92p
Estimated sales if published at £2.90:
Home (37½% discount): 600 copies: £1,087
Export (50% discount): 100 copies: £ 145
Totals 700 copies: £1,232
Less:
Overheads @ 40% of sales: £493
Royalties: Home—600 @ 10% £174
Export—100 @ 5% £15
Net revenue £550
Sales recommended: Print 750 copies at £2.90 each.
Cash expenditure for production: £690
Cash revenue if all copies sold: £550
Loss: £140

The Brish Everest Expedition returned to London last week. In this Special Report, Chris Bonington, leader of the 16-man team, tells his own story of how they conquered the world's highest mountain in the record time of 33 days. It was the first party to reach the summit by the south-west face

Everest



Peter Boardman at the top, photographed by Sherpa Pertemba. Next to him is the tripod left by the Chinese expedition, decorated with Pertemba's Nepalese flag.

Standing on the highest point of earth



ıris Bonington

eath on Everest, however trong the team that tackies t.

We had climbed the south vest face just two days be- ore when Dougal Haston and Doug Scott made their nagnificent push for the ummit. We had a well estab- ished Camp 6, were well head of schedule and I anted to give as many as ossible of our strong team f climbers the chance to avour the challenge and atisfaction of Everest's sum- it. I therefore had planned make two further summit ttempts of four climbers ach on September 26 and eptember 28 respectively.

That morning of Septem- er 26, at 3.30, Martin oysen, Mick Burke, Pete ardman and our sirdar, rtemba, had set out from two small box tents that ng to a ledge carved from snows of the upper snow- ld of the south-west face at height of 27,600 ft. Even alawn the wind was gusting singly, and there was a that of high cirrus cloud the sky, warning of a ssible break in the wea- r, but there had been su clouds before and any- w this was their chance of nding on the highest point ofearth—and so they set ot

v there was something the moment Martin started speaking on dio. It was 7.30 in the g of September 26 and last three hours the had been steadily ing at Camp 2 as we for news of three rs who had pressed on is the summit of st, leaving the Top that morning. Martin's crackled through the : "Pete and Pertemba just got back, but Mick "

denly, an expedition ad been so successful, ky, and which had run moothly, was over- ned in tragedy, a harsh nder of just how fine is argin between life and

a accident is usually mposed of several, often unnected incidents, which inorably compound the fil tragedy. The first one ocrred half-way across the sno field above the rock bal. They were following the safety line of rope that Dougal Haston and Doug Scott had fixed in place just three days before when one of Martin's crampons fell off.

He had already had trouble with his oxygen, and now with only one crampon there could be no question of going on. By this time Pete Boardman and Pertemba had pulled ahead, reaching the south summit of Everest by 10.30 a.m, much faster than on the first ascent, because of the consolidated nature of the track. They had seen no sign of Mick Burke and assumed that he had gone back with Boysen.

Their own ascent was very nearly jeopardized when Pertemba's oxygen system iced up and they spent an hour and a half on the south summit, struggling to clear it, before setting out on the final stage towards the highest point of the earth. They reached it at 1.10 p.m in what had been an impressively fast ascent. They flew the Nepalese flag in honour of Pertemba's ascent, surely the most difficult summit attempt ever achieved by a Sherpa, made a tape recording and then started back down.

Just below the summit they were astonished to meet Mick Burke, who was sitting down having a rest. After Boysen had turned back he had decided to carry on by himself. Under the circumstances it was a reasonable decision. There was a well consolidated track and Mick Burke was a very experienced and determined mountaineer. It was he who had forced the rock band, the key to the south face of Annapurna, in 1970.

He had been to our high point on Everest in 1972 and had a wealth of summer and winter climbing experience in the Alps behind him. In going on alone he took a calculated risk, something that is an integral part of mountaineering. He certainly was not the first man to go it alone on Everest. At a very similar height on the north face, on the north side, before the war, Odell and Smythe had pressed on when companions had been forced to retreat.

Although he had been slower than Boardman and Pertemba he had made quite a respectable time and was in good spirits. He even tried to persuade them to go back to the summit with him, so that he could film them on top, but you do not retrace your steps lightly at 29,000ft and Pete declined. He was worried, anyway, about time.

This was more difficult ground than Pertemba had ever been on before and he wanted to move one at a time. Pete therefore said that they would make their way to the south summit and wait there. At the time this seemed perfectly reasonable: it was cloudy, but you could see the sun through the clouds, and though it was gusting about at about 40 mph, visibility was still quite good. Mick, on the way down, would be much faster than Pete Boardman and Pertemba being alone and therefore moving continuously.

And so Mick Burke plodded on alone towards the summit of Everest, the goal of his ambition, and the other pair started down — but within half an hour, weather conditions deteriorated dramatically, with the cloud closing in to form a complete "whiteout" and the snow gusting furiously.

It was all they could do to find the top of the gully leading back down to the upper snowfield—they sat there shivering in the driving wind for an hour and a quarter, hoping desperately to see the vague shape that would be Mick Burke, looming through the scudding snow. But he did not come back. He should have had time to get back down and one can only assume that he missed his footing, or much more likely walked over one of the cornices which overlook the huge Yalung face of Everest which would have been on his left as he came down. I am absolutely certain that he reached the top of Everest and the accident would have occurred on the descent.

The first colour photographs of the British ascent of Everest will appear in The Sunday Times Magazine tomorrow. These remarkable pictures show the magnificent panorama which greeted Scott and Haston as they reached the summit, the conditions through which they battled and the drama of the final assault.

Chris Bonington's article and the photographs of the expedition are copyright 1975 British Everest Expedition/ The Sunday Times/Barclays Bank International.

After an hour and a quarter it became increasingly obvious to Pete Boardman that unless he and Pertemba started down they would never get back to the Top Camp that night.

Haston and Scott had only just survived a bivouac in reasonable conditions two nights before. In these stormy conditions they would have had practically no chance at all. It was an agonizing decision to make, but the only course open was to retreat, particularly since he felt responsible for his companion Pertemba as well as himself.

They left the south summit just in time. They had the greatest difficulty in finding the end of the fixed rope that led back to Camp 6 and only got back an hour after dark.

The next day, September 27, the storm raged unabated. There was no question of leaving their tent, and anyway Pertemba was suffering from snow blindness and Boardman had frostbite and was exhausted. Had the weather been fine, Boysen would have ventured out, at least to the end of the fixed rope, and we could have pushed Nick Estcourt and Tut Braithwaite up from camp 5, to have a look as well. But after another day and another night of storm, in the unlikely event of Mick not having slipped and fallen, he could not possibly have survived without oxygen or shelter, and we had to admit to ourselves that our close friend was dead.

Our grief was not lessened by the fact that he had taken a series of calculated risks, ones that we or any other high standard mountaineer bound for the top of the world might have taken. It brings home that climbing is a risk game—playing the risks is an integral part of the sport and of course people are caught out in the Lake District, Wales and Scotland, the Alps as well as the Himalayas. There is no doubt that the risk factor is high on Everest, but this is something that we accepted when we set out.

I had spent a year, thinking and planning not just how to achieve success but also to reduce this factor of risk—but you can never reduce it completely. However large and strong the expedition, however careful the planning, the power of the elements, the personal factor, the little piece of bad luck, can all combine to wreck the most careful plan —and yet we must accept this if we go on climbing, for this is the very challenge and romance that mountaineering presents.

Just one week earlier our expedition had been like a well-oiled machine pushing people, rope, oxygen and food up the south-west face, establishing camps, forcing steadily forwards consistently ahead of schedule. We had modified our original plan in the face of the snow conditions during the monsoon, and had completely changed the positions of Camps 4 and 5. This had made sound logistic sense for we had placed Camp 4 at a much lower height than on previous occasions, at about 23,700ft at a position where it was sheltered from the threat of major avalanches and was in reasonable carrying distance from our Advanced Base. Almost as a direct consequence of this, we put Camp 5 lower as well, still on the right-hand side of the main gully at about 25,500ft.

I had moved up there on September 16 to establish camp and assess our future movements. I had never believed in leading an expedition from Base Camp. At the same time it is usually a mistake to get right out in front, for then you become obsessed with the bit of snow or rock immediately in front of your nose, and as a result lose sight of the overall situation. This was a different situation, however. For we were now venturing on to new ground, across the great gully towards the deep gash of the left-hand gully from a different camp than we had used in 1972.

I felt I needed to get the feel of the situation and so spent nine days at Camp 5, working with successive groups of climbers to force the route as quickly as possible up to the mouth of the gully and then through the rock band. I was able to move as far forward as this because of the strength of my organizing team. Dave Clarke was at Camp 4, Adrian Gordon at Advanced Base, Mike Rhodes, our Barclays nominee, at Camp 1 and Mike Cheney at Base.

Their role was not as dramatic as those of the lead climbers, but in many ways it was more vital, for without the flow of supplies going smoothly up the mountain the people in the higher camps would have had to retreat. Equal, or even more vital, were the efforts of our

continued on page II

An expedition such as EVEREST '75 takes many months—years, in fact—of detailed preparation. The right people for the task: new techniques: latest inventions: best possible equipment.

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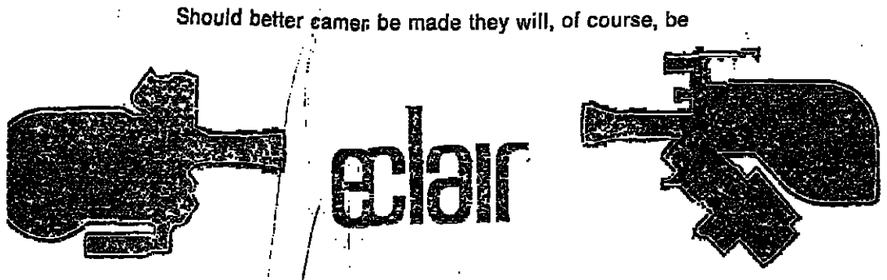
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Standing on the highest point of earth

continued from page 1

Sherpas. I had spent a long time before the expedition working out our logistics, and the fastest time we could possibly climb the mountain.

We had consistently stayed in front of this theoretical path, largely because of the tremendous enthusiasm of the Sherpas who carried more, often heavier, loads than from previous experience I had ever thought possible. We were paying them well, but there was more to it than that. It was primarily the actual spirit and feel of potential success that pervaded the expedition.

It was on September 20 that Nick Estcourt and Tut Braithwaite found the key to the south-west face of Everest, a ramp of steep snow that crept out of the deep-gashed gully that penetrated the rock band on its left-hand end. Although we had obtained every photograph which we possibly could, none had shown what happened inside the gully: this was one of the big gambles. Mick Burke and I carried loads of rope in support of Estcourt and Braithwaite that day, and we slowly followed up the ropes they had already fixed, into the deep, shadow-enclosed jaws of the gully. A rock plastered in snow, jammed across the walls, formed the first barrier. Tut Braithwaite forced his way up one edge. By the time he had reached the top he had run out of oxygen, but he just kept going. Nick, who had already finished his cylinder, just kept going, climbing up past Tut and then pressing forward.

There was a shout from the shadows above, "There's a way through".

And we followed on up. By the time Mick and I had reached them Nick Estcourt was already climbing the ramp. The height was close to 27,000 ft. It was probably the hardest climbing ever attempted at that altitude, and he was without oxygen. The overhanging wall above pushed him out of balance. The rocks were plastered in snow and he could get no pitons in. Afterwards, he said that because of the altitude it was one of the hardest climbs he had ever led. In doing so, he had solved the problem of the rock band.

On our return that afternoon and on the next day, which we used as a rest day, I made my calculations to ensure a smooth summit bid and subsequent ascents or bids. It was an incredibly complex permutation of movement of men, equipment, oxygen and food. I completed it at 25,500 ft, the odd whiff of oxygen to keep my mind working clearly—and at the end of about 12 hours of work had a plan that worked, with Dougal Haston and Doug Scott making the first bid and two groups of four making the second and third.

The next day, on September 22, I had what to me as leader was the supreme satisfaction of helping Doug and Dougal into Camp 6.

Doug Scott writes:

For Dougal and me here were three incredible days of mountaineering on this our third expedition to Everest.

On September 22 we moved up the gully by way of Tut's fixed ropes then out of it right by the way of the ropes left by Nick. We were both amazed at the simplicity of the solution to the rock band and at the change of perspective — a veritable "devil's kitchen" of a gash so unusual on the open slopes of Everest. There was another 300ft of ground to climb and rope to fix before we were out of the gully system and had found a site for Camp 6.

This was on a narrow arête of snow made possible only by hacking out a notch in its profile. Ang Phurba brought up the heavy tent with surprising ease. This splendid Sherpa went off down just as Chris, Mike Thompson and Mick Burke arrived with other vital supplies—rope, food and oxygen. Their magnificent carry up to 27,300ft gave Dougal and me the wherewithal to continue our upward progress.

They went down. Chris weary from nine days' hard effort above Camp 5. Mike Thompson gave us his best wishes trusting us to make good his unselfish ferry. We would not let him down or Chris or any of the lads below who had worked hard and fast to put us in this position.

The MacInnes box (a special tent named after its designer Hamish MacInnes, the expedition's deputy leader) took a lot of erecting. Hacking out snow at that height was hard work without oxygen. We had just enough cylinders for climbing and none to waste on static activities around camp. Just before dark we snuggled into our sleeping bags and began brewing mugs of tea and a billy full of sausage and mash.

Before light Dougal left the tent to lay the first of our three 400ft lengths of fixed rope. It was his turn as I had completed the route of the gully the day before.

It was slow going for him in the cold early morning light as the ground became increasingly steep and for 20ft there was even vertical rock lightly powdered with snow—hard work at 27,500ft. My lead ran over easier ground and by sun up we had 800ft fixed. Dougal continued diagonally upwards across more difficult rock shale bands, dipping the wrong way and uncomfortably loose.

We also ran out our two 150ft lengths of climbing rope and retreated back to camp with all the rope we had fixed to within halfway to the gully leading up to the south summit.

We lay in our feathers that night listening to the wind buffeting the top pyramid of Everest and rocking our little square of canvas. No real doubts but nagging little thoughts of how vulnerable we were, how much we were at the mercy of the weather, how lucky we should be if our ascent even took place; and then we were off—into double boots, crampons, oversuits and harness, downing a cup of tea and away along the ropes with jumars sliding on the icy sheets. It took only a quarter of the time to reach our high point of the day before. So much for fixed ropes—then on to the virgin slopes. Rope length after rope length until Dougal's lead took us to the foot of the final couloir.

Dougal Haston writes:

Crossing into it we realize that we were in for a hard time—the snow was soft and deep and it looked much longer than we had expected.

Just before the rock step my oxygen packed up and it took an hour's fiddling to fix it. Doug led on to the step and climbing carefully and well was up it in one and a half hours. Here we left a fixed rope. The next few hours were spent in a type of wading up steep snow (up to 60°). The leader first of all had to clear a layer of powder with his hands, pack it down until it was reasonably consolidated, then try to stand up, usually sinking up to his knees. Near the South Summit a piece of rock provided some relief. About 3 pm we pulled over the cornice and took shelter in Tibet.

Doug Scott writes:

We considered bivouacking. There was a lot to recommend it: loose unconsolidated snow that might later firm up with the rising wind and the lateness of the hour, but then there was the feeling of getting the job done there and then while we had oxygen and strength. We decided to have a cup of hot water (victuals were low) and have a go at the ridge. Dougal wriggled into his bivouac sack while I tried to scoop out a snow hole to escape the spindrift. I had not gone more than a few feet when Dougal emerged with the hot water. Thus fortified we set off along the ridge.

Dougal Haston writes:

We knew that the way to the summit was not technically difficult but also wondered about the time factor and whether the snow conditions would be similar to those encountered on the ascent.

A bivouac was looking more and more probable. We deliberated, waiting till the sun went off the ridge then making an attempt, but finally decided to push on for the top in the present conditions.

At 4 pm we left the South Summit and after a rope length on the ridge were relieved to find that though not ideal the snow conditions did improve. The Hillary Step was deeply masked in powder snow and I shovelled my way up it without too much trouble. There was some windslab avalanche danger above but by treading carefully close to the cornice I avoided it. Soon after it was moving together in beautiful sunset colours to the top.

This was marked by a curious metal structure with strips of red flag attached which can only be evidence at last of a long doubted Chinese ascent of the old British route from the North Col. The view was as much and more as any climber could expect who has struggled to the top of Everest—purples, reds, blacks with the twilit shadow of our mountain projected out on to the plains of Tibe. Down we had to go to the not-so-inviting thought of a bivouac.

Soon retracing our steps, we were back at the South Summit, leaving a rope in place at the Hillary Step—thinking of a second ascent and more.

While I boiled some more water, Doug started on a snow cave. Soon we were both working on it.

Doug Scott writes:

After another cup of hot water we both set to work on the hole. I hacked away at the roof with the ice pick. Dougal scooped out the loose snow with his gloved hands. At 8 o'clock, just as the remaining oxygen failed we had our snow cave. We snuggled into the hole at 28,700ft—Dougal in his down suit and duve boots. For me a nylon fibre pile suit and nylon oversuit and frozen boots. There was to be no sleep that night. With the elation of Everest to sustain us for a while we began the long ritual of rubbing and pounding our feet into a lukewarmness. We continued the effort through that long night until the dawn, a red glow giving out as much heat as an electric fire a million miles away. The cold by this time had worried its way into our limbs and backs and was not far from the body core. Hypothermia approaching, we put on our frozen boots, gaiters and crampons and plunge down the wind-blown trail to Camp 6.



Congratulations to Chris Bonington and the other members of the British Everest Expedition 1975 who reached the summit on September 24th – and took Mr Tube with them.

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BRITISH AND PROUD OF IT

A turning-point achieved with the help of management skills

by John Hunt

So Chris Bonington and his men have made it at last and in spite of the tragedy of one climber's death, notwithstanding the expense of the expedition and all the attendant publicity for the venture, no one can gainsay the magnitude of the achievement or criticize the manner of its doing. The climbing of Everest's south-west face, after five previous attempts by climbers from many nations, was a tremendous achievement both in technological and human terms.

In any evaluation of these two factors, the latter must have pride of place; the British party has demonstrated the power of teamwork and the quality of management skills by its leader without which, in the final analysis, the greatest natural obstacles cannot be overcome. In spite of, or even because of the stress-filled and difficult times we live in, I see no case for cavilling at the cost of illuminating this fact. The challenge of that great western precipice was inescapable and it is good that our own countrymen should have combined so splendidly to overcome it. It has given pride and pleasure to countless people.

I believe that this climb may be seen in history not only as a mountaineering landmark, but also as a turning-point in climbing among the biggest mountains. It is worth looking back briefly in order to get the perspective against which to contemplate the future. The years after the First World War produced 11 main attempts to prove that Everest could be climbed, of which all but two expeditions were British-sponsored, and of which our success in 1953 was the culmination to all those efforts.

If we add the well-merited second and third ascents by a Swiss expedition three years later which completed that country's own contribution to the story, we can see 1956 as the end of the long period of pioneering.

After that a change in direction, or motivation, can be discerned. True, the tempo was growing apace to claim high status by the ensuing ascents along our 1953 route up the south-west ridge, which climbers from seven nations have followed in the course of nine expeditions. But others were looking for new ways to the top and, as on the other summits among the world's highest mountains, they were introducing the same golden age in the Himalayas as their forebears had done in lower ranges, including our western Alps.

In 1960 we heard of a Chinese claim to have reached the top by the north-east ridge, which had defeated all the prewar British expeditions at a height of about 28,000 ft, where Mallory and Irvine may have perished. Three years later the Americans climbed the peak by using part of the mountain's west ridge; as a necessary condition of returning safely, they made a "double first" by descending along our 1953 route, thus completing a traverse of Everest.

There remained only one big difficulty to be overcome for climbers from the "free world" and no time was lost in tackling the 7,000ft precipice which lies between the west and south-east ridges. It was besieged with great determination and fortitude, both in the period before the monsoon and in the brief spell which may be granted by the elements before the winter winds make life unsupportable at high altitudes.

Three of the attempts were made by Japanese climbers and apart from Chris Bonington's earlier efforts in the autumn of 1972, British as well as Japanese climbers were members of an international expedition in 1971; three Britons again took part with a European team in 1972. All those men, to say nothing of one intrepid woman, must share in the success of which we British are now rightly proud.

And before looking beyond 1975 it is only right to add, against the expression of doubts about their climb in 1960, delighted acknowledgements of the Chinese ascent via the north-east ridge last spring, of which they left the irrefutable evidence of a flag pole beside which our own heroes were recently photographed.

There is equal call for rejoicing at the fact that their summit party included a woman, and that one member of a Japanese women's expedition had also stood there only a few days previously. What a mighty boost for "women's lib".

What of the future? Twenty-two years ago a leading French climber said of our first ascent that we had decapitated mountaineering. Lucien Davies meant that by removing that compelling lure to get there first, climbers would look elsewhere for their personal conquests, attended by less glamour and less fuss.

History has proved him wrong, but I was in sympathy with that sentiment at the time and I hope that his words may at last become true in as far as they affect the publicity and entertainment value attached to this highest mountain. With all its great ridges climbed and now a way forced up one of the three faces of the pyramid, there remain only two major possibilities for bringing off a première on Everest: the North (or Rongbuk) face and East (or Kangshung) face.

Both are in Tibet and to attempt them would require permission from the Chinese, which they might, or might not, be willing to grant; or to share these exploits with climbers from other lands. Each in its very different way presents a most awesome challenge; so much so that I am inclined to doubt whether the prospective bombardment of stones down the rocky ribs and snow-filled gullies of the northern slope, and the avalanches which must sweep the more sheltered and snow-covered eastern face, could justify the high risks of establishing and maintaining lengthy communications from camp to camp.

More climbers will continue to go up Everest by the now standard route of our first ascent; it is now "booked" by expeditions until about 1980. The inner personal urge to stand on the top of the world will become more, rather than less compelling to more climbers as time passes. More than 40 people have achieved this ambition, but this is only a beginning. And novelty may still be sought by some.

There may be a trend towards small groups, more lightly equipped and less costly to organize; a diminishing reliance on oxygen, in which the Chinese have given us a lead, may assist in the desired direction. Other climbers may be intent on "improving" routes already climbed: an obvious challenge is that of forcing a *direttissima* to straighten out Bonington's route. There remain possibilities for new traverses, provided that the Chinese Government allows incursions on to the north side of Everest; this was one of our hopes after 1953.

All this is a predictable pattern, as happened in the western Alps when the era of pioneering was replaced by the sport of mountaineering. But the analogy should not be pushed too far, for as some western mountaineers of great skill have found to their cost, Everest deals ruthlessly with those who presume to treat its defences as if they were those on lesser mountains. I trust that this truth will be heeded as the new waves of daring and brilliant young climbers set forth to add to their achievements in the Himalayas.

The risks they run are not only to themselves, for that is their business and it is what mountaineering is partly about; but there is also the danger to which foreign climbers may expose the Sherpas, who have represented the common human denominator of nearly all the expeditions in the central and eastern Himalayas since 1921.

The spotlight of publicity may soon shift from the arena of the Khumbu glacier as the novelty of these great deeds on Everest wears off. But it could be switched back again, and for a reason least to be desired: avoidable tragedies which may involve those splendid, tough, loyal men who shoulder the climbers' loads and help them to reach the heights.

Lord Hunt is chairman of the 1975 expedition management committee and was leader of the 1953 Everest expedition.

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Chris Bonington inspects Belflex 40 under test in the Coatings' laboratory during prototype trials.

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...llet-proof ...boxes ...the snow

...by Michael Frenchman

...ist there seems little ...ction between terrorist ...s and Everest. But re... by a British manufac... to produce a light... bullet-proof material ...illitary jackets came in ... as a protective cover... high-altitude tents on ...xpedition. These were ...lly designed by Hamish ...mes, deputy leader of ...expedition, and Dave ..., who was responsible ...ores and equipment.

...tents (they are called ... by the climbers) were ...lly built to withstand ...rticularly harsh condi... in the Himalayan environment. Apart from gales and snowstorms, the greatest threat is from rock and ice falls.

There were three kinds of tents; the Superbox for base camps which could accommodate 10 people; the MacInnes box for face camps; and a super lightweight summit or face box for the last stages of the climb. All consisted of aluminium tube frames which could be sprung together. These were covered with polyester cotton and to protect them from the rock falls there was an additional covering of the bullet-proof material.

Originally, MacInnes had designed a titanium wire mesh to cover the boxes but this had proved very expensive and not very practical. The MacInnes boxes also had integral floors of closed cell foam in a balsa wood sandwich.

This platform was developed by the British Aircraft Corporation for use in Concorde, the floor consisting of interlocking tiles supported on telescopic legs which could be extended to a length of 6 ft. This enabled the tent to have a level floor when erected on steep slopes such as Camp IV.

The small summit boxes slept two climbers or three Sherpas and weighed only 16lb and could be erected in two minutes. With winds of 100 mph and temperatures of −40°C one of the main physical dangers facing the climbers was the intense cold and the possibility of hypothermia. With this temperature and a wind of only 30 mph, it has been proved that human flesh will freeze within one minute if exposed to these conditions.

The basic personal clothing for the climbers consisted of four layers—a lightweight sweater worn next to the skin, a nylon fur jacket, a thicker nylon fur jacket, and over these a much thicker one-piece goosedown oversuit. This basic insulation was worn all the time the climbers were on the mountain and never taken off.

The extremities of the body—hands, feet and head—were similarly protected. The feet were covered by an inner boot and a stout leather outboot. Over this went a large one-piece neoprene sock to which were attached crampons for climbing. Getting dressed with additional protective clothing before emerging from the tent each morning could take up to three hours, including breakfast.

Apart from the clothing and tents, the expedition took along large quantities of materials, including 10 tons of food, 8,000 metres of rope, 2,000 hand towels, 1,000 gas cylinders for cooking, 200 tin openers, and 30,000 tea bags.

A vital part of the equipment was the breathing system apparatus. If someone was taken from sea level and immediately brought up the mountain to 27,000ft, he would become unconscious within three minutes because of the lowering of the air pressure. To enable climbers to function various oxygen systems have been developed. That used by the expedition was an American aviation system which proved in practice to be a little too delicate for the conditions, according to members of the expedition.

One technical achievement which was a success was the design of a new type of lightweight oxygen cylinder which proved to be extremely functional. Among the equipment carried by the climbers were 60 aluminium ladders in 6ft sections which could be linked together and used for crossing crevasses and other bridging purposes.

All the equipment and food was driven to Katmandu in two large Ford lorries in a record time. Some of the equipment has been left behind and the rest brought back to London. The 1976 British Army expedition to Everest is hoping to use some of the gear.

An essential factor of the expedition, as Chris Bonington acknowledged at last week's press conference, was the part played by Barclays Bank International. He explained that the main difficulty facing the organizer of any large expedition was the financing. In this case Barclays had agreed to put up about £120,000 and a management committee chaired by Lord Hunt, leader of the 1953 Everest expedition, was formed. This had meant that Chris Bonington had had time to concentrate on the details of the expedition.



Not quite like home: the clutter of tents that comprised Camp 4.

Once the expedition had got on to a businesslike footing generous support came from some 200 suppliers of equipment after the first announcement of the expedition in October, 1974. Momentum gradually built up after this and talks and negotiations continued as enthusiasm increased. Sponsorship of this kind was a novel venture as a large clearing bank had never been involved in this kind of exercise. From the start the bank decided that it was not a light matter to be treated with brash visual images and stylized "house" uniforms for the climbers. Everest did not respond to pleasing initial letters and colourful packaging.

However, the bank's skill in marketing was able to pay dividends, not only to the expedition but to its shareholders as well in the knowledge that worldwide publicity had been obtained and also that the bank's contribution to the expedition had gone a long way to establishing British climbing prestige.

Clinical view of a sport

by Ronald Faux

In the terse English of some future guidebook the latest achievement on Everest might one day be summed up thus: "Everest, south-west face. High technical difficulty on ice and rock. A classic expedition. Effects of altitude and extreme exposure may render the route extremely hard."

Everest and all its forbidding faces may indeed one day be reduced to such cold print. Who knows what technical developments distant generations of Himalayan mountaineers may enjoy: ropes no thicker than fishing line; pills which pack a month's intensive energy into a matchbox; oxygen sets no larger than a nasal inhaler and lightweight clothing which automatically gives a "stable body environment". What of the miniature laser step-cutter, the indestructible thermally-insulated unit which folds into a small umbrella yet provides total protection or the snap-link the size of a safety pin? Is there a place for the instant leader available on nitro-video machinery programmed to handle any emergency or logistic trouble?

Fanciful, perhaps, but observe the modern climber wreathed in multi-coloured rope, jangling with hooks, pegs and hammers. Compare him with the tweed-coated stalwarts of 30 years ago.

Climbers now often seem pragmatic. They have a clinical way of assessing their sport and reducing any route to a series of moves of graded difficulty. It is an attitude designed to help and advise those who follow which rather dampens the romanticism of observers who see climbing in terms of challenge, hardship, anguish and toil. But as any addict of mountaineering books poised dizzily on the edge of his comfortable armchair will tell you, climbers are frequently hard-headed and unromantic souls. They usually become less concerned with aesthetic matters and more anxious about the treatment of painful attacks of piles, diarrhoea, cramp or frostbite.

Reaching the summit is invariably a victory of logistics and attrition over nature at its most raw. "At that kind of height the problems, which may be bad enough lower down, kind of multiply. You tire out more easily and they say your brain actually starts to shrink", Don Whillans, of Lancashire, said. Added to the other discomforts which afflict Himalayan mountaineers, a shrinking brain might be considered something of a last straw. Small wonder that most climbers prefer expeditions to lower mountains which are technically more difficult but can be attempted with smaller teams, without an army of porters and for a fraction of the cost.

But the route on the south-west face marked a logical summit to recent climbing development. At first the most dramatic or aesthetic mountains were climbed in the Alps by the simplest ways and then by their more difficult faces or ridges. Every popular peak now has a cobweb of routes all plotted, graded and carefully described in guidebooks. Technique improved and the scale of ingenuity defeated such places as the Eiger north face direct route. The advanced approach was then applied to the Himalayas.

The Annapurna south face expedition, also led by Chris Bonington, was a classic example of technical climbing at the highest level and the Everest south-west face was the next natural target.

With present-day technology the mountain still has decidedly the upper hand. If the hardest technical moves on Everest or Annapurna were transferred to a cliff in North Wales they would be graded far from difficult. A big Himalayan expedition is a pyramid of self-denial with the overwhelming majority of climbers ferrying loads and supporting the few fortunate men who reach the top. The dangers throughout are great and usually come from causes over which the climbers have little control.

Personality differences on a large expedition may also place great strains on the party as the international attempt on Everest demonstrated. Before it was abandoned Whillans and Dougal Haston were poised high on the south-west face without food, equipment and little support and with the strong sensation that most of the team had gone home in a huff. Leading such an attempt and organizing the climbers is a kind of vertically integrated crowd control.

The following is a list of the rations carried by the climbers for the face assault. The rations, known as a four-man day pack, provide enough food for one man for four days.

Sugar (cube)	1 box
Milk substitute	6 sachets
Instant coffee	6 sachets
Tea	12 bags
Fruit drink (lemon)	1 packet
Stock cubes	4 cubes
Soup (mushroom)	2 packets
Mint cake	4×3oz bars
Chocolate (roasted almond)	4×2oz bars
Nougat	4×2oz packets
Candle	1
Matches	2 boxes
Tissues	½ box
Vitamin tablets	1 strip (4 tablets)
Salt	2 drums
Margarine	2×1oz tubes
Tin opener	1
Instant porridge	8oz bag
Irish stew	2×16oz tins
Dehydrated potato	2×6oz packets
Dried peas	2oz packet
High-fat biscuits	2×3oz packets
Christmas pudding	16oz packet
Cream	4 oz tin
Chocolate digestive biscuits	8oz packet
Honey	2×1oz pots

Climbers' personal equipment

One-piece windsuit	1	Lightweight sweaters	2
Two-piece proofed nylon oversuit	1	Woollen shirts	1
One-piece downsuit	1	Balaclavas and hats	4
Double sleeping bag	1	Stockings	4
Down socks	1	Double boots	1
Two-piece nylon pile suits	1	Walking boots/shoes	1
Padded jackets and over-trousers	1	Sheepskin boots	1
Mitts/overmitts	2	Zip gaiters	1
Inner gloves	2	Overboots	1
Breeches/braces	2	Goggles	1
Undersuits	1	Sunglasses	2
Woollen undersuits and two-piece silk suits	1	Stuff bags	3
Jeans	1	Pack frames	1
Heavyweight sweaters	1	Pack sacks	1
Mediumweight sweaters	1	Crampons and straps	1
		Climbing harness and two short holsters	1
		Headlamps	1
		Waterbottles	1
		Wristwatches	1
		Lighters	2
		Pocket knives	1
		Housewife	1
		Umbrellas	1
		Underwear—disposable vest and pants	2
		Whistles	1
		Crash helmets	1
		Hand torches	2
		Day sacks	1
		Mattresses	1

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Quest for perfect oxygen system

by Dr A. J. F. Macmillan

Reduction in the pressure of oxygen in the atmosphere, with increasing altitude, is perhaps the most serious medical hazard encountered by mountaineers. At 18,000 ft where the pressure of oxygen is only half that present at ground level an unacclimatized man would be seriously incapacitated, and at 25,000ft he would lose consciousness in two to three minutes.

Acclimatization reduces this impairment and fortunately the traditional long march in to Mount Everest from Katmandu, contains the essential ingredients for acclimatization—gradual exposure to increasing altitude over several weeks, combined with strenuous exercise.

Successful acclimatization to about 18,000ft can be achieved, but ascent above this altitude even by a well adapted man is accompanied by increasing impairment of mental and physical performance so that, without oxygen, climbing above 25,000 to 26,000ft is almost impossible. Furthermore, occasionally the much more serious conditions associated with accumulation of fluid in the lungs and acute breathlessness, known as mountain sickness, may develop.

However, the effects of lack of oxygen about which mountaineers most frequently complain are disturbance of sleep, irritability and the exhaustion produced by only light exercise. All of these effects can be significantly reduced by the addition of oxygen to the air breathed by the climber.

Since oxygen was first used on Everest by the British expedition of 1922, many systems for supplying supplemental oxygen have been devised but only a few have been satisfactory. An ideal system would supply an increasing concentration of oxygen as the climber ascends and also when he increases his physical activity. But the quantity of oxygen delivered to a climber must be carefully controlled so that neither too little nor too much is supplied.

Insufficient oxygen delivered from an inefficient system is hazardous and excessive oxygen is not only wasteful of a commodity, laboriously carried up the mountain, but if the amount in the climber's lungs exceeds that which is present when breathing air at 18,000ft then the hard-won advantages of acclimatization may be destroyed.

To meet the oxygen requirements of mountaineers, early systems delivered a constant flow of oxygen to the climber's mask. This flow could be varied by the user, but only by limited and preset amounts.

Recently a much more satisfactory method of delivering oxygen has been developed from equipment originally designed for use by aircrew. The key component of this equipment is a small valve which opens and allows oxygen to flow only when the user breathes in. The deeper the breath the greater the amount of oxygen delivered.

Through a channel, to the exterior of the valve, outside air is drawn in when oxygen is flowing, mixed with the oxygen, and the mixture delivered to the face mask of the user. The amount of air which is drawn in and mixed with the oxygen depends on the diameter of the communicating channel. Thus its size must be varied as altitude increases. This is achieved either manually, by inserting different preset orifices, or automatically, by the expansion of a small aneroid capsule inside the channel.

The properties of a satisfactory oxygen system for use by mountaineers do not stop however at its ability to deliver the correct concentrations of oxygen according to altitude and physical activity. It must be capable of operating under extremely cold conditions, be robust, lightweight and interfere with climbing as little as possible. One of the criticisms of Chris Bonington's climbers was that part of their oxygen equipment—such as the demand valve—was too delicate.

Considerable improvement in mountaineering oxygen equipment can still be achieved and, as the efficiency and reliability of the equipment improves, so the hazards of oxygen lack at altitude will be reduced.

Sir George quelled men and malady

by Patrick O'Leary

Learned scorn descended on the Chinese when they announced that they had found the height of Everest to be 29,029.24ft. Westerners commonly use the figure 29,028, but experts say it is impossible to be exact within a few feet. There is even a theory that the mountain top may be moving upwards imperceptibly.

Consequently there is scepticism about the description of the first measurement. The story goes that one day in 1852 a member of the India Trigonometrical Survey burst into the office of Sir Andrew Waugh, the Surveyor-General, and cried: "Sir, sir, we have found the greatest mountain in the world. It is 29,002ft high."

It is suspected that the surveyors thought the mountain was about 29,000ft and stuck on two more to make the reading look more scientific. However, Sir Andrew agreed that the mountain, hitherto known as Peak XV, was the greatest; he modestly named it after his predecessor as Surveyor-General, Sir George Everest, who had carried out much of the painstaking fieldwork which led to the discovery.

When the great survey of India began one of the first findings was that previously there had been an error of 40 miles in measuring the breadth of the peninsula. So Sir George, although a stickler for accuracy, might not have worried over a few feet variation in the dimensions of his namesake.

Born in Wales in 1790, he showed early academic brilliance and sailed out in the service of the East India Company in 1806. He joined the Bengal artillery.

A few years later he went to Java, then briefly occupied by the British, to make a survey of the island for the Governor, Sir Stamford Raffles. In 1818 his surveying duties in India began.

His work was summed up by the Asiatic Society of Bengal: "Colonel Everest reduced the whole system of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India to order, and established the fixed bases on which the geography of India now rests."

It was not an easy task.



Sir George Everest—never trod peak.

At one time he had to quell a mutiny among his Indian workers, and sudden floods threatened his instruments and provisions.

The Royal Society, of which he became a Fellow, said his search for favourable observing stations meant "journeys through vast and magnificent forest where, more to be dreaded than tiger or hyena, lurked the deadly typhus which prostrated him and his whole following".

Evidently Sir George was the type of man who could quell typhus as well as mutiny, for the society's tribute continued: "For months he was so weak that he had to be supported by two men while taking his observations at the great theodolite, and could not reach out his hand to the screw of the vertical circle without assistance. . . . The chief was so indefatigable that his contemporaries spoke of him as Neverest."

Nepal and Tibet were closed to Europeans at that time, and Sir George and his colleagues had to make all their measurements from India. Although he would have liked to carry the survey beyond the Himalayas until it struck Russian territory, he never set foot on the Peak XV which was to make him famous. He retired to England and died in London in 1866.

While the exact height of Everest probably did not worry the latest expedition slogging up to the summit, it might have been a matter of life or death to the first men known to have peered over the top. These were members of the British expedition who flew over in 1933.

In the event two aircraft flew over Everest, one piloted by the Marquess of Clydesdale. There are differing estimates of the amount of clearance, one putting it as low as 100ft.

Previous expeditions

At least 10 earlier Everest expeditions have reported putting climbers on the summit:

May 29, 1953	two members of a British team, Sir Edmund Hillary, a New Zealander, and Sherpa Tensing
May 1956	two teams from a Swiss expedition
May 1960	three men from a Chinese expedition
May 1963	six Americans
May 1965	three two-man teams from an Indian expedition
May 1970	three Japanese and a Sherpa
May 1973	five Italians and three Nepalese
October 1973	two Japanese, the first successful climb in a post-monsoon period
May 1975	Japanese woman with a Sherpa guide
May 1975	nine Chinese, including a woman

Mountaineers continue to argue about whether George Mallory and Andrew Irvine were the first men to scale Everest. They were last seen climbing strongly less than 800ft from the summit in 1924, but they never returned, and it has not been established whether they died on the way up or down.

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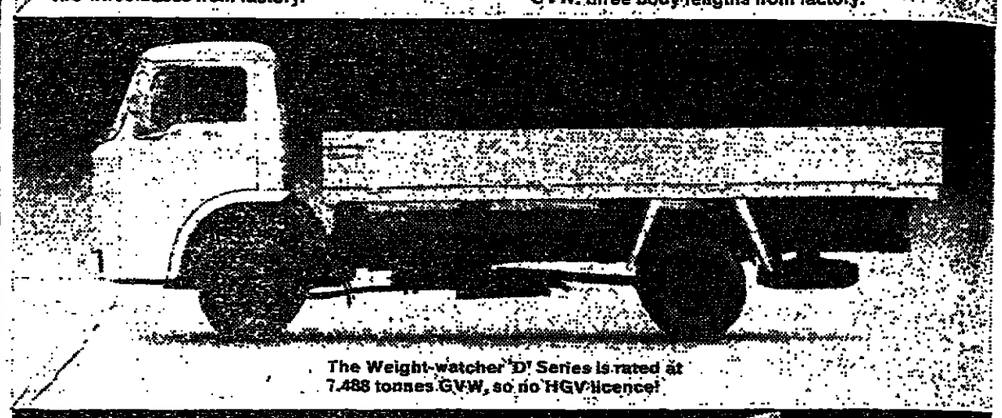
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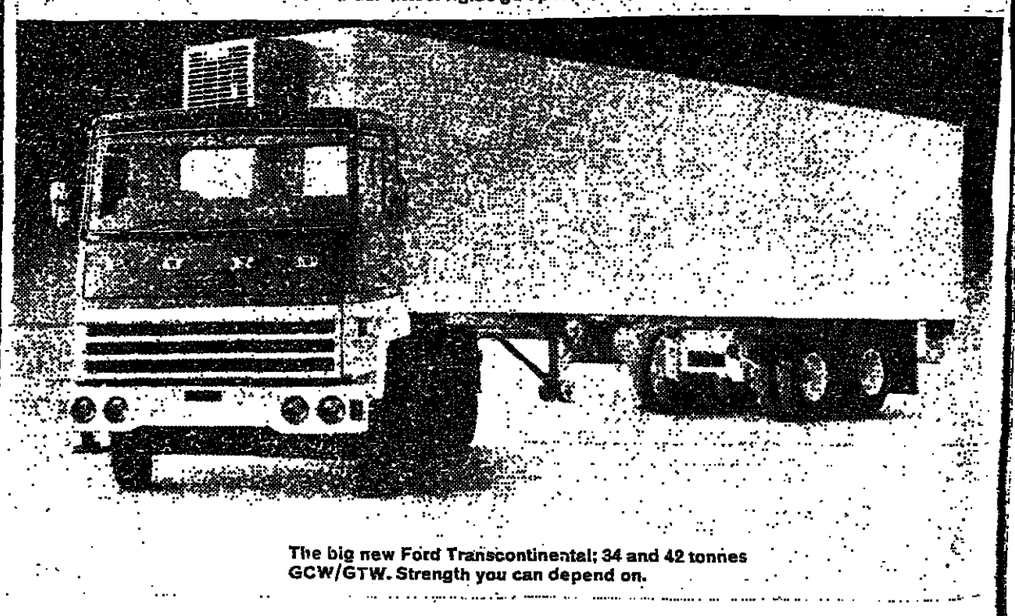
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TIMES PAST
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THE UNITY OF BRITAIN

e Chequers meeting on devolu- is far more important and olution itself presents far ater difficulty for the Govern- nt than has as yet been erally realized. The Govern- nt are committed to introduc- legislation providing partial me rule for Scotland and les. The specific statement Labour's October, 1974, elec- n manifesto was "The next vernment will create elected emblies for Scotland and les." From this explicit mmitment there can be no stion of the Government hdrawing. The Conservative ty also promised in their last ction manifesto that they uld "set up a Scottish assem- though they did not make far reaching a commitment in pect of Wales, nor did they ine the Scottish assembly.

ifficult

The Minister responsible for oducing the white paper and n for the legislation on the tablishment of a Scottish and lsh assembly is Mr Short, the rd President of the Council. has found it very difficult to ich agreement inside the bour Party. There is a grow- resistance among Labour mbers of Parliament to carry- out the full policy of devolu- n. Until we know what the ecise details of the policy are is not possible to estimate ether or not there will be a jority for it in the present ouse of Commons. The major nstitutional development which e Labour Party attempted ring Mr Wilson's first govern- nt, Mr Crossman's proposed form of the House of Lords, d in fact fail in the House of mmons.

The difficulties now are of veral kinds. There is the fficulty of deciding what form e assemblies should take. ere is the difficulty of decid- g what powers the assemblies ould have. There is the diffi- lty of deciding what links ere should be between the semblies and the United King- m Parliament in Westminster. ere is also the difficulty of ciding what effect, if any, the eation of the assemblies should ve on representation at West- inster. Because of Stormont e electorate of Northern Ire- and was not fully represented t Westminster according to its umbers. Stormont no longer ists but Northern Ireland is ll underrepresented. If Scot- nd and Wales are to have semblies, ought there to be an djustment to their membership the House of Commons? Or ught there to be an English sembly as well?

These questions all need look- g at, but the political diffi- lty of which the Government e well aware, is essentially that the future of Scotland. The overnment rightly want to keep e United Kingdom together. ey may or may not be pursu- g, or be going to pursue, the st means to achieve that end. A ry large majority of people in gland and still substantial jorities in Wales and Scotland e in favour of the United ngdom remaining a single ity. The Scottish Nationalists nt to break up the United ngdom or at least to remove Scotland from it. If devolution is badly handled then the Scottish Nationalists may be able to achieve their objectives even though that is not what the majority of people in Scotland desire.

An immediate danger would arise if the Government were unable to honour their election pledge. Whatever one may think about an elected Scottish assembly, any attempt now to go back on the specific pledge in the Labour Party manifesto would have a disastrous effect in Scotland. It would give the Scottish Nationalists the weapon of being able to say that you cannot trust a British government to honour its commitments. Not to proceed with creating an elected assembly would therefore probably be fatal to the unity of the United Kingdom.

We come next however to the question of the probable political composition of the assembly. The Kilbrandon Committee reported in favour of a form of proportional representation in the Scottish assembly, they recommended that the specific form should be the single transferable vote in multi-member constituencies as adopted in Mr Whitelaw's Northern Ireland assembly. (In Northern Ireland the assembly failed, but the system of election did provide fair representation.) The Government are very anxious to avoid proportional representation for the Scottish assembly; the Labour Party are opposed to proportional representation for the Westminster parliament. They know that proportional representation for elected assemblies in Scotland and Wales—and you can hardly have different electoral systems for the two countries — would greatly strengthen the case for proportional representation in the United Kingdom.

Two advantages

Unfortunately the more closely one looks at the figures of the last two elections in Scotland, the more likely it seems that the United Kingdom winner-take-all electoral system would operate in favour of the Scottish Nationalists. If one takes the results in Scotland in the General Election of October, 1974, one finds that then it was the Labour Party which was substantially overrepresented. The Labour Party won 58 per cent of the seats with 36.3 per cent of the votes. The Conservatives won 22.5 per cent of the seats with 24.7 per cent of the votes. The Liberals won 4 per cent of the seats with 8.3 per cent of the votes and the Scottish Nationalists won 15.5 per cent of the seats with 30.4 per cent of the votes. In other words the Labour Party got nearly four times as many Scottish seats as the Scottish Nationalists with only 36.3 per cent as against 30.4 per cent of the vote. A comparatively small swing could go a long way to reverse the advantage and turn the injustice to the SNP into an injustice to Labour.

In trying to achieve such a swing the Scottish Nationalists would have two advantages; their propaganda would have forced the creation of the assembly and assembly elections would not coincide with General Elections in Britain. The assembly elections would be like by-elections or local government elections at which government parties normally do badly. The Scottish Nationalist Party is now waging a campaign for membership in the Strathclyde area which is the stronghold of the Labour Party; in many of these seats the Labour Party in the constituencies has almost completely collapsed. The probability is that in an assembly election the SNP would be able to do substantially better than they were able to do in the October election last year. The trend is still probably favourable to the SNP—between the two elections in 1974, when the Liberal vote in the United Kingdom fell back substantially, the Scottish Nationalist vote in Scotland increased by nearly one third.

Madness

Such forecasts are of course unreliable, but in creating a new elected assembly and deciding on its electoral system it is necessary to look at the probable outcome. On what we know at present the likely result in votes in the first assembly election would be SNP first; Labour second; Conservative third; Liberals fourth. The likely result in seats, given the existing United Kingdom system of election, would be SNP far ahead, Labour trailing, Conservatives and Liberals badly underrepresented. The SNP could easily win an overall majority, and that would probably be the end of the United Kingdom.

If on the other hand the Government were to choose a proportional system in Scotland, then at least the Scottish Nationalists would have to win an outright majority of Scottish votes before they could claim the right as a majority party to take Scotland out of the United Kingdom. It would be madness to allow the United Kingdom to break up as a result of an assembly election in which 62 per cent voted to stay in, 38 per cent voted to go out, and our electoral system gave the 38 per cent more than half the seats in the assembly.

It may be that the best solution in the end will be to have a United Kingdom federation with a federal parliament and separate state assemblies for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. That certainly cannot be ruled out at this stage. It is not very attractive to the Labour Party who might be left with an assembly majority only in Wales. Yet the breakup of the United Kingdom would involve the loss of great economic and political advantages to all four nations. It is not only a matter of oil, though the separation of Scottish oil could be critical to the British economy. We are dealing with a union of nations which is 270 years old, and we are determining questions which will still be important in 270 years time, long after the oil is gone. As in Northern Ireland, so in Scotland and Wales, only the clearly expressed wish of the majority would justify the historic divorce; of such a majority will there is as yet no evidence.

PAIN'S UNCERTAIN FUTURE

ain is now entering a iod of uncertainty which may ve profound effects on the rest Europe. A stable democratic ain could be an immense asset the European Community and p benefits in return. Spain chaos, or sliding back into anny, would be a political and onomic burden and a potential eat to the balance of power. the moment almost anything ems possible. Political life has en so restricted for so long it nobody can be sure of the ength of the forces arrayed oss the political spectrum or w deep the disagreements will among the men in power er Franco.

But Spain is not Portugal. Her my has not been inflated in mbers or demoralized in spirit colonial wars. Nor have its ficers been infected by the ctrines of colonial revolu- naries. It is a more European my, less deeply and doctrinally rided than the Portuguese. any of its more observant ficers will also have learnt m Portugal, Greece and other untries the dangers of assum- g direct political power. It has divisions, and they are not ly about how much interest it ould take in politics. There e some officers who will resist nost any moves toward demo- acy. There are many who will aw the line at legalizing the mmunist Party. There are unger officers who have formed an organization of still uncertain importance called the Democratic Military Union. Military pressures will not necessarily be consistent, but they will tend to be conservative.

The strongest pressures for democracy come from the business men and economists who see it as their key to membership of the European Community as well as the best way of channelling political forces unleashed by a change of leadership. Although Spain has had very rapid economic growth until now there are troubles ahead which could be reduced by closer links with the Community. In any case, western Europe is Spain's main market, so it is the natural direction in which to look.

For industrial interests a legal Communist Party may seem a lesser evil than an underground movement which could be tempted to build up its support by fomenting trouble among workers and separatist groups. This will be one of the key issues for new leaders, and it is not an easy one. The Spanish communists, led by Sr Santiago Carrillo from Paris, are generally closer to Rome than to Moscow. They have been seeking with only limited success to form a coalition of socialist parties. Whatever their ultimate motives, they are a force to be reckoned with and they will be in a strong position to argue that if Spain is to join Europe they should enjoy the same democratic rights as other west European communists. On the whole, it would probably be good tactics for the government to agree and get what benefit it can from the desire of the communists to prove their respectability and their independence from Moscow.

In the short term the more serious threats come from extremists of the far left and right, and from the reaction which they could provoke among the more conservative members of the armed forces. For instance, fairly substantial concessions would be necessary to buy off the more extreme elements among the Basque nationalists. These might be dangerous in themselves and would be strongly resisted from other quarters. In addition there will doubtless be groups whose main interest will be to create as much confusion as possible.

Nevertheless, it is not naive to retain some optimism. In the main centres of power, in the army, the Church, the middle classes, and among the leaders of commerce and industry, there are enough cautious democrats to prevail if they can only manage to agree on the right compromise between moving so fast that things get out of control and so slowly that frustration builds up. The pace of change will be as vital as the direction.

aying for pleasure

om Mr John Withrington

r, Unfortunately it would seem r Arthur Koestler has been fore- alled in his suggestion (October) to solve the nation's economic isis. Working on the principle at "the more you enjoy yourself e more you ought to pay for it" *nathan Swift, in Gulliver's ravels* (Book III, Chapter Six), rites of a professor who proposes "tax those qualities of body and mind for which men chiefly value themselves. . . . The highest tax was upon men who are the greatest favourites of the other sex, and the assessments, according to the number and natures of the favours they have received; for which they are allowed to be their own vouchers. . . . But as to honour, justice, wisdom and learning, they should not be taxed at all, because they are qualifications of so singular a kind, that no man will either allow them in his neighbour, or value them in himself".

However, should such a proposal be implemented I would venture that this method adheres more strictly to the definition of "value-added tax" than does its modern namesake, and would save the nation much by forgoing the necessity of changing all VAT rubber stamps to read PAT.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN WITHRINGTON,
The Hawthorns,
108 Priests Lane, Shenfield,
Essex.
October 17.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Spiritual dilemma revealed by Archbishop's call

From Upasaka Ananda

Sir, As a practising English Buddhist I read the Archbishop of Canterbury's address to the nation, together with the report from Clifford Longley (*The Times* October 20) on the survey by the British Council of Churches, with particular interest, and I feel that your readers would be interested to hear the Buddhist attitude to the problems outlined by the Archbishop and the BBC. Common to both, it seems, is the issue of faith.

It is very easy for eminent Church leaders to tell the people of Britain to look to their morals, and to fall back on past solutions such as the re-establishment of family unity and traditional patriarchy as *panacea for all the ills* of the modern western world. But the problems of social harmony and individual happiness must be considered and treated on a much more fundamental level.

If a man lacks the necessary faith for Christian salvation what is he actually supposed to do about it? If his home life is in ruins, his job insecure, his future prospects bleak, and his sense of purpose in life non-existent, what good can such well intentioned homilies possibly do? It is surely good that the contemporary Church of Christ should concern itself with these urgent problems, but I am afraid that, however much faith in the efficacy of His teachings the Archbishop has, the majority of citizens need something more than good advice and a fatherly telling off: they need a *method* and an *example* which can be seen to work here and now, in their own lives.

Surely we create our own salvation from ignorance and selfish behaviour by progressively developing their opposites: understanding and selflessness, by the means of meditation and altruistic actions. Buddhism teaches that the mind and heart are affected by everything that we do, hence the great emphasis on practical action in the Buddha's original teaching.

In this country today there are many hundreds of practising Buddhists whose lives testify to the effectiveness of the methods described in great detail more than 2,500 years ago. The principles which these methods embody are applicable to all epochs and all kinds of society, because they have their roots in the most fundamental of human experiences.

I believe that the Christian churches can only remain relevant to the problems that individual people are facing every day in this country if they recognize the two-fold need for practical and personal guidance and a tangible example which can be seen when our inner vision fails, and endeavour to serve this need by appropriate means. Certainly the economic and social crises beleaguering our country at present have their roots in a widely felt spiritual dilemma, but the way out of the dilemma—and I believe that without question there is a way out—is not by restating traditional answers, which, increasingly, fail to come to terms with the present situation, but rather by pointing out the stepping stones at our feet which we can use to cross the flood of spiritual confusion and gain firm ground again.

Yours sincerely,
ANANDA,
Western Buddhist Order,
3 Plough Lane,
Purley,
Surrey.
October 22.

From Mrs Joseph McCulloch

Sir, Miss Lynne Reid Banks, in her letter today (October 22), says that *anyone who replies in the negative* to the question "Wouldn't you live better than you do, if you could?" is either a saint or a liar. And she clearly intends "better" to mean materially more affluent.

But there are many, I believe, in this country, probably not saints, but not liars either, whose answer *to the question would* be "no". Moreover, I think she underrates the commonsense of most "little shop-girls" in saying they would like to live as pop-stars, who, as anyone can see, with half an eye, have a sad time of it—though mercifully (for their sakes) not for too long.

As for "every humble clergyman" wanting to live "like a bishop"—perish the thought! Most humble clergymen of my acquaintance have no such desire. And indeed, of the few bishops I have known, most, I believe, would rather live as humble clergymen; some, in fact, do. Perhaps Miss Reid Banks does not know many bishops.

"The tendency of mankind", she says, "is to lift itself up." Agreed. But what does she mean by "up"? Hamlet, in his despair, cried "I could be bounded in a nutshell and count myself a king of infinite space, were it not that I have bad dreams".

The question is: does the "lifting-up" process mean the enlarging of the nutshell or the purifying of our defiled imagination?

Yours faithfully,
BETTY McCULLOCH,
The Rector's Lodgings,
St Mary-le-Bow,
Cheapside, EC2.
October 22.

From Mr P. A. Stephenson

Sir, The obsessive quest to present complexity as simplicity appears to be tormenting the human organism to breaking point. I would ask intelligent people to consider the following quotation from Hegel with particular reference to the fact that the majority of our people today no longer subscribe to any religion:

"The Catholic confession, although sharing the Christian name with the Protestant, does not concede to the State an inherent Justice and Morality—a concession which in the Protestant principle is fundamental."

The State has not only acquired a monopoly of "Justice and Morality" to an extent never before contemplated, but is mechanizing it. Better service may be rendered were the Archbishop to emulate Becket.

Yours sincerely,
P. A. STEPHENSON,
33 The Cliff,
Brighton, Sussex.
October 22.

From Mr T. C. Skeffington-Lodge

Sir, The Archbishop of Canterbury asserts that we are heading for chaos. If, for him, this seems true, surely we should be told precisely why he thinks it is so. As his campaign gets off to what seems a good start, it would help many to be provided with a clearer diagnosis of the conditions he deplores before detailing, as he has done, the remedies for dealing with them.

Even if Dr Coggan is partly right in his use of the word "chaos" this is not new here or anywhere else in the world. What I hope he will stress, more than he has done so far, is the urgent need for more fundamental long overdue changes in society than are bound up solely with those moral values he and all Christians endorse.

The Archbishop's notable predecessor at Bradford, Dr Blunt, before he (Dr Coggan) was translated from that diocese to York, long ago anticipated today's situation; and outlined what Christians should do about it. In an address delivered to his Diocesan Conference in December 1942 of which, as a politically minded Christian layman in his diocese, I was sent a copy, he stressed that Christ enjoined his followers to preach through practice, an assurance to the poor everywhere that their bodies needed care in this world as well as their souls. Because this was so, Dr Blunt said, Mayfair needed conversion before Limehouse. The less well off, he claimed, should be told to be discontented with their poverty, not merely for their own sakes, but also for the sake of their rich brothers and sisters for whom it was bad that they should acquiesce in a system encouraging the rich in selfish indifference to injustice inflicted on others. The rich, he added, should be told by the Church to be uncomfortable in the enjoyment of their wealth because they often had it at the cost of unfairness to the poor. Really serious Christians should want, he went on, not merely to mitigate an unjust system but to change it. Ambulance work at the foot of a cliff was not as Christian as steps taken to prevent others falling over it.

Dr Coggan has clearly moved some way from the ecclesiastical and political conservatism (with a small c) which he seemed to endorse following his enthronement as a Bishop in Bradford Cathedral. Those of us Anglicans who have always endorsed the Christian Socialism preached and practised by such men as Dr Blunt, Conrad Noel, William Temple, Fr John Groser, of London's East End, and many others, and lately preached by prominent Roman Catholic prelates, some of whom attended Dr Coggan's Canterbury Cathedral enthronement, must hope and pray that his new campaign will promote the radical politics/religious action needed to create a more Christianly inclined Britain whose influence in establishing a fairer society at home will then have much greater influence elsewhere in the world.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. C. SKEFFINGTON-LODGE,
5 Powis Grove,
Brighton.

From the Reverend Paul Oestreicher

Sir, My fellow priest Symon Beesley is right to point out in your columns (October 23) that there is widespread support for the Archbishop in his call to the nation and much less for those who expect greater things of him than an ambiguous re-statement of the obvious. Ambiguous? An open letter to Dr Coggan in the communist *Morning Star* is headed: "Archbishop sides with the right wing . . ." In fact he did nothing of the sort. That is just how it came across to many alienated workers.

In a radio phone-in Dr Coggan told a parish priest to study the great issues facing the nation and then not to be afraid of taking sides, even if it splits his parish. In my critical sermon (*The Times*, October 20) I asked no more of Dr Coggan than to take his own advice. Both in writing and broadcasting the Archbishop has, with great skill, avoided committing himself on any major controversial issue.

To take the risk of being wrong is part of the necessary vulnerability of the Church. I do not ask for slick answers to complex problems, but commitment and *humility* go hand in hand. God reveals himself in specific situations. The offence of the Gospel lies in its particularity. To stand up and be counted as a Christian is one thing, to take the practical consequences is a much less popular one.

Asked on radio why his initiative was so unlike that of men like Martin Luther King and Trevor Huddlestone, Dr Coggan with genuine humility implied that he was not in that league. I'm not prepared to settle for that. As he has sought to challenge us all, so I challenge him to join battle with the devil and risk offending radicals and moderates alike. The Gospel is an affront to the power structures of left, right *and* centre. We owe our politicians this kind of demanding pastoral care. They, as well as the poor and oppressed, have a right to know what this liberating Gospel amounts to.

I give one example: Will the serious-minded, whom Dr Coggan addresses, support Christian Aid's call to end the sale by British private and nationalized industry of arms to poor, under-developed countries which cannot even afford food for their children? Our national aid bill last year amounted to £300m. We sold £475m worth of military hardware. Just one national obscenity.

I can assure my friends and critics that it is neither courageous nor impudent for a priest to take his archbishop to task. It will lead neither to preferment nor to the ecclesiastical dog-house. The Church of England is generally not that sort of animal. Critical solidarity is a form both of loyalty and of love. I know many of my sternest critics to be my best friends. It is this same critical solidarity *in specific detail* that we owe each other and our nation.

Yours sincerely,
PAUL OESTREICHER,
Ascension Vicarage,
Dartmouth Row, SE10.

Developing nations and Zionism

From Dr I. Berkovitch

Sir, When the developing countries "gang up" on Israel as they have been doing recently, I wonder if their action is in essence a demonstration against the relatively heedless rich world. Israel has actually been in the past on particularly good terms with many of the developing countries sending them training teams experienced in similar climatic conditions and receiving their students.

But the developing world is now rightly fighting back vigorously against the pink-skinned rich world for its past imperial, and current continuing economic, exploitation. This reaction has fused in with the militant Arab campaigns specifically against Israel.

For the non-Arabs, Israel—with its small apparently vulnerable population rather out on a limb from the rest of the industrialized world—may well be seen as a much easier target than the United States, the EEC countries or the few other industrialized nations.

So it is possible that the frustration of the developing countries at the widening gap between rich and *poor peoples (except for the special* case of the oil-rich group) is vented on the Israelis. It seems to me that only an interpretation along these lines can explain the exaggerated importance attached to Zionism by developing countries—themselves often strongly racist or even tribal—when Zionism is irrelevant to *most of them*, and their true needs are for greater transfer of resources from the rich world to promote their "take-off" into development.

Yours sincerely,
ISRAEL BERKOVITCH,
35 Wrensfield,
Hemel Hempstead,
Hertfordshire.
October 22.

From Mr C. J. Walker

Sir, It is puzzling that a moral philosopher of the stature of Miss Iris Murdoch should miss the central point at issue about Zionism (letter, October 21), viz, that it is not a *universalizable* political philosophy. The main axiom of Zionism is that Jews from all over the world have a prescriptive right to settle in Palestine; the rights of the native Palestinian Arab people to their land and to self-determination in that land are systematically ignored and, by implication, denied. Hence Palestinian Arabs are excluded from the brotherhood of man by Zionism; and the official status granted by *the Israeli state* to exclusively Jewish organizations like the Jewish National Fund confirms that this is a continuing process.

To Mr Alan Sillitoe (October 21), who claims that Zionists are "creating a society based on high democratic ideals", I would pose the question: is the relentless military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, and the apparent refusal by Israel to let those territories go (there are now more than 60 Jewish settlements on illegally expropriated Arab land), compatible with any sort of ideals at all?

Yours faithfully,
C. J. WALKER,
62 Bolingbroke Road, W14.
October 21.

University elitism

From Professor Antony Flew

Sir, Mr Peter Scott begins the final paragraph of his grim essay on the present state and prospects of the universities (October 22): "The major objection to a policy of discrimination will be that it is simply a cloak for elitism." He then concludes with the claim: "Aneurin Bevan said that politics was the language of priorities. To decide priorities is to discriminate."

Whether or not this is exactly what Aneurin Bevan said, it certainly is true. So this seems a good occasion to ask someone who uses the word "elitist" and accepts it as being properly a term of abuse, to explain what it is supposed to mean. As Peter Scott indicates, political Radicals and others are nowadays for ever denouncing policies or institutions as elitist; while in universities we often hear vice-chancellors and other public spokesmen explaining that, while not of course being elitist, they do nevertheless rather think that some standards of *academic quality ought to be* maintained. Before we even begin to discuss these claims and counter-claims could we please be told what it is which makes some forms of selection for quality elitist and bad whereas others—like getting a winning sports team by picking the best available players—are *innocuous or even admirable, and certainly* not to be denounced as elitist?

At the beginning of last academic year I told all my first year philosophy students that, while of course they should in their essays denounce whatever they believed they had good reason to denounce, if they were going to denounce Plato or anyone else as elitist, would they please first explain what they meant, by answering the question set above. I have to report that in the year which followed I got not one single answer in either essays or examinations. But I did not have to read any denunciations of elitism either; and that was something.

Yours faithfully,
ANTONY FLEW,
Department of Philosophy,
University of Reading.
October 22.

Liberal fasting

From Mr William Douglas Home

Sir, Studying the photograph in your today's issue (October 24) of Mr Jeremy Thorpe and Mr Cyril Smith offering a pint of milk to Mr John Campbell who is fasting in the cause of electoral reform I could not escape the thought that it might be more beneficial to all concerned if Mr Thorpe and Mr Campbell shared the milk and Mr Smith took on the fasting.

Yours, etc,
WILLIAM DOUGLAS HOME,
Garrick Club,
Garrick Street, WC2.
October 24.

Royal Free Hospital

From Professor P. K. Thomas

Sir, *The Times* Diary has recently included a number of features that have been highly critical of the new Royal Free Hospital. No attempt was made to verify many of the statements and none to represent the views of the hospital staff concerned except for quotations carefully selected by your columnist. As the consultant who kept the wife of one of your staff waiting, perhaps I may be allowed to comment.

I think that the public should be aware of the difficult circumstances under which the staff of the National Health Service is having to operate in the present climate of financial restriction. I book as many patients into my clinic as seems feasible in order to keep down the waiting list, which is always longer than desirable. This usually works out satisfactorily, allowing for the proportion of patients who arrive late or who fail to keep their appointments without notifying the hospital. As it happens, on the occasion in question all the patients booked kept their appointments, hence the unwarranted delay. The unsatisfactory situation of patients being kept waiting in the clinics and the undesirable length of waiting time for appointments could immediately be rectified if the requests for additional staffing that I have made were implemented. This has not been possible because of the current financial restrictions.

Your columnist commented that the distress of the wife of your staff member as she waited in the clinic went unheeded. It was not stated that her distress was not mentioned to any member of the clinic until her husband decided to take her away. Had he mentioned this fact, with the consent of other patients, alternative arrangements could have been made. The last feature by your columnist was open to the interpretation that the patient's unfortunate death at a subsequent date was in some way the consequence of her not having been seen in the clinic. It is of course not possible to go into medical details but this interpretation, which has been made by a number of your readers, is entirely incorrect.

Yours faithfully,
P. K. THOMAS,
Department of Neurology,
The Royal Free Hospital,
Pond Street,
Hampstead, NW3.
October 21.

The right of reply

From Mr Denis MacShane

Sir, This letters column bears daily witness to the principle of the reader's right to reply when something with which he disagrees appears elsewhere in your pages. I had thought that libel and length apart it was a general convention that newspaper editors did not lay down conditions as to the content of a letter before publishing a reader's reply to some disputed article.

Now, however, the Press Council appears to have awarded the editor the right to decide the tone and content of any letter of reply. I refer to the Press Council's decision *The Times*, Tuesday, October 21, in favour of the editor of the Brighton *Evening Argus* who refused to publish a letter from the local NUJ branch chairman in reply to a leading article that appeared in his paper. According to your report the editor of the *Evening Argus* would have welcomed a "sensible" letter but would not print the original letter from the NUJ branch chairman. Now what constitutes a "sensible" letter in a contentious matter depends on which side of the argument you stand.

The NUJ branch chairman felt that he had written a "sensible" letter and quite properly did not wish to re-write it to conform to an idea of what was "sensible" laid down by the other party in the argument. If editors are to close their letters columns to letters which they do not approve as being sufficiently "sensible" then the reader's right to reply seems a very limited right indeed. Although I am concerned that on this important issue (the leader and letter were to do with press freedom and the NUJ) the NUJ was not permitted to reply in its own terms I am more disturbed about the Press Council's decision diminishing the *reader's right of reply. I hope they* will reconsider their finding.

Yours faithfully,
DENIS MACSHANE,
National Executive Council, NUJ.
As from 22 Elmfield Crescent,
Birmingham 13.
October 21.

Do-it-yourself

From Dr E. H. Bateman

Sir, D-I-Y celebrities, posing in their dungarees for your photographers, should heed the Hilaire Belloc caveat: "Lord Copper tried to mend the 'lectric light himself; it struck him dead and serve him right; it is the business of the wealthy man to give employment to the artisan."

Yours faithfully,
E. H. BATEMAN,
Sandyridge Cottage,
Upper Bourne,
Farnham, Surrey.
October 18.

A secretary's pay

From Mrs Rosemary Davis

Sir, When one sees advertised in your columns a secretarial post with the National Coal Board at a salary of £2,900-£3,400, with six weeks' holidays a year, in luxurious offices, it is easy to understand why we are crippled by fuel bills every winter.

Yours faithfully,
ROSEMARY DAVIS,
2 Rose Cottages,
Mill Street,
Hastingwood,
Harlow Common,
Essex.
October 22.

... main board director and Mr P. Nicholls, ... Gamages over 2,500 Mail Order and Retail Establishments in the U.K. and ...

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

October 24: His Excellency Mr Vernon Lorraine Benjamin Mendis was received in audience by The Queen this morning and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Commission as High Commissioner for the Republic of Sri Lanka in London.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the High Commission who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Mr C. Gunasingham (Minister), Mr A. M. Jayasinha (First Secretary), Mr M. L. Fernando (Trade Commissioner) and Mr N. Sundaralingam. (Commercial Attaché).

Mrs Mendis had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Sir Thomas Brimelow (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty, was present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Mr J. E. Jackson was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Havana.

Mrs Jackson had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Wallace Kyle was received in audience by Her Majesty and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of Western Australia.

Lady Kyle had the honour of being received by The Queen.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as President of the United Kingdom Council for European Architectural Heritage Year, today travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight to Amsterdam where His Royal Highness attended "The Congress on the European Architectural Heritage" organized by the Council of Europe.

Commander William Willett, RN, was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

October 24: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel in Chief of the Royal Corps of Transport, dined at the Headquarters, Officers' Mess, Buller Barracks, Aldershot, this evening.

Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott and Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland were in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE

October 24: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy, attended by the Hon Lady Rowley, arrived at Heathrow Airport, London, this morning from Mauritius.

Her Royal Highness was received upon arrival at the Airport by Mr J. E. Bannister (Senior Special Facilities Officer, British Airports Authority), His Excellency Sir Leckraz Teelock (High Commissioner for Mauritius) and Mr E. G. Oubega (Manager, United Kingdom and Eire Branch, East African Airways).

The Shah of Iran is 56 tomorrow.

Birthdays today

Brigadier Dame Mary Colvin, 68; Major-General Sir Rohan Delacombe, 69; Major-General Sir Julian Gascoigne, 72; Sir Charles Orde, 91; Lord Renneli, 80; Professor D. J. Wiseman, 57; Mr Arthur Woodburn, 85.

TOMORROW: Sir Andrew Carnwath, 66; Sir Joseph Cleary, 73; Lord Derwent, 74; Sir Clifford Inniss, 65; Air Marshal Sir Douglas Jackman, 73; Lord Jacobson, 67; Sir Edwin McDavid, 80; Sir Donald MacDougall, 63; Viscount Muirshiel, 70; Mr Hugh Scanlon, 62; Lord Wylie, 52.

Today's engagements

Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips attend Royal Naval Association silver jubilee reunion, Festival Hall, 7.10.

International Motor Show, Earls Court, 10-7 (final day).

Exhibition: The Camera goes to War, photographs from the Crimean War, 15 Carlton House Terrace, St James's, 10-6.

Exhibition: Evolution of the baby doll, Pollocks Toy Museum, 1 Scala Street, Tottenham Court Road, 10-5.

Lecture: Rocks and gemstones, British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, 3.

London walk: Discovering London—Southwark, meet Monument Underground station, 2.

Tomorrow

Exhibition: Turner watercolours, prints and drawings gallery, British Museum, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, 2.30-6.

Exhibition on the German occupation of the Channel Islands, Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, 2-5.30 (final day).

Shuttleworth Collection's final flying day for 1975, Old Warden airfield, Bedfordshire, 10-5.

City walk: Thomas More's Chelsea, meet Chelsea Town Hall, King's Road, 3.

Some thoughts on hearing the voice of non-prophecy

By Kenneth Leech
Rector of St Matthew, Bethnal Green

The Pastoral Letter of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, which was intended to be read in all churches in England last Sunday, is a vague and unclear document. It arrived with an aura of secrecy and drama. It was stressed that "its contents should not be divulged before Wednesday, October 15". It began by saying that many people were "deeply concerned" about the economic and spiritual condition of the nation, and it reached its climax with the words, "The time has therefore come . . .".

But all that followed was anticlimax. We were urged to pray, to think, to cooperate, and to live out the *faith—all very necessary* and important, but one hopes, activities which every Christian community and individual were already seeking to do. There was no attempt to analyse or interpret the signs of the times in the light of the Gospel, no proclamation of the Kingdom, no expression of any viewpoint about anything, and certainly nothing which could possibly cause offence—apart, that is, from the vagueness itself.

It is impossible to disagree with the contents of the letter, for it is totally non-controversial. The reason is simple: it is almost totally without content. "The time has therefore come . . ."—for the trumpet to give an uncertain sound. Who can therefore prepare for battle?

The vagueness and lack of serious thinking is bad enough. The Primates seem to have been more concerned with the importance of issuing a statement than with the sense of what they were actually to say. But when Archbishop Coggan at his press conference attempted to interpret the action, the result, while predictable, was disturbing. "Pay isn't everything." "Each for himself and the devil take the hindmost makes for chaos." "Materialism doesn't satisfy." "Grabbing and getting is a poor creed." Statements like these, with no reference to the unrighteous system which sanctifies the *worship of mammon*, can only be interpreted as attacks on working people demanding higher wages in order to maintain their living standards.

The Archbishop seems totally insensitive to the impact of his words, and quite unaware that the critique of materialism must extend to the values of the economic and political structure itself. The press statements inevitably invite comparison with the famous "remoralization" speech of Sir Keith Joseph. The Archbishop, however, was careful to stress the "non-political" nature of his message, but "non-political" in this context means conservative. Both the letter and the statements are an attempt to moralize within the accepted moral framework of capitalism.

At a time when many Christians of all traditions are rediscovering the theological roots of social criticism, the reactionary and non-prophetic nature of the Archbishop's letter is lamentable. Since the encyclical *Populorum Progressio* of Pope Paul (1967), a growing movement in the Christian world has seen that the attack on the structures of injustice is part of the Gospel. What is now abundantly clear is that the fundamental cleavage within the Christian world is between those who see the Christian social witness in terms of the defence of an established social order from the past, and those who see the Spirit of God working through the political upheavals of the present, working judgment in the midst of the earth.

It is equally clear where the two Archbishops are to be found in this divide—they stand as defenders of the stable order against the extremists, the enemy at the gates. It is not surprising that the letter received a warm welcome from those political leaders who are also concerned to defend established social structures. But by the standards of the prophetic tradition, they stand condemned. There can be no stable society, no true peace, where there is injustice. Those who prophesy smooth things and side with the immoral order are the false prophets.

But there are pastoral letters which speak a different kind of language. In 1967 one such letter came from sixteen bishops of the Third World. "The church", they said, "has for a century tolerated capitalism. . . . But it can only rejoice over the gradual emergence of a new social system less remote from her morality." In 1970, the "Priests for the Third World" in Argentina issued a letter which said: "Themes developed by prophecy are justice, freedom, the future of man . . . Prophecy emerges . . . in crises when one world is dying and *another is being* born. . . . Prophecy scrutinizes the signs of the times. . . . These signs are 'the rebellion of youth', 'the struggle for freedom', 'the search for and formulation of a socialism with a human countenance'."

The contrast with the present Pastoral Letter is glaring. The Primates of England see none of these things, or if they do, they do not say. They see only the drift to chaos, the slippery slope from which they recall us to the stable order of the past. It is all too familiar. But that stable order was characterized by, and depended upon, the preservation of injustice and sinful divisions between men.

Today there are thousands of young, and not so young, Christians who reject the position of the two Archbishops. Their position would be better expressed in another Latin American document, the Manifesto of the Young Church of Chile of 1968. "We say NO to a church which is enslaved to the structures of social compromise. . . . No to a church which compromises with power and wealth No to the established disorder. Yes to the struggle for a new society which will give human beings back their dignity and make love a possibility."

What is missing from the Archbishops' letter and statements is any sense that God may somehow be behind the chaos, that he has no eternal covenant with Western capitalism, and that the present crisis is a true crisis in the biblical sense of the word—a judgment on a dying civilization. There was a time when pastoral letters saw these processes at work. "Alas, alas for the great city that was clothed in fine linen and purple and scarlet. . . . Alas that in one hour so much wealth should be laid waste. . . . But let heaven exult over her: exult, apostles and prophets and people of God; for in the judgment against her, he has vindicated your cause." (Revelation xviii: 17, 20.)

OBITUARY

PROF G. HAMILTON FAIRLEY

An international figure in cancer research

R.B.S. writes:

Gordon Hamilton Fairley was the victim of a senseless act of violence. He was a physician who had won the affection and acclaim of his professional colleagues throughout the world.

He was the son of Sir Neil Hamilton Fairley, FRS, a leading expert on tropical disease, whose work on the suppressive treatment of malaria did much to win the war in the Far East. Educated in Geelong Grammar School in Australia, Marlborough College and Magdalen College, Oxford, he started his clinical training at St Bartholomew's Hospital in 1951. After qualification in 1954, he held resident posts at his parent hospital, the Brompton and the Hammersmith Hospitals, returning to St Bartholomew's as a registrar when he finally decided to which area of medicine he should apply his obvious talents. He chose haematology, interesting himself particularly in malignant diseases of the blood such as leukaemia. A Leverhulme Research Scholarship under Professor Dacie in the Department of Haematology at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School turned his attention to immunology and particularly to its importance in cancer, and it was this rapidly expanding field he made peculiarly his own. In 1965 he was appointed consultant physician to St Bartholomew's Hospital and, two years later, Physician to the Institute of Cancer Research and to the Royal Marsden Hospital.

From 1965 onwards, moves were being made to raise funds for a department at St Bartholomew's to carry out research into all aspects of malignant disease, or what had become known as Oncology. In 1970, with the generous support of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, a Medical Oncology Research Unit was established with Gordon Fairley as its director and in the following year the first professorial chair in Great Britain to be devoted to this subject was founded and he became the first occupant.

From that time he became an international figure in his chosen field. He was Goulstonian Lecturer at the Royal College of Physicians, he lectured in Australia, in the United States, in the Middle East, and in most of the countries of Europe. His department grew in size and repute. Many young men were anxious to work under his direction and his advice was eagerly sought by individuals, official bodies and governments.

The bare bones of his professional career, although of unusual distinction, give no notion of the kind of man Gordon Hamilton Fairley was. Although so much concerned with research and scientific medicine, he retained his profound interest in the individual patient. "I won't let them make me into a mouse doctor", he said when he began his research scholarship, and he remained always a general physician with a deep understanding and ready sympathy for the sick. His success was not due to his academic attainments alone; he had a remarkable gift of exposition and could hold an audience spellbound, whether of medical students or of other medical oncologists. Perhaps the chief impression he made was one of gay vitality, but one had not to know him long before realizing what a deeply serious intellect lay beneath the light-hearted charm.

His innumerable friends spread throughout the world will be stunned and horrified by his death and particularly by the brutish outrage which occasioned it. We have lost a man who, at the age of only 45 years, stood in the front rank of international medical scientists and still had an immense contribution to make. To his wife and four children, his friends can do no more than express their sense of horror at this appalling act and their deepest sympathy.

MRS MIRIAM SACHER

A correspondent writes:

Mrs Miriam Sacher, who died on Saturday at the age of 83, was one of the great philanthropists of her generation, and a person of great charm and ability. Born in Wigan, one of the daughters of Michael Marks, founder of Marks and Spencer, she inherited from an early age her father's strong sense of purpose. Educated at Manchester High School for Girls, she married in 1916 the writer and journalist Harry Sacher, whose Zionism she both shared and stimulated.

In 1921 she was a delegate at the Carlsbad Zionist Congress, and from 1921 to 1929 she and her husband set up home in Jerusalem under the British Mandate, he as a leading lawyer, she as a forceful pioneer of social causes. The all-denominational Jerusalem Baby Home, the first of its kind in the city, owed much to her inspiration.

Returning to London in 1930 she took a deep but unobtrusive personal interest in many causes, especially those concerning education, child welfare and medical research. In 1942 she became a member of Mrs Churchill's Committee for Aid to Soviet Russia.

After the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948 her Zionism manifested itself in many benefactions there, including support for the Masada archaeological excavations, the establishment of the Huleh Swamp nature reserve, and the donation of a fine open space in Jerusalem as a park for Arab and Jewish children from poorer districts. Compassion for the young, the sick and the handicapped was a dominant feature, over four decades, of her charitable bequests which included in recent times donations to the Royal College of Surgeons, the Royal London Society for the Blind, the Institute of Child Health, the Kennedy Institute of Rheumatology, the East Grinstead Research Trust, and the City of Westminster Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.

She also had a strong interest in helping boys' clubs and youth centres, and was a staunch supporter of the Stockton YMCA. She was always a generous patron of music, ballet and the arts. In Oxford both St Hilda's College and New College were among the beneficiaries of her abiding interest in higher education.

SIR DERMOD MURPHY

Sir Dermod Murphy, CMG, OBE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of St Helena from 1968 to 1971, has died at the age of 61. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and Oriel College, Oxford, he entered the Colonial Service in 1938 and had served in Nigeria for many years. He was appointed OBE in 1955, CMG in 1960 and knighted in 1969.

Canon Roderick Harold Capper Birt, Canon Emeritus of St George's Cathedral, Cape Town and for many years Principal of the Diocesan College, Rondebosch, Cape Town, died on October 19. He was 92.

Mr Harold Crowther, formerly a senior executive director of Baker Perkins, died at his home at Peterborough on October 20. He was 74.

MR BURGESS NOAKES

ARV writes:

Mr Burgess Noakes, who was Henry James's devoted manservant from 1901 till his death in 1916, died at Rye on October 18, at the age of 89.

After James's death Noakes worked for many years for other members of the family in the USA. After his return to Rye he was always happy to talk to inquirers about Henry James himself and the many literary characters of the time who used to visit Lamb House and whom he vividly remembered. In his young days Burgess Noakes, who was small of stature, had been bantamweight boxing champion for Sussex.

Lady Nicolls, widow of Sir Basil Edward Nicolls, CVO, CBE, has died at the age of 82. She was Nora Frances, daughter of Brigadier-General F. C. Godley. She married her husband in 1922. He died in 1965.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr E. H. Douglas and Miss G. C. Halliday

The engagement is announced between Bruce Hamilton, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. A. Douglas, of Raddon Place, Willowmead Park, Prestbury, Cheshire, and Gwen Catherine, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Halliday, Beaufort, Florence Place, Perth, Scotland.

Mr P. M. Liell and Mrs P. J. Whiting

The engagement is announced between Peter Mark, elder son of Mr and Mrs Mark Liell, of Bramfield, Friars Lane, Hatfield Heath, Essex, and Penelope Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Nicoll, of The Driftway, Rectory Lane, Stevenage, Hertfordshire.

Dr A. M. Logan and Miss M. A. Clement-Jones

The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs A. Logan, of Tillmouth, Northumberland, and Athene, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs M. L. Clement-Jones, of Balcombe Lodge, Haywards Heath.

Mr S. H. Solt and Miss A. K. Stockbridge

The engagement is announced between Stephen, elder son of Mr and Mrs G. S. Solt, of Hollington Wood, Emberton, Buckinghamshire, and Annette, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs W. S. Stockbridge, of 100 The Keep, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey.

Mr C. W. H. Warrack and Miss M. J. Naismith

The engagement is announced between William, younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. N. Warrack, MBE, and Mrs Warrack, of Owler Bar, Sheffield, and Melissa, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs J. A. Naismith, of Bakewell, Derbyshire.

25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday, October 25, 1950

Wait for cars

From Our Motoring Correspondent

Of the 2,250,000 cars in use today more than 1,600,000 were made before the war and are at least 11 years old. Many were made 15 or 16 years ago. The average age of cars before the war was eight years.

At the annual dinner of the Motor Agents' Association last night Mr H. Godfrey, president, said that if the present supply of 110,000 cars a year to the home market were continued it would take 20 years to replace the cars at present in use. . . . At the present time six of the larger manufacturers were delivering cars against orders placed in the first half of 1946. Motor retailers had orders for 1,250,000 cars on their books.

[On the previous day it was announced that the introduction of the new Austin Seven was timed for the day when more steel was available.]

Marriage commission

The commission on marriage doctrine and discipline set up by the general synod of the Church of England has invited individuals and organizations who would like to submit evidence to write to the Joint Secretaries, Marriage Commission, General Synod, Church House, London SW1P 3NZ. Evidence should, where possible, be received by January 31.

Nature museum record

The number of visitors to the Natural History Museum, in South Kensington, has passed two million this year for the first time. The total last year was 1,700,000.

Latest appointments



Radio chief: Mr Charles McLelland aged 44, head of the BBC Arabic Service, has been appointed Controller of Radios 1 and 2 in succession to Mr Douglas Muggeridge, who, as already announced, becomes Director of Programmes, Radio (our Arts Reporter writes).

At a press conference yesterday, Mr McLelland, who lives with his wife and four young children near Canterbury, said he paid attention to what his children said about their musical tastes, which were wide. "Like anyone with kids, the house seems to be full of transistor radio sets."

He has one himself and wakes up and goes to sleep with Radios 1 and 2, which he thinks have the right format: although he would like to see total separation of the channels when finances permit.

He saw no threat from commercial radio. "I think competition always gives a healthy stimulus, but I am quite convinced that we shall remain on top."

Other appointments include:

Mr B. T. G. Nicholson, managing director of the *Evening Standard* and a director of Beaverbrook Newspapers Ltd, has been elected chairman of the council of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Mr Colin Macpherson to be deputy chairman of the Commission for the New Towns from November 1 in succession to Mrs B. F. R. Paterson, who is to retire.

Dr David Brancher, coordinator of the Nuffield general education in engineering project, Aston University, to be chairman of the Unesco permanent working group on environmental education and engineering.

Mr John Stoddart, assistant director at North East London Polytechnic, to be director of Humberside Institute of Higher Education.

Legal

Mr J. H. T. Rees to be Registrar of the Brentford County Court; Mr Registrar Wright to be transferred from Brentford to be Registrar of the Willesden County Court: Mr Registrar Hewitt from Willesden to be Joint County Court and District Registrar at Cardiff and Mr Registrar Lawrie from Cardiff to be Joint County Court and District Registrar at Gloucester: Mr Registrar Taylor, of the Bath group of courts, is also appointed Registrar of the Frome, Trowbridge and Warminster County Courts.

Latest wills

Latest wills include (net, before duty paid; duty not disclosed):

Amery, Mrs Florence Hamar, of Westminster, widow of Mr Leo Amery, former Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies, and for India. £13,528

Broad, Captain Hubert Stanford, Up Nately, Hampshire, former chief test pilot £100,737

Knowles, Mr Frederic William, of Ripon £133,103

Laynes, Mr Raymond, of Kidderminster £107,765

Luncheons

HM Government

Mr Roy Mason, Secretary of State for Defence, was host yesterday at a luncheon given by her Majesty's Government at Admiralty House in honour of Mr A. J. Postervoll, Minister of Defence, Norway. Others present were:

The Norwegian Ambassador, Major-General K. Bjorge-Hansen, Mr O. M. Engh, Lieutenant-Colonel K. A. Tornessen, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Mortvedt, Field Marshal Sir Michael Carver, Sir Michael Cary, Mr P. Goodhart, MP, Mr J. Watkinson, MP, Lieutenant-General P. J. F. Whiteley, RM, Mr R. A. Sykes, Air Vice-Marshal J. Gingell, Mr J. F. Mayne, Captain E. W. Briggs, RN, and Wing Commander J. D. V. MacPherson.

Institute of Cost and Management Accountants

The President of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants, Mr Alex J. G. Farquharson, gave a luncheon yesterday at the Midland Hotel, Manchester. The guests included:

Sir Clifford Clarke, Mr R. B. Davies, Mr K. A. Millichap, Mr T. B. Orr, Mr D. K. Redford and Sir Alex Smith.

Dinners

HM Government

Mr James Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host on Thursday at a dinner given at Lancaster House on the occasion of the first conference of the Anglo-Soviet Round Table. Among those present were:

Academician N. N. Inozemtsev, Mr O. N. Bykov, Mrs M. Maximova, Mr V. V. Zhurkin, Mr V. L. Simakov, Mr V. A. Matveev, Mr V. N. Cheklin, Mr N. A. Kosarev, the Soviet Ambassador, Lord Shackleton, Lord Trevelyan, Lord Kearton, Sir Eric Roll, Sir Thomas Brimelow, Mr Hugh Scanlon, Mr A. Shonfield, Mr Roderick MacFarquhar, MP, Mr Michael Kaser, Mr Andrew Knight, Mr Ian Smart, Mr H. F. Smith, Mr V. Semenov, Mr N. A. Hibbert, Mr E. J. Roosa, Mr V. S. Kotov, Mr B. G. Partridge, Mr F. McCaffrey, Mr T. McNally and Mr P. J. Weston.

Royal Institute of International Affairs

Mr Andrew Shonfield, Director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and Lord Trevelyan were hosts at a dinner given yesterday evening at Chatham House in *honour of Soviet participants* in the Anglo-Soviet Round Table, led by Academician N. Inozemtsev. The other guests included:

Lord Kearton, Mr Michael Kaser, Mr Andrew Knight, Mr Roderick MacFarquhar, MP, Sir Eric Roll, Lord Shackleton and Mr Ian Smart.

Guild of Freemen of the City of London

Mr J. Anthony Grant, MP, entertained members of the Guild of Freemen of the City of London and their ladies at dinner last night at the House of Commons. Among freemen present were:

Sir Charles Coward, Master, the Senior and Junior Wardens, Mr Donald Gooding and Mr R. A. Honey, Mr W. Arthur Hodkinson, Mr C. E. Adams and Dr P. L. Hogg.

Receptions

HM Government

Mr Edward Bishop, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and Mrs Bishop were hosts at a reception given by her Majesty's Government at Lancaster House yesterday evening on the occasion of the fifteenth annual trading day of the European Commodities Exchange Association.

Viscount Eccles and Lord Maybray-King

Viscount Eccles and Lord Maybray-King entertained members of the Anglo-Hellenic League at a reception at the House of Lords yesterday. The Greek Ambassador and Mme Roussos and Sir Robin Hooper (chairman of the league) and Lady Hooper were among those present.

British Council

Mr Bryan Swingler, Assistant Director-General, British Council, and Mrs Swingler were hosts at a reception held last night at the Banqueting House, Whitehall, for fellows from overseas studying in Britain under the training schemes of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and to celebrate United Nations Day.

Service dinners

Royal Corps of Transport

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Corps of Transport, dined with her colonels commandant and officers in their headquarters mess, Buller Barracks, Aldershot, last night. She was received by the Representative Colonel Commandant RCT, Major-General W. Bate. The Transport Officer-in-Chief (Army), Major-General P. Blunt, presided.

Artists' Rifles Association

The annual reunion dinner of the Artists' Rifle Association was held last night at the Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea. The principal guest was General Sir Roland Gibbs, Commander-in-Chief, UK Land Forces.

64 AA Brigade Dinner Club 1940-45

The annual reunion of the 64th AA Brigade Dinner Club 1940-45 took place last night at the Café Royal. Brigadier C. B. S. Morley was in the chair.

London Division RNR

The captain and officers of the London Division, Royal Naval Reserve, held their Trafalgar Night dinner on board HMS President last night. Alderman Sir Charles Trinder, who was accompanied by the Sheriffs, was the principal guest. Commander P. S. Rees presided and Captain R. St. J. Fancourt, who proposed the Immortal Memory, received the guests. The Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company and Captain C. N. MacEachara, RN, were also present.

Chess

Rubbing shoulders with the great

The influence of playing style over results in chess is very great. This may come as a surprise to those who maintain that the end justifies the means and that, providing one beats the opponent, the way in which this is achieved is immaterial.

The reason for this influence lies in the fact that while chess is a game between two players, in which the object is to defeat the opponent, it is also an art in which each player strives to evolve and display his ideas. This is true both of the master and of the weakest amateur. But since its influence is more markedly apparent in the great master, it is easier to discern it in the higher reaches of the chess world.

Every world champion has been an artist at the game. In an interesting passage on chess considered as an art, Richard Reti points out that every art was once a game and a pastime. Immediately after this he says that Capablanca's success is a "beauty of a new kind in the latest years of the age of chess technique". This, according to Reti, showed that Americanism was beginning to penetrate triumphantly into the realms of art. It might also have been said most fittingly of Bobby Fischer. He loves, or rather he the days in which he played chess used to love, to win. But he also loved to play artistic and beautiful chess.

Once, many years ago, I thought I had found an exception to this rule of the artist in chess among great masters in the ruthless style of Sammy Reshevsky. But a study of his best games reveals that he, too, is a master of the art.

Here is another game from the Anglo-French match, but instead of a victory for the home side, a win for the French.

White:—L. Roos
Black:—J. Speelman
Sicilian Defence

1 P-K4	P-QB4	4 B-Kt5	B-Kt2
2 Kt-KB3	KtQB3	5 P-B5	P-Q3
3 P-Q3	P-KKt3		

I prefer here 5 . . . P-Kt3, reserving the possibility of playing P-Q4.

6 B-Kt2 Kt-R3

Embarking on a complicated system of development that he eventually finds too difficult to operate. Simply 6 . . . , Kt-B3 would have given him an easier game.

7 P-KR3	P-B4	9 Q-Q2	Kt-B2
8 Kt-R3	0-0	10 Kt-Kt5	R-Kt1

This turns out to be too slow. It is imperative to do something to blunt the force of White's King-side attack and for this purpose 10 . . . , P-K4, threatening P-KB5 was eminently suitable.

11 P-R3	P-Kt3	13 Kt-Kt4	P-B3?
12 P-B5	P-Kt5	14 KtP×P	KtP×P

And this helps White's attack; correct was 14 . . . Kt-R4.

15 BxKt B-K3

A better defence was 15 . . . R-B2.

16 B-R6 P-B3

A cunning move; if now 17. BxBP, RxB; 18. QxR, BxP ch.

17 PxP	PxP	19 RxB	K-Kt2
18 P-Kt5	BxB	20 R-R4	ExKt

Opening up lines of attack for White. Better was 20 . . . , P-Q4.

21 PxB	Q-R4	23 RxB	RxR
22 P-B3	R-Kt1	24 B-B5	

With the unpleasant threat of P-K5.

24	R-R6	26 Q-Q5	R-R6
25 K-Kt2	R-R7	27 K-R1	P-Kt4 !

Clearly Jonathan Speelman is unaware that the Everlasting has fixed his canon 'gainst self-slaughter, otherwise he would not have thus delivered his King naked to his enemies. Almost any other reasonable move would have been better: eg, Q-B2 or Q-R3 or Q-Q1 (if then 28. P-K5, PxP).

Come to think of it, W.S. would have played this part of the game better than J.S., and before anyone criticizes the BCF Selection Committee for not selecting him, I have to announce that William Shakespeare was not available for the match. Further, I am now prepared to prove from internal evidence that Shakespeare was written, not by Bacon or Marlowe or Jonathan Speelman, but by Ruy Lopez.

28 P-K5	Q-R8	30 Q-B3	R-R3
29 K-Kt2	P-K6		

Loses, but so too does 30 . . . , PxB ch; 31. KxR, with the deadly threat of 32. R-Kt1 ch.

31 B-Q5	Kt-Kt1	33 Q×P ch.	resigns.
32 Q-Q3	P-KR3		

Harry Golombek

Law Report October 24 1975

Queen's Bench Division

Omission of 'per annum' not fatal to moneylenders' claim

London and Harrogate Securities Ltd v Pitts and Another

Before Mr Justice Mocatta

[Judgment delivered October 23]

Although it is a criminal offence for a moneylender to state, by means of letter-heading or cheques, that he is operating as a merchant banker, before he has received a banker's certificate, the offence does not render him liable to any disability in civil law, and he is entitled to sue for recovery of money lent. Where the rate of interest per annum is unambiguously stated in the memorandum to a moneylending transaction the omission of the specific words "per annum" will not invalidate the contract.

His Lordship so held in allowing a claim by London and Harrogate Securities Ltd, a merchant bank and moneylender, against Mr Clive Barry Pitts, a property developer, of Wallside, Barnard Castle, Durham, for the recovery of money lent with interest, and against Mr Malcolm Brookes, solicitor, of Chancery Lane, London, for an order requiring him to deliver up the title deeds of a property known as the Old Ropery, Hartlepool, co Durham.

At all material times the lenders traded under a moneylender's licence pending the grant of a certificate under the Companies Act, 1967, to allow them to trade as merchant bankers.

Section 4(3) of the moneylenders Act, 1927, provides: "If a moneylender, for the purposes of his business as such, issues or publishes, or causes to be issued or published, any advertisement, circular or document of any kind whatsoever containing expressions which might reasonably be held to imply that he carries on banking business, he shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine . . . and on a second or subsequent conviction . . . to imprisonment. . . ."

Section 6(2) provides: "The note or memorandum . . . shall *contain* all *the terms of the contract*, and in particular shall show . . . the amount of the principal of the loan, and, . . . the interest charged on the loan expressed in terms of a rate per cent. per annum. . . ."

Mr J. R. T. Rylance for the lenders; Mr R. A. Payne for the developer and for the solicitor.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the developer had a controlling interest in a company which owned the Old Ropery, a vacant site awaiting development. The action arose because a contract entered into for the sale of the property did not go through. If it had, there would have been no difficulty.

In the expectation that the transaction would be completed various matters took place. In order to convey a good title to the property, it had to be rid of the encumbrance of a legal mortgage for £3,500 to Barclays Bank Ltd, and the developer was introduced to the lenders with the object of borrowing money from them to pay off the mortgage and other debts. Negotiations took place, and it was agreed that £16,500 should be lent at an interest of 23 per cent per annum, and the developer would supply his solicitors with a letter of undertaking to hold the deeds until the loan was discharged.

The company conveyed the property to the developer, subject to the bank charge, and he held it on trust for the company. The solicitor provided the lenders with an undertaking to hold the deeds of the property in consideration of their advancing the £16,500. On the day that the conveyance took place, the solicitor requested of the lenders that £3,500 be advanced from the £16,500 and paid by draft to Barclays Bank, which would then release the charge on the property.

The contract of loan stated that the principal sum advanced was £16,500, to be repayable in two months, and that interest should be calculated "at the true rate of 23 per cent". The developer signed a document acknowledging receipt of £16,500, and the lenders made out a cheque in favour of Barclays Bank for £3,500. The cheque bore the words "merchant bankers" below "the lenders" name. A letter sent to the solicitor was also headed with the name of the lenders followed by "merchant bankers". That letter stated that the interest was at the rate of 23 per cent "per annum". The solicitor sent to Barclays Bank the cheque drawn by the developer with a receipted acknowledgment for the title deeds and the mortgage was discharged.

The developer did not repay any part of the loan, nor had he paid interest, despite requests from the lenders; also the solicitor had refused the lenders' requests to deliver up the title deeds. The case, like a number of others under the Act, was one in which there was no merit on the part of the borrower. The developer had received £16,500 and not paid back one penny. He alleged that the lenders had failed to comply with the Act.

The point taken in argument arose under section 4(3). Clearly the use of "merchant bankers" on the letter and cheque was an infringement of the subsection, and if the authorities wished to proceed against the lenders they might obtain a conviction.

The question was whether breach of the subsection disentitled the lenders from recovering their £16,500. It was not easy to reconcile the various sections of the statute which might throw light on the point. Section 4(3) only said that there should be a sanction of fine or imprisonment for breach of the provision. It did not say that a lender could not recover his money.

The problem became more obscure when one looked at other sections in the Act, which showed that elsewhere the draftsman had directed his mind to the consequences in both civil and criminal law for failure to comply with its provisions. There was no direct authority on the point. *Meston On Moneylenders* (5th ed) referred to the point only briefly. If the writer had thought infringement might invalidate a loan he would have given fuller treatment to the subject. There was no reason in law why his Lordship should add to section 4(3), expressly or otherwise, the consequence that a contract of loan should be unenforceable if there was a breach of the provisions of the Act.

As to the absence of "per annum" from the relevant clause in the memorandum of agreement, it was argued that the developer could retain the £16,500 and snap his fingers at the lenders.

The courts in a number of cases had applied section (6)2 in circumstances where the moneylender had acted in an honest, straightforward way and made a slight mistake in arithmetic. The question was whether it could be said that the words of the memorandum failed to comply with section 6(2), and if they did, could that factor be disregarded as coming within the doctrine of triviality. The expression 23 per cent was unambiguous. It contained in terms of the rate per cent the interest charged on the loan per annum.

His Lordship could decide the matter on that reasoning alone, but if he was wrong, the same conclusion could be arrived at by applying the doctrine of triviality. Apart from common sense, there was support for his view in *Parkfield Trust Ltd v Castle* ([1934] 1 KB 685, 693), where Mr Justice Slessor twice referred to the true rate of interest without adding the words "per annum".

On both points the developer and his solicitor were wrong, and the bankers could recover.

An order was made for the sale of the property. The solicitor gave an undertaking to hold the property till sale.

Solicitors: Coward Chance; Malcolm Brookes & Co.

Services tomorrow: Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: HC, 8, 9, 10.30, the Dean, TD (Sanister in G); Jub: HC, 11.30, Missa brevis (Walton); Int, Lord all-powerful God (Bernier); L, 3.15, Ven S. Woodhouse; Sung and Ad (Noble in E minor); A, Hail, gladdening light (Wood).

WESTMINSTER ABBEY: HC, 8, 9, 10.30, Sung Eucharist, Canon D. L. Edwards; Sung Eucharist, 11.40, Ave verum (Byrd), Sanctus (Mozart), Benedictus (Ireland), Agnus (Stanford in G); E, 3, Sanctus (Stanford in A); A, God is our hope (Preston), Rev R. Swan; 6.30, Canon J. A. Rees.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL: 11, Sanctus, Benedictus, Annes (Sowerby in G minor), V. O God, who hast prepared (Darke), Canon Derek Lindsell; Choral Evening Prayer, 3, Let me (as the hart (Howells), Rev David Hull.

CHAPEL ROYAL, St James's Palace: HC, 8.30; 11, 12.15, A. How lovely are thy dwellings (Brahms), Rev J. G. Dorrington.

THE QUEEN'S CHAPEL OF THE SAVOY (public welcomed): MP, 11.15, TD (Stanford in C); A, Lord, let me know mine end (Greene), Canon Edwin Young; HC, 12.30.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE CHAPEL, Greenwich (public admitted): HC, 8.30, 12.15; MP, 11, Bishop of Birmingham.

LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL (public invited): M, 11.30, Rev R. Dykeman.

ST TOWER OF LONDON: HC, 11.15, TD (Goudimel), Williams in G; V, Ave Maria (Peraudi), the Chaplain.

TEMPLE CHURCH, Inner Street (public welcomed): HC, 8.30; 10, 11.15, TD (Gabrieli in E flat); Jub (Durham and Ball in B flat); A, How lovely is thy dwelling place (Brahms), the Master.

ROYAL HOSPITAL, Chelsea (public admitted): HC, 8.30 and noon; Parade Service, 11, A, I will praise thee, O God (Barrett-Ayres), Rev E. W. Evans.

ST CLEMENT DANES (RAF Church) (public welcomed): HC, 8.30, 12.15; M, 11 (Stanford in C); A, Praise ye the Lord (Tye), Resident Chaplain; E, 5.30 (Stanford in G); A, To my humble supplication (Holst), Rev G. R. Renouden.

CHAPEL ROYAL, Hampton Court Palace (public welcomed): HC, 8.30; M, 11 (Stanford in C); E, 3.30 (Purcell in G minor).

ALL HALLOWS BY THE TOWER: Sung Eucharist, 11, Rev J. C. S. Dale.

ALL SAINTS', Margaret Street: HC, 8 and 9.30; MP, 11, Kelly in C; Rev John Slater; E and B, 6 (Dyson in D), Rev Arnold Rhodes.

CHRIST C

ON FA… ORT

…figure… …arch

…his …urtain rings down on …n outstanding …ar for British women

…x Bellamy
… Correspondent

…emarkably successful year …itish women's tennis teams … at Torquay last evening … the United States were … for the first time, by a … margin, in the under-21 … for the Maureen Connolly … Wightman Cup, under-21 … for the Annie Soisbault Cup … e BP Cup, and the under-18 …ment for the Princess Sofia … The only failure—and the … of it was acutely disap… g—was in the Federation …mpetition.

…nis Wade and the young… have served their country … Some credit must also re… …n the captains: Miss Wade … senior events and Susan … and Beatrice Walter, who …ntained two of the young… …less teams. Less easy to … here is the influence of Paul …llas, who was appointed nat… team manager eight months … But he has certainly helped … eate a healthy climate of … ited and resolute profes… …sm among those who repre… …or aspire to represent, their …

…Torquay match, sponsored …een Shield Stamps, pursued …illing course. Playing at … on each occasion the United … had won both previous fix… without losing a match. But …rquay, where they lacked the …es of Christine Evert and … Kuykendall, they were mild… disconcerted by the quality … opposition and by the …en courts, with which British …rs are much more familiar. …er Thursday's play Britain led … with five to play. But yester… the psychological ascendency … in America's favour. They … the first three singles at a … of only one set to draw level …4. This should have imposed …avy emotional burden on … Mottram, who left school … 15 months ago. But she …d with astonishing facility to … Jeanne Evert, Christine's … by 6—1, 6—1.

…e rules declared that, should …vent end at 5—5, the trophy … go to the team who had … most sets or, if these were … level, most games. Miss …ram's rapturous efficiency … that Susan Barker and … Coles needed only one set … a total of five games—from … doubles with Ann Kiyomura … Carrie Meyer. In fact, the …sh pair won 8—6, 6—3, though …he first set the Americans … five break points for 4—1 and … break points for 5—2.

…as Coles made a sloppy start … could never strike form. …st the slim and lively Miss …er, who beat Ber 6—3, 6—4. … Meyer advanced her reputa… with two good performances, …orquay. Miss Kiyomura then … bear Miss Barker 1—6, 6—3, 7—5, which was disappointing for the Palmton girl's local following. As the score suggests, Miss Barker began well. But in the second set Miss Kiyomura played smart and effective tennis. She insisted that Miss Barker should generate her own pace and play a lot of shots. She swung the ball into Miss Barker's backhand whenever she could.

After four games one of Miss Kiyomura's contact lenses slipped and needed lubricating. But she now had the measure of the more vigorous striker of the ball. Miss Barker made mistakes when she could not afford them. The cross came in the third set with Miss Barker serving at 5—5 and 40—15. She hit a high backhand volley into what looked like an open court. But Miss Kiyomura anticipated the shot, dashed across, and dispatched a winning backhand down the line. Miss Barker served a double fault and eventually lost the game. Of the last eight points of the match, seven were errors by Miss Barker.

Miss Kiyomura played better than she did on Thursday. So did Jo Anne Russell, who was slightly too good for Michele Tyler and won a close match 6—4, 6—3. So the Americans were level at 4—4. Nor did the small, if excessively bubbly, Miss Evert play badly. She had many tough exchanges with Miss Mottram. But the willowy Kingston girl hustled her to and fro with a tactical and technical control that was both admirable and irresistible. After this inspired performance Miss Barker and Miss Coles, runners-up for the Italian doubles championship, simply had to do their stuff: and they did.

RESULTS: British names first: Miss G. Coles lost to Miss C. Meyer, 6—3, 6—3; Miss S. Barker lost to Miss A. Kiyomura, 6—4, 3—6, 6—7; Miss N. Taylor lost to Miss J. A. Russell, 6—3, 6—4; Miss L. Hortman beat Miss J. Evert, 6—4, 6—1; Miss Barker and Miss Coles beat Miss Kiyomura and Miss Meyer, 6—3, 6—4. Overall result: Britain beat US, 6—4.

Johannesburg, Oct 24.—Arthur Ashe is among 16 leading tennis players who have so far agreed to compete in the South African open championships here from November 14 to 24, the tournament director, Owen Williams, said yesterday.

HILTON HEAD, South Carolina: J. Nastase beat R. Laver 6—7, 7—6, 6—3; Miss C. Evert and Miss K. Austin beat Miss V. Wade and Mrs E. Cawley, 6—4, 6—1; Miss J. Evert beat Miss Cawley, 6—1, 6—4.

TEHERAN: G. Vilas beat O. Parun, 6—4, 6—3, 8—6; Y. Kodes beat M. Orantes, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2; O. Parun beat B. Vilas, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4; Orantes and J. Dibbs beat R. Taylor and E. Dibbs, 6—4, 6—4; R. Moore and G. Masters beat J. Gisbert and M. Robinson, 6—4, 6—4; R. Hewitt and F. McMillan beat R. Pohmann and J. Faulkner, 6—3, 6—3; Kodes and V. Zednik beat F. Molina and J. Moore and Fassbender, 6—4, 6—3; B. Stewart and J. Mozian beat J. Elliot and G. Masters, 6—3, 6—4; J. Cooples and C. Gilbert beat R. Cano and J. Navarro, 6—3, 6—4.

PERTH: K. Solomon beat G. Gorman, 6—3, 6—3; B. Case beat R. Ball 6—2, 6—3; G. Gottfried beat A. Rocha 7—6, 6—3.

It all happened the day the chicken house burnt down

Woodland that was turned into a golf course by the initiative and enterprise of a single man

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

One hour from central London lies a stretch of woodland which, by the initiative and enterprise of a single man, has been turned into a golf course round a clubhouse that is being turned into a country club. So well is the golf side going, that another nine holes is a probability. The vast area of the clubhouse is being subdued more slowly, a step at a time.

Most projects of this kind started in the past five years have been massively backed by capital, involving real estate and specialist services running through every phase from investment to catering. This man has not handed over to the professional advisers, financial necessity has not forced him to surrender control. Sums of quarter of a million pounds and more are mentioned in connexion with new such concourses. At the Cottesmore Club things are ticking over, though not yet completed, for less than £70,000 and that includes £10,000, the largest single item, spent on an 18-green watering system.

Michael Rogerson's home is in almost uncharted woodland outside Crawley. The new motorway, M23, spreads its red carpet almost to the front door of the club at Pease Pottage. The only signs of life round the course come from the neighbouring prep school, taken over on his retirement as its head by his son. The property was established in the eighties of the last century by a merchant who made his fortune out of the public taste for ostrich feathers. He was also supposed to have made a second fortune after one of his ostriches in South Africa had died mysteriously, and an autopsy showed that a diamond has stuck in his gullet. The ostrich farm was sitting on a diamond mine. This would explain the lavishness of the ornate mansion the merchant made his home and which has since become the school, and the generous dimensions of the farm he built.

When one of Mr Rogerson's chicken houses was burnt down, a few years back he felt it was time to put into action the dream he had long entertained of turning the land attached to his school into a golf course. Encouraged by his friends he decided to go it alone. Having prodded cattle round the area on the end of a niblick for years he knew the area better than any outside expert; it was only after he had completed his own designs that he sought outside advice.

Work started. The head broilerman turned from chickens to felling trees; the cowman became head greenkeeper. The boss went back to school at Bingley to learn about drainage and fescues. If he needed a bulldozer he hired it by the hour and stood on the land pointing to what he wanted done. He knows the game well, having played off single figures at Royal West Sussex; even in his late sixties he still plays with zest, combating the problems of putting by adopting an aggressive crouch and wielding a centre-shafted scimitar of a putter. The water on the course was already there—the ostrich merchant had seen to that. A little damming here and there and Trent Jones himself could not have asked for better.

The clubhouse is a fortress in warm brick standing four square in formal Victorian style. Here are the locker and wash rooms, the snack bar, the lounge, kitchen and secretary's office. When he decides he wants a new dining room or snooker room, he will simply move farther round the quadrangle and tame another barn or set of cattle stalls.

The course might be criticized by the purist as containing too many nondescript holes round the 300-yard mark, but Cottesmore was not designed for the purist. The backbone of its membership comes from the light industries of nearby Crawley, who pay a £35 annual subscription and 50 pence for every round. They can join or simply pay the green fee; if they join, all they need is a bag of clubs of their own and acceptance of the fact that they are members for a year and will have to be re-elected.

The "nondescripts", which are so much fun for the longer handicaps, are concentrated round the turn, but the fourth provides a foretaste. It is as though the designer has cornered himself between hedgerows and the touchlines of an adjacent rugger field. Ingenuity is needed to escape, and Mr Rogerson has no lack of that. It shows up elsewhere, but always with the lightest touch, and dates back to the days when, laying out a short course for his schoolboys, he ran short of ground and stuck a tee up in the trees.

Beside the eighth green stands a field telephone bearing the sign Phone a Drink. The order will be waiting for them on a table outside the clubhouse on their way to the 10th tee whose fairway leaps out of sight towards a slender tongue of green. Another mark of the designer's individuality are the cypress bushes, planted one beside each fairway at 150 yards from the green. The holes of modest length give the illusion of birdie country, a breather before returning to the stern reality of the finishing holes. The finish is tough and the 17th recalls the water encountered at the second and sixth greens. These are set close to the water's edge, and the sale of golf balls must be brisk for these two holes have a Pirelli-like quality. Many golfers have been … to their doom there, and not far short … 00 balls must lie in the watery grave.

The conventional idea of a sales master as someone out of touch with the realities of the world at large falls down badly in this case. Mr Rogerson's success, so far as it has gone, appears to flow from a willingness to delegate responsibility combined with a shrewd business sense. One feels that the professional's shop is allowed to go its own way: the widow who runs the snack bar manages her own show. Behind the freshness of approach and the occasional whimsicality one senses a shrewd business mind and a flair for knowing where to find out what he does not know himself. Difficulties may arise, as when the place he decided to put a new boiler turned out in the very latest master plan to occupy the same space as the doorway of the main entrance. But one feels that solving the problem was probably fun. At the stage of development he has reached, a large company might by now be almost through its second hundred thousand. Mr Rogerson has been willing to learn from others; perhaps, in these strineent days, others have something to learn from him in the matter of saving more than a ha'porth of tar without spoiling the ship.



Michael Rogerson, an anguished figure on one of his home-made greens at Pease Pottage.

Football

Another hard day's trip for West Ham

By Geoffrey Green
Football Correspondent

After the events of mid-week when British—and certainly English—football held its head high against the Continent there should be a sparkle in the air today. Even Wrexham, of the third division, conquerors of Poland's Stal Rzeszow, may produce some white horses as the waves curl in to the Brighton shore.

This, one might say, is one of the fringe benefits of being part of the wider European scene. Even so, our basic insular attitudes still remain strong and there will be no two places more involved with the present and the past than Anfield, Liverpool, and Upton Park in east London. Here three of Wednesday's heroes will be involved—Liverpool v Derby County and West Ham United against Manchester United, the giants of yesterday who are busy picking up the threads again as leaders of the championship. Both matches should offer much.

It is all a question of loyalty, fate or, even pragmatic business. In the case of Don Revie it is the business of judgment. He will be at West Ham for a last-minute assessment of two of the players who are in his England squad leaving for Bratislava on Monday for the European Championship match against Czechoslovakia next week.

They are Pearson, the Manchester centre forward, who is challenging Macdonald for the place as leader of the national attack now that Ipswich Town's Johnson is out of the running through injury, and Brooking, whom everyone will hope has recovered from the stomach upset that kept him out of the West Ham side that gained so creditable a draw in the Soviet Union. Having digested what he has seen Revie will retire to a London hotel to await telephone calls that might involve injury withdrawals from both his senior and under-23 parties. The night will be equally anxious for Willie Ormond, manager of Scotland, Clements, of Northern Ireland (himself unfit for Everton this afternoon) and Giles, of the Republic of Ireland, all of whom also face European championship games against Denmark, Norway and Turkey next Wednesday.

The big question mark overhanging Upton Park is whether West Ham have recovered sufficiently from travel weariness to halt a fresh, unchanged Manchester United with five victories on the trot behind them. A 5,000-mile trip, and over 24 hours' flying, is hardly the best way to prepare for a meeting with the leaders, but if the West Ham manager, John Lyall, is worried about jet lag or tiredness of his side he was not ready to admit it yesterday.

"Too tired? I hope not", he said. "The players certainly didn't seem exhausted when we did a little light training this morning. They get used to coping with long journeys and a good performance gives you a lift to compensate for any tiredness." The West Ham team flew out last Monday morning by way of Moscow, and did not arrive in Ararat for the Cup Winners' Cup tie until the early hours of Tuesday. After their 1—1 draw they had another long flight, arriving back in London late on Thursday.

Bobby Moore's fitness or otherwise will not be decided until this morning. But clearly, England's midfield beckons him should Revie have decided that Sheffield United's Currie failed to come up to scratch against Switzerland last month.

Anfield, too, the Kop in particular, should be aglow as Liverpool and Derby County cross swords. Both beat Spanish sides convincingly in midweek—Sociedad of San Sebastian and vaunted Real Madrid respectively. Both, too, lying fourth and fifth in the league, are making quiet tracks towards the championship title. Both expect to be at full strength and there will be the roar of a 50,000 crowd to put the wind under their tails. It is interesting, indeed, that Scotland have again woken up to the ceaseless drive of little Gemmill, inviting him back to their party to face Denmark.

While Jimmy Sirrel, the new manager of Sheffield United, begins what seems a hard task on his bow to championship football at high flying Queen's Park Rangers, Leeds United will be without Gray, senior, the winger, and McQueen, their centre half, for the visit of Coventry City.

As for Rodney Marsh, due to take wing from Manchester City in the foreseeable future, a little bird has whispered that a wager on his departure to America (he is already over there viewing the scene) would bring a reasonable return.

Rugby League

England can keep their hopes alive

England must beat New Zealand at Bradford today to keep their slim world championship hopes alive. They should achieve that, but, more important, is what Australia do in France this weekend.

The strong young Australian side should beat France, which would make them undisputed champions. If France pull off an unlikely win, and England are successful, then next Saturday's game between England and Australia will be the decider.

England crushed France recently, but the New Zealanders only managed to draw against a much-changed French side. England's manager, Alex Murphy, has warned his men against complacency. He said: "I have told them to expect a tough match and to ignore the French results."

England have two new caps in Stuart Wright, the Wigan winger and Michael Adams, the Widnes second row forward. Adams was one of the stars of Widnes' cup final win at Wembley in May and then had a successful short season with a Sydney club during the summer.

ENGLAND: Fairbairn (Wigan); Wright (Wigan), Hughes (Widnes), Holmes (Leeds), Dunn (Hull Kingston Rovers); Gill (Salford), Millward (Hull Kingston Rovers), Nash (Castleford), Hesnan (Wigan), Bridges (Featherstone Rovers), Forsyth (Bradford Northern), Pearson (Dewsbury), Adams (Widnes), Norton (Castleford). Subs: Dyl (Leeds), Nicholls (St Helens).

NEW ZEALAND: Collicoat; Orchard, Smith, Williams, Dickison; Jurisic, Sterling (capt), Proctor, Centre, Greengrass, Baxendale, Coll. Ende. Subs: Gordon, Garnick.

Golf

Scores are cancelled by storms

Melbourne, Oct 24.—Today's Australian Masters golf tournament at the Victoria course was a complete washout. After torrential rain, lightning and a long series of delays from late morning the tournament committee early tonight cancelled the day's scores. The decision was taken while 24 of the 144 players from 10 nations were still battling through blinding rain in an effort to complete their 18 holes.

Today's draw will now be replayed tomorrow with the final 36 holes on Sunday instead of 18 as originally planned. The final day's field will be restricted to just over 50 players.

During one of the severe electrical storms which hit the course, the American, Jerry Silverstein, was momentarily stunned when lightning struck his steel-shafted umbrella. Silverstein recovered quickly and was able to continue, but the experience was reflected in his round of 83.

The highlight of the day before the abrupt ending was a hole in one at the 153 yards 14th by the American, Bob Murphy. It was a freak shot as the ball rolled past the hole then swung and rolled back into it. It was Murphy's eighth hole in one.

Before the day's play was called off, two comparatively unknown Sydney professionals, Paul Hart and Ray Hore, looked as if they would lead the field into the third day's play. Both had five under par scores of 139.

This pair, and a few other lucky ones, were early morning starters and escaped the fury of the bad weather. Players who followed them had to wade through conditions which some of the Americans said they had never encountered before.—Agence France-Presse.

ORLANDO, Florida: 62, G. Gilbert and R. Mitchell, B. Abbott and J. Wittenberg. 65, J. Miller and G. Jones jr. Julanes and D. Iverson. D. Baird and R. Eastwood. B. Blancas and J. Heard. J. McGee and E. Sneed. R. Floyd and J. Jacobs. M. Long and N. Main. J. Colbert and D. Refram.

NAGOYA, Japan: Total Classic: 138 T. Kitta (a), 72, 140 N. Suzuki 71, 69; S. Maeda 70, 70; 141, M. Hirukawa 72, 69; 142, F. Kobayashi 71, 71; K. Kimura 71, 71; T. Kono 70, 73, 71 (all a); 148, M. Bembridge 76, 72.

Ice hockey

WORLD ASSOCIATION: Cincinnati Stingers 6, Edmonton Oilers 4; Indianapolis Racers 4, Houston Aeros 0; Minnesota Fighting Saints 4, San Diego Mariners 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Islanders 5, Philadelphia Flyers 0; Kansas City Scouts 3, Boston Bruins 2.

Rugby Union

Australians aim to be a champion side

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

"We are here to play rugby as skilfully and as hard as we can, but totally within the laws and according to the spirit of the game." This pledge was given by Ross Turnbull, the manager, when the Australian rugby team reached London last evening after a delayed flight from Sydney that took them, with an unscheduled stop in Singapore, some 60 hours.

Asked whether he felt that his team were under pressure as the result of the violence that marked the beginning of the England-Australia international in Brisbane last May, Turnbull said: "The past is past. I don't think what happened then has got anything to do with this tour. That series is of purely historical significance." And, with that, let us hope that the slate may be wiped finally clean—and this touring party be given a fair chance to prove their manager right.

Looking at the tour in perspective, Turnbull said that they expected a hard one. They recognized that the power in world rugby had shifted to Great Britain. But the coach, David Brockhoff, added that he thought their side had great potential. "They may be young and inexperienced, but I'm confident that rugby followers in the United Kingdom will enjoy the pattern of play."

Asked whether he thought his side had the reserve strength to cope with all the midweek fixtures, Turnbull said he foresaw no easy games but was confident they had 30 good players. "Our aim is to produce a champion team rather than a few champion players".

There can be no doubt that this is the best prepared side that has ever left Australia. The management was well pleased with the results of a concentrated four-day camp attended by the players before departure. "We worked very hard physically and mentally, for 12 hours a day."

Physical training and coaching were in the charge of Brockhoff and the national coaching director, Dick Marks, with much emphasis put on individual skills. The scrummage and lineout work, with a lot of attention given to mauling technique, were supervised by the international, Peter Crittle. There was an emphasis on continuous rugby by the backs.

The manager reports that his players, in their answers to a written quiz, revealed a good knowledge of the laws, but concentration was needed on those relating to the tackle and to off-side rulings at the lineout.

The results of a motivation test, based on criteria laid down by psychologists, and designed to determine how best individuals and team could be inspired to maximum performance, is expected to be of great value to the management. Old Australian internationals who had toured this country shared the view that British forward play would be consistently strong and endorsed the belief that the Wallabies' best counter, with undeniable pace in their backs, would be the adoption of a thoroughly fluid game.

Summing up the results of the camp, Turnbull said that "attitude" was perhaps the biggest bonus of all. "I was delighted with the obvious resolve of the team to do well and to develop their skills to the maximum."

Turnbull, a prop forward on the short tour of Ireland and Scotland in 1968, is a big, thoroughly approachable and friendly man with a highly developed sense of public relations that he shares with his equally articulate and cooperative coach. Less than half an hour after arriving at their hotel, and although everyone was feeling jaded after their protracted journey, Turnbull had his team on parade at an official reception at Australia House.

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…eading county sides face …arly championship tests

Sydney Friskin

…ldom has the start of an Eng… county hockey championship …ised to be as stimulating as … one which opens tomorrow. … Welsh begin the northern … on of their championship at …dnno and the Scots take the … for their own district cham…ship in scattered areas.

…me teams in the English … are involved in challenging …tions which usually arise later … e season and will be eager …make a sound beginning. This … not seem to be so in the …ern division where Cheshire, … year's winners, are at home …umbria at Winnington Park … at Sunderland where Durham … entertaining Yorkshire. Both …hire and Yorkshire should … their matches as useful exer… for the more serious skir… …s to come. Tradition dies … here, for the big attraction … is group, the mantal battle … upremacy between Cheshire …ancashire, will be held again …xing Day at Brooklands. … …fordshire are engaged in an …rtant match at Watford … st Bedfordshire, the result of … could have some bearing … e destiny of the eastern title… …ordshire, still without Col… who has an injured knee, … fielding the same side who …-1 to Hampshire a fortnight … Cotton, who will be playing … alf, will have much work to … ainst the quick thinking Bed… …ire side composed mainly of … who represent Bedford … Eagles, the winners of the … inter-league championship. … rcestershire, the defending … pions in the Midlands should … have a fight on their hands at … Bournville where they meet War… …wickshire, but this Disbery from … the Great Britain party and Speake … (England under-22) to stiffen … they should survive this test. Like… …wise, Nottinghamshire, who have … Watson, a powerful striker of … short corners, should beat North… …mpton at South Notts Club.

Strange are the ways of the … western region where each of the … seven teams in the group play only … four matches. Devon, the favour… …ites, are not playing tomorrow but … Somerset, who host Cornwall at … Taunton School, and Wiltshire, … who take on Dorset at Bedizes, … have a chance to offset their dis… mal results at Exeter in the … six counties weekend tournament.

Finally, we move south where … teams seeking honours are in the … firing line. Hampshire and Berk… …shire should have a stir… …ring tussle at Bournemouth in … group one and Surrey cannot take … things lightly against Sussex at … Wolfdene in group two. Surrey's … lineup includes Parsons, Dayman, … Horst, Featherstone and Poon … Fook Loke, a Malaysian World … Cup player who now assists Sur… …biton. Griffiths, at left half, is … unfit and will be replaced by … Rhodri.

Middlesex, inspired by their fine … midweek performance against … Pakistan International Airlines to … whom they lost 3-1, are leaving … nothing to chance against Oxford… …shire at Hounslow. Their strong … party of 15 includes Corby, Thom… …son and Woodbridge. One of the … more absorbing of today's Lon… …don League matches should be the … one between Hounslow and South… …gate. They last met in the final … of the Middlesex Cup in which … Hounslow won 2-1.

Weekend fixtures

Kick-off 3.0 unless stated.

First division

Arsenal v Middlesbro' ……
Aston Villa v Burnley ……
Leeds v Coventry ……
Leicester v Tottenham ……
Liverpool v Derby ……
Manchester C v Ipswich ……
Norwich v Birmingham ……
QPR v Sheffield United ……
Stoke v Newcastle ……
West Ham v Manchester U ……
Wolves v Everton ……

Second division

Blackburn v Chelsea ……
Blackpool v Bristol R ……
Bristol C v West Bromwich ……
Carlisle v Charlton ……
Fulham v Orient ……
Hull City v Bolton ……
Notts Co v Portsmouth ……
Oldham v Notts Forest ……
Plymouth v Oxford U ……
Southampton v York ……
Sunderland v Luton ……

Third division

Brighton v Wrexham ……
Bury v Halifax (3.15) ……
Chester v Cardiff ……
Chesterfield v Millwall (3.15) ……
Colchester v Port Vale ……
C Palace v Southend ……
Gillingham v Walsall ……
Hereford v Peterborough ……
Mansfield v Preston ……
Rotherham v Aldershot ……
Sheffield W v Shrewsbury ……
Swindon v Grimsby ……

Rugby League
WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP
England v New Zealand

Fourth division

Cambridge Utd v Brentford ….
Darlington v Doncaster ……
Hartlepool v Barnsley ……
Lincoln v Bournemouth ……
Newport v Exeter (3.15) ……
Reading v Huddersfield ……
Scunthorpe v Northampton (3.15)
Southport v Rochdale ……
Swansea v Bradford ……
Watford v Crewe ……

Scottish League Cup

Celtic v Rangers (1.0) ……

Scottish premier division

Dundee v Motherwell ……
Hibernian v Aberdeen ……
St Johnstone v Hearts ……

Scottish first division

Airdrie v East Fife ……
Arbroath v Partick Th ……
Clyde v Montrose (3.15) ……
Dumbarton v Queen of S ……
Dunfermline v Falkirk ……
Hamilton v St Mirren ……
Morton v Kilmarnock ……

Scottish second division

Berwick v Forfar ……
Brechin v Cowdenbeath ……
Clydebank v Queen's Park ….
E Stirling v Meadowbank ……
Raith v Albion ……
Stenhousemuir v Stranraer ……
Stirling A v Alloa ……

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham v Wigan Athletic; Bangor City v Morecambe; Barrow v South Liverpool; Gainsborough v Skelmersdale; Goole v Scarborough; Macclesfield v Lancaster v Scarborough; Macclesfield v Fleetwood; Mallock v Great Harwood; Mossley v Nelson; Netherfield v Boston United; Northwich Victoria v Gateshead; Worksop v Runcorn.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Old Aldenhamians v Old Wykehamists; Old Ardinians v Lancing OB; Old Brentwoods v Old Westminsters; Old Forresters v Old Malvernians; Old Harrovians v Old Chigwellians; Old Reptonians v Old Bradfordians; Old Wellingborians v Old Cholmeleians.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Kingstonian v Oxford City; Slough Town v Leytonstone; Wycombe Wanderers v Ilford.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Letchworth v Alton Town Lewes v Grays Athletic.

Tomorrow

Rugby League

FIRST DIVISION: Dewsbury v Bradford Northern (3.30); Featherstone Rovers v Workington (3.0); Keighley v Swinton (3.0); Wakefield Trinity v Oldham (3.30); Widnes v Hull Kingston Rovers (3.0).

SECOND DIVISION: Bramley v New Hunslet (3.30); Doncaster v Liverpool Borough (3.0); Halifax v Barrow (3.30); Hull v Huyton (3.0); Leigh v Whitehaven (3.30); Rochdale Hornets v York (3.0); Workington T v Bailey (3.0).

Hockey

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: East: Essex v Lincolnshire (at Brentwood); Hertfordshire v Bedfordshire (at Watford); Norfolk v Suffolk (at Norwich); Midlands: Derbyshire v Shropshire (at Derby); Nottinghamshire v Northamptonshire (at South Notts); Staffordshire v Leicestershire (at North Staffs); Worcestershire v Warwickshire (at Evesham); South: Hampshire v Buckinghamshire (at Bournemouth); Kent v Berkshire (at Lloyds Bank); Middlesex v Oxfordshire (at Hounslow); Sussex v Surrey (at Worthing). West: Somerset v Cornwall (at Taunton); Wiltshire v Dorset (at Dawkins); Hereford v Gloucestershire at Hereford; North: Durham v Yorkshire (at Sunderland); Cheshire v Cumbria (at Winnington Park).

Judo

Jacks loses in first round

Vienna, Oct 24.—Brian Jacks, of Britain, who won a bronze medal at the Munich Olympic Games two years ago, failed to get beyond the first round in the world judo championships here today.

Jacks lost to Hansuk Lee, of South Korea, in the middleweight class. Britain's other middleweight competitor, Roy Inman, of London, got a stage further than Jacks, but was then eliminated. He beat Theo Kmegjems, of the Netherlands, on points in the first round, then lost to Byungmim Kim, of South Korea, in the second round.

VIENNA: World championships, finals: Welterweight: V. Mayzorov (USSR) beat V. Dvolnikov (USSR) by ippon; middleweight: S. Fuji (Japan) beat V. Ihara (Japan) on pts.

Coventry and Moseley to match their records

By Peter West

The county championship continues this afternoon with a full programme of games in the north and the south-west, but, in terms of club rugby, there can be no doubt where the spotlight should rest. Moseley, who had an excellent win at Aberavon last week, now defend their unbeaten record against Coventry at Coundon Road.

Coventry themselves have not yet lost a game when at full strength, although they lost to Weston-super-Mare over a weekend when they put out two sides. Over the past 21 games the record between Coventry and Moseley is 10 victories apiece and a draw. There is every indication of another good, fierce contest.

Moseley, unchanged and at their strongest, will not be lacking in confidence. Their captain, Horton, is playing with greater control at lock; Hecht, their new 17st loose head prop, whose hobby is weightlifting, has survived successive duels with Burton and Cotton without obvious discomfort; and their new flanker, King, has been in rampant form. It is a pity the last-named has no English qualification, but I am not surprised to hear that his performance against Aberavon was noted with interest by a Welsh selector. Swain, another Welshman in the Moseley side, has also been in especially good fettle, and Doble, who could go on for several years yet at full back, has been enjoying another Indian summer.

There is one change in the Coventry side, the captain, Darnell, returning to lock forward and Coulthard playing at centre in place of the still injured Preece. The club were dissatisfied with the mauling of their forwards in the 26—12 victory over Bridgend last Saturday but I am told that Cowman had his best game of the season at stand-off. The wing and leading try-scorer, Knee, is playing so well that he continues to hold off the challenge of the Warwickshire three-quarter, Barnwell. Barnwell, Duckham and Corless all appear in the Coventry second team, Duckham continuing his rehabilitation begun against Harlequin Wanderers last week.

Harlequins, who drew 21—21 with Rosslyn Park last week, field the same side for a home match against Cardiff. The Welsh club, with a lot of attention given to mauling technique, were supervised by the international, Peter Crittle. There was an emphasis on continuous rugby by the backs.

The manager reports that his players, in their answers to a written quiz, revealed a good knowledge of the laws, but concentration was needed on those relating to the tackle and to off-side rulings at the lineout.

The results of a motivation test, based on criteria laid down by psychologists, and designed to determine how best individuals and team could be inspired to maximum performance, is expected to be of great value to the management. Old Australian internationals who had toured this country shared the view that British forward play would be consistently strong and endorsed the belief that the Wallabies' best counter, with undeniable pace in their backs, would be the adoption of a thoroughly fluid game.

Summing up the results of the camp, Turnbull said that "attitude" was perhaps the biggest bonus of all. "I was delighted with the obvious resolve of the team to do well and to develop their skills to the maximum."

Turnbull, a prop forward on the short tour of Ireland and Scotland in 1968, is a big, thoroughly approachable and friendly man with a highly developed sense of public relations that he shares with his equally articulate and cooperative coach. Less than half an hour after arriving at their hotel, and although everyone was feeling jaded after their protracted journey, Turnbull had his team on parade at an official reception at Australia House.

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…mming

…other gold …dal day by …ited States

…xico City, Oct 24.—The … d States yesterday made a … sweep of swimming gold …ls at the Pan-American …s, bringing their tally up to 23 … f the 25 events decided. … women's four-by 100 metres …yle team beat off Canada's …nge to win in 3min 53.81sec. … e men's 100 metres butterfly, … champion Greg Jagenburg, … America was surprisingly … n by his fellow-countryman, …el Currington.

… Americans, who also won … nen's 1,500 metres freestyle … the women's 200 metres … fly, set games records in … event.

…en Gilyard, a 14-year-old …ord Grammar School girl who …aken 10 seconds off her time … s than a year, pulled off a … ke victory—and broke a … —in the English schools … al swimming championships, … ildon yesterday.

… Gilyard set a championship … time of 1min 8.3sec in the … of the intermediate (14 to 16 …) 100 metres backstroke. It … ad 0.8sec off the previous … d set by the British inter… nal, Margaret Kelly, a year …

…st night's results

…RTH DIVISION: Stockport County … Crewe United 0; Tranmere Rovers … Darlington 0.

…GB LEAGUE: Castleford Co… …efield 14…

Horse trials

British lead … in team competition

Boekelo, Oct 24.—Bohlt, of Switzerland, remained top of the dressage standings in the Dutch international horse trials after the second day and Britain led the team classification after the dressage competition.

Bohlt, aged 39, finished the dressage on Battle Boy yesterday with 29.67 points and his performance was not challenged when the second group of 30 competitors were in action today. Hugh Thomas, of Britain, took second place with 42 points on Campanario. He had 43.33 points on Long Horsley yesterday which placed him fifth in the combined placings.

Jurgens, The Netherlands, on Bold Tudor, was third today with 42.33 points and Richard Walker, of Britain, on Water Venture, was fourth with 43. Britain has 152 points in the team standings, with West Germany second in 158.01 points and The Netherlands third on 168.66.

INDIVIDUAL STANDINGS: 1, R. Bohlt (Switzerland), Battle Boy), 29.67; 2, H. Thomas (GB, Campanario), 42.00; 3, M. Judges (Netherlands, Bold Tudor), 42.33; 4, E. Meyer (GB, Water Venture), 43.00; 5, H. Thomas (GB, Long Horsley), 43.33; 6, M. Jansen (Netherlands, Kimbel), 44.00; 7, Oliver British Hannet, 7, A. Pattinson (Olivia), 44.33; 10, L. Prior-Palmer (Wild Awake), 46.00; 22, R. Meade (Jacob Jones), 61.67; 45, D. Clapham (Merry), 178.67.

TEAM STANDINGS: 1, GB, 152 pts; 2, West Germany, 158.01; 3, Netherlands, 168.66; 4, France, 173; 5, Sweden, 200.1; 6, Ireland, 216—Reuter.

…main board director and Mr P. Nichols.

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Television highlights

BBC 1

Football: Preview (12.35)
Boxing: Needham v Maguire (1.0)
Racing: Newbury races at 1.30, 2.0, 2.30, 3.0
Athletics: Pan-American Games (1.35, 2.5)
Rugby League: England v New Zealand (3.45)
Football: Match of the Day (10.15)

BBC 2

Rugby Union: Melrose v West of Scotland (7.0)

IBA

Football: Preview (12.35)
Gymnastics: Russian exhibition (1.0)
Racing: Stratford races at 1.30, 2.0, 2.35; Doncaster races at 1.45, 2.20, 3.0
Motor cycling: Brands Hatch meeting (3.10)
Wrestling: Sheffield promotion (4.0)

IBA—tomorrow

Football: Big Match (2.0)

SPORT
Racing

Solitary Hail on his own in farewell edition of Observer Gold Cup

By Michael Seely

Solitary Hail, trained by Barry Hills at Lambourn, is my selection to win *The Observer* Gold Cup this afternoon. To be known next year as the William Hill Futurity, this group one pattern race, run over the round mile at Doncaster, is England's richest two-year-old event. Since its creation by the head of *Timeform*, Phil Bull, in 1961, the race has proved a great success. Horses that have either won it or run well in it have amassed between them 18 classic races and two Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe.

Without doubt the most brilliant winner of *The Observer* has been Vaguely Noble the conqueror of Sir Ivor in the Arc the following season. Although at first sight this year's race does not appear likely to throw up a challenger to Wollow for next spring's 2,000 Guineas, a top-class contest is still assured. The strongest claims are held by Solitary Hail, Take Your Place, Coin of Gold, Marquis de Sade, and the two French challengers, Earth Spirit and Gallapiat. However you look at the problem, the excellence of Solitary Hail, second to Wollow in the Champagne Stakes, is inescapable.

Not only has Wollow put up a devastating performance since beating Malinowski in the Dewhurst Stakes, but the same afternoon Gentilhombre, only three-quarters of a length behind Solitary Hail at Doncaster, further franked the form when finishing third to those top sprinters, Be Tuneful and Roman Warrior, in the Challenge Stakes. And what is more, Gentilhombre beat those two fast horses for speed in the early stages. It was only when his strength gave out in the dip that they finally overhauled him.

Hills told me some time ago that he is convinced that Solitary Hail is better than his Doncaster efforts suggest. The colt had previously won the Granville Stakes at the big Goodwood meeting six weeks before Doncaster and Hills says that he has only himself to blame that Solitary Hail was not asked to do more in his final workout on Newbury racecourse.

The result was that Solitary Hail ran rusty and green in the Champagne. Carson was riding hard over two furlongs from home and it was only in the final stages that Solitary Hail got down to his work and ran on well. Although I do not think that Solitary Hail could have beaten Wollow, I am sure he will show improved form this afternoon.

Henry Cecil is represented by Take Your Place. It is a sign of the times that both Take Your Place and Solitary Hail are American-bred. Take Your Place has won minor races at Newmarket and Great Yarmouth and in perfect style. Cecil tells me that the Round Table colt is a two-year-old of class and pace, but at this stage of his development still comparatively immature. Although the trainer is confident that Take Your Place will do himself justice, he would have been happier if the ground had been easier.

I prefer Marquis de Sade to Coin of Gold, who was disqualified after beating Sir Wimborne in the Royal Lodge Stakes. Marquis de Sade made a deep impression on all those who saw him win a newcomer's race smoothly at Lingfield Park in September. There has been a classic candidate following his short-head defeat by Night Vision in the Duke of Edinburgh Stakes at Ascot recently.

But this dismissal may be a trifle premature, as not only did Marquis de Sade put up one of the fastest relative times recorded by a two-year-old this season at Ascot—remember, he was conceding 7lb to Night Vision—but the pair finished five lengths clear of the rest of the field.

Of the two French runners the best form is probably possessed by Earth Spirit, whose three victories include a defeat of the Prix Morney second and third, Imogene and Wood Green, in the Prix des Fools at Deauville.

However, I am inclined to think that there may be more potential in the Alec Head-trained Gallapiat, whose fast-finishing second to French Friend in a maiden race at Longchamp in October was made to look even better when French Friend won a £10,000 race in style last weekend in Paris.

As there is no direct link between French and English form, I am going to rely on Solitary Hail's second in the Champagne and take him to win from Marquis de Sade and Gallapiat. Hills assures me that the favourite still looks well and is bright in his coat. He is not a brilliant performer at home, but his work has been every bit as consistent of late as it has been all season.

In the supporting Manchester Handicap, I give a confident vote to that wonderful mare Calaba, to beat Mr Bigmore and Flying Nelly. I have always been convinced that Calaba's unlucky attempt to give 13 lb to Fool's Mate at Royal Ascot was one of the outstanding performances of the season. Since her failures in the Magnet Cup and the Ebor Handicap, Calaba has been in great form recently with victories at Doncaster and both the last two Ascot meetings to her credit.

At Doncaster she gave 12lb to the subsequent Cesarewitch winner, Shantallah, and the ease of her win over Rymer in the Mitre Stakes had to be seen to be believed. I may be tempting providence in opposing Mr Bigmore, whom that immensely shrewd trainer, Peter Robinson, considers to be unbeatable at the weight. Mr Bigmore has been improving all season and looked in terrific shape when slamming Ribellaro at the York October meeting. If there had been any give in the ground I would have gone for Mr Bigmore, but on the prevailing fast going at Doncaster I am banking on Calaba's amazing turn of foot.

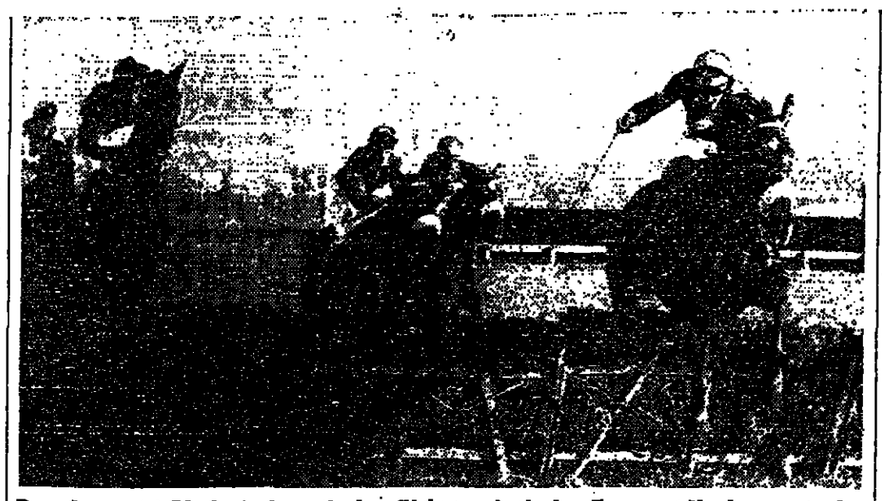
Flying Nelly, who excelled herself when fifth behind Duboff in the Sun Chariot Stakes at Newmarket, could prove dangerous at the weights, as both Calaba and Mr Bigmore carry the maximum 10lb penalties. But last year's Cambridgeshire winner's stamina is untested over this distance.

Although Tony Murray was beaten on his three most fancied mounts at Doncaster yesterday, he rode a double on Zarzalina in the Last Chance Selling Plate for George Peter Hoblyn, and on Perucio, a 9 to 2 chance for Reg Akehurst in the Elmfield Maiden Stakes. Despite his defeat of the Ryan Price-trained two-year-olds, Shelabnu and Blyth's Folly, Murray was still in with a chance of collecting in the stewards' room afterwards as there was an objection in both races.

After Lord Elect had beaten the 11 to 10 favourite, Shelabnu, in the Progress Nursery Handicap, Still, the rider of the third horse, Move Off, objected to the winner, but the protest was overruled. Half an hour later it was Murray's turn to lodge a protest after Blyth's Folly seemed to have been badly squeezed between the winner, Gold Flight, and the second, Codebreaker. After a lengthy delay it was announced that the objection to Gold Flight had been sustained, but that to Codebreaker overruled. The race was awarded to Codebreaker and Gold Flight was placed last.

The camera patrol film showed clearly that Gold Flight had hung badly to the left a quarter of a mile from home and again entering the last furlong. Gold Flight's jockey, Stephen Perks, was stood down for three days for careless riding, the suspension to take effect from Sunday, November 9.

STATE OF GOING (official): Newbury: Flat: Good to soft: Hurdles: Good: Steeplechase: Good to firm. Doncaster: Good. Ripon: Hard. *Perth: Good. Stratford-on-Avon: Good* to firm. Nottingham (Monday): Good. Teesside (Monday): Good to firm.



Ross du Vin (P. Blacker) clears the last flight to win the hurdle race at Newbury yesterday from Mrs Parsons (S. Morshead), left.

Dakota preferred to Mil's Bomb

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The racing at Newbury today is overshadowed by the card at Doncaster. In fact one of the two main races at Doncaster could indicate the possible outcome of the St Simon Stakes which boasts the most valuable prize at Newbury. For if Calaba were to carry 10 st to victory in the Manchester Handicap at Doncaster or run extremely well in it under her huge weight she will simply draw attention to Dakota's chance of winning the St Simon Stakes at Newbury 40 minutes later. These two met in the Cumberland Lodge Stakes at Ascot in September. On that occasion only a head separated them at the end.

Shebeen, who finished third, a length and a half behind them then went on to win her next race, the Princess Royal Stakes by five lengths. By taking Shebeen as a link it is possible to argue that Mil's Bomb could beat Dakota today. Mil's Bomb finished several lengths in front of Shebeen in the Park Hill Stakes at Doncaster last year and in the Hardwicke Stakes at Royal Ascot this year. But against that Shebeen did better than Mil's Bomb at Ascot last autumn and again in the Geoffrey Freer Stakes at Newbury in August.

Dakota's last performance, coming so soon after his victory in the Ebor Handicap, looks marginally better than anything that Mil's Bomb has achieved this season and he is preferred to the filly for that reason. Kalpour was behind Dakota at Ascot. But that was his first race since May when he finished second in the Yorkshire Cup, only a neck behind Ribuson. Judged on that performance he cannot be left out of the reckoning. Nor can Ranksborough, whose presence in the field will ensure that there will be keen betting in the ring before this race, even though there are only four runners. Betting surveys have shown that pattern races such as this are more popular with speculators than open handicaps which certain clerks of the course seem to prefer.

Ranksborough has run well enough in all his three races this season to suggest that such a big long striding colt as he is should make his presence felt even in this company at Newbury where the course is suited to him. All his races this season have been at Goodwood. He won there first at the beginning of August, then finished third in the March Stakes, a race recognized as a trial for the St Leger. His last effort was to finish second to Escapologist over a distance that was probably too short for him. A smart three-year-old that Ranksborough is, he does not look capable of producing the same sort of burst of speed that Dakota has done more often than not this season towards the end.

Hard ground both at home and on the course is responsible for the poor turnout for the Hermitage Steeplechase. A year ago Game Spirit and Credo's Daughter finished second and third in this race behind Pendil. This time they are the only runners. Game Spirit has always thrived at Newbury where he has now won six steeplechases, a record that includes the Geoffrey Gilbey Memorial Steeplechase here in March. It will be both surprising and disappointing if Game Spirit fails to deal with Credo's Daughter on these terms.

The Queen arrived at Newbury yesterday halfway through the afternoon and her visit was rewarded by the sight of her nice Crepello filly Crofting winning the Radley Maiden Stakes. The Queen bred Crofting and this was her first appearance on a race-course—a promising display by any standards.

Crofting led more or less from start to finish, and although a glance at her opponents in the paddock beforehand left me with the impression that her opposition was not strong, she displayed such authority that I will be surprised if she does not go on to better things next year. The important thing is that she has the size and the scope for further development.

Bookmakers in the Winchester area would have come in for a caning if either Liberty Lawyer or Somersway had won the William Clark Stakes. Already two horses trained near Winchester had won and locals tend to back their own fancies. Great Lad, trained by Bill Whiteman at Upham, won the Reading Stakes, and an hour later his success was followed by that of Ross Du Vin in the Wyld Court and Tom Masson Trophy Hurdle. Trained by Harry Willis at Twyford near Winchester, Ross Du Vin was the outsider at 33 to 1 of the field of six.

Lianga needs points to stay in race

From Pierre Guillot
French Racing Correspondent

Paris, Oct 24

In leaving their choice of race to the last possible moment, the connexions of three of the principal candidates in the Prix du Petit-Couvert and Prix de la Forêt at Longchamp on Sunday have added considerably to the difficulties involved in trying to select the winners. Three weeks ago Lianga won the five-furlong Prix de l'Abbaye de Longchamp by two short heads from Primo Rico and Mendip Man. All three could meet again over course and distance in the Petit-Couvert but none was known as a five-furlong horse before the Abbaye and all would be at least equally well suited by the seven-furlongs of the Prix de la Forêt.

Lianga is the possible exception, not because of the distance but because of her dislike of a turning track. She has been beaten in all seven of her attempts over the round course at Longchamp and would be meeting four of her conquerors, Delmora, Hamada, Northern Taste and El Rastro tomorrow. On the other hand, her connexions are keen to see her gain the points to become the European champion racehorse and she can maintain her challenge by winning the more important Prix de la Forêt.

Delmora won twice over the Longchamp mile last month, with Lianga behind on each occasion. Four weeks ago Delmora won the Prix du Moulin in a close finish from Son of Silver, Riot in Paris, Lianga and Hamada. The altered weights favour the older horses but Riot in Paris has failed since and Lianga always seems to find trouble on the turn. Hamada, who finished half-a-length behind Lianga, was running for the first time since beating that filly a neck over course and distance at the end of June. She should have benefited from the race and is narrowly selected to win this tricky contest.

Even if Lianga does contest the Prix du Petit-Couvert, Primo Rico would still be my selection. He probably needs at least an extra furlong but the additional 4lb which he will receive from Lianga, and the fact that he has improved with each of his recent races, make him an obvious choice. It may be worth taking a chance with Forceful in the Prix Gladiateur, France's longest flat race.

PRIX DU PETIT COUVERT (£8,700 : 5f)

131341 **Lianga** (D. Wildenstein), A. Penna, 4-9-9 Y. Saint-Martin
203003 **Mendip Man** (Mrs J. Davis), A. Paus, 3-9-7 L. Piggott
004022 **Primo Rico** (W. Heimberg), A. Bates, 3-9-7 W. Pyers
01-0222 **Florestan** (Marquise de Moratalla), P. Biancone, 3-9-7 —
111310 **Realty** (Mrs A. Head), C. Datsenn, 3-9-4 R. Jalin
2121 **Diffusion** (Mrs A. Head), C. Datsenn, 2-8-1 —
700 **Guichet** (Mrs M. Miller), F. Boutin, 2-8-1 P. Paquet
110101 **Molly Pitcher** (J. Tornusciy), S. Quirke, 2-8-1 D. Rogan

7-4 Lianga, 5-2 Primo Rico, 3-1 Mendip Man, 7-1 Realty and Diffusion (coupled), 10-1 Guichet, Molly Pitcher, 14-1 Florestan.

PRIX DE LA FORET (2-y-o : £24,000 : 7f)

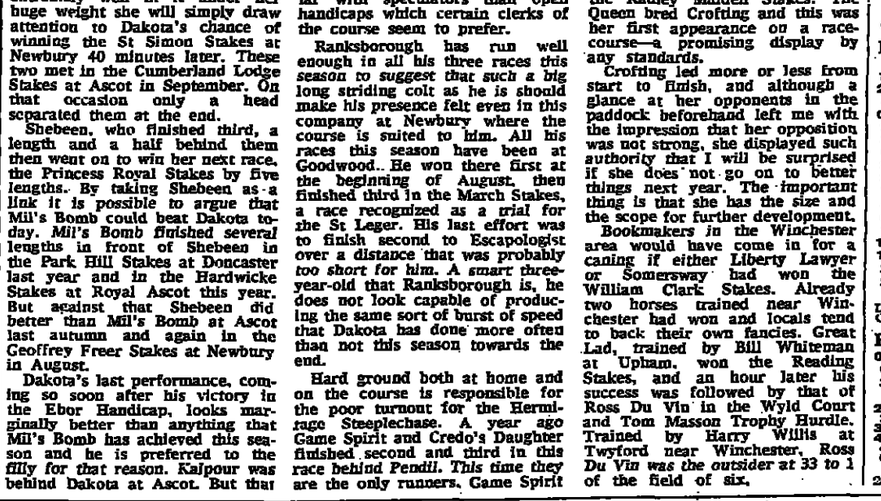
404022 **El Toro** (R. Appere), J. Audon, 7-9-10 G. Dubroeux
1-00434 **Riot in Paris** (L. P. Doherty), J. Cunnington, 4-9-10 R. Sammil
21-3134 **El Rastro** (D. Wildenstein), A. Penna, 5-9-10 Y. Saint-Martin
430401 **Northern Taste** (Z. Yoshida), J. Cunnington, 4-9-10 A. Gibert
0-01200 **Sky Commander** (E. V. Benjamin), C. Milbank, 3-9-8 W. Pyers
203003 **Mendip Man** (Mrs J. Davis), A. Paus, 3-9-8 L. Piggott
317033 **Dandy Lute** (M. Fulita), F. Palmer, 3-9-8 —
004022 **Primo Rico** (W. Heimberg), A. Bates, 3-9-8 —
221024 **Widerlah** (G. Hoyer), G. Zuber, 3-9-8 H. Rammert
301100 **Dance d'Espoir** (R. Scully), J. Fellows, 3-9-8 G. Rivaes
120024 **Ellora** (R. Tikkoo), A. Brassley, 3-9-8 F. Durr
410000 **Krovenkranick** (W. Zeitelhack), T. Griepor, 3-9-8 G. Starkey
000000 **Thalassa** (A. J. Richards), C. Brittain, 3-9-7 W. Carson
731341 **Lianga** (D. Wildenstein), A. Penna, 4-9-7 Y. Saint-Martin
1-10431 **Dona Barod** (A. Blasco), J. Cunnington, jun, 3-9-5 —
1-22710 **Hamada** (Mrs A. Head), C. Datsenn, 3-9-5 R. Jalin
302311 **Delmora** (C. A. Oldham), F. Boutin, 3-9-5 P. Paquet
214001 **Roan Star** (Mrs H. Lazar), R. Poincelet, 3-8-0 G. Dubroeux

9-2 Delmora, 5-1 Lianga and El Rastro (coupled), 6-1 Hamada, 7-1 Dandy Lute, 8-1 Northern Taste, Primo Rico, 10-1 Dona Barod, Roan Star, 12-1 Sky Commander, 14-1 El Toro, Mendip Man, 25-1 others.

PRIX GLADIATEUR (£11,500 : 3m)

011-000 **Forceful** (F. W. Burmann), P. Head, 8-9-4 A. Gibert
034241 **Zeuxyme** (Mrs G. Saget), M. Maschio, 5-9-4 J. Taillard
311101 **Campo Moro** (Mrs E. Stern), H. Van de Poele, 7-9-4 R. Jalin
-0240 **True Lad** (Mrs W. Swainson), W. Swainson, 8-9-4 W. Carson
21-0010 **Copte** (D. Wildenstein), A. Penna, 6-9-4 Y. Saint-Martin
334110 **Yazaar** (Miss N. Brune), J. A. Rey, 4-9-0 M. Latouche
3-11004 **Calls** (Mrs S. Fondams), J. Cunnington, 4-9-0 G. Dubroeucq
4-13132 **Kamal** (J. Goldsmith), M. Clement, 4-9-0 —
400403 **Lawrence P** (T. Fujita), R. Carver, 4-9-0 W. Pyers
0040001 **Roneeka** (R. L. Francis), G. Harwood, 4-8-11 G. Starkey

5-2 Copte, 3-1 Campo Moro, 4-1 *Forceful*, 11-2 Kamal, 12-1 *Talix, Zeuxyme*, 25-1 others.



Newbury programme

[*Television* (*BBC1*): 1.30, 2.0, 2.30 *and* 3.0 *races*]

1.30 HEDGE HOPPERS HURDLE (Div I : Novices : 3-y-o : £442 : 2m)

101 221204 **Bam Bam** (H. Bamberg), W. Marshall, 11-9 M. Wagner
103 0 **Golden Rifle** (O. Kelly), C. Dingwall, 11-4 Mr O. Kelly 7
113 **Griffham** (D. Powell), L. Cottrell, 11-4 P. Warner
103 0 **Hemmings** (R. Barbar), N. Payne, 11-4 N. Flanagan
109 **Karsalia** (Mrs Denbigh), M. Gaswell, 11-4 M. Banham 7
107 **Magic Summer** (L. Allen), R. Smyth, 11-4 R. Forsyth 7
108 **Minewa** (Mrs B. Anderson), P. Cundell, 11-4 R. Kington 5
111 24 **Red Ambion** (T. Howard), A. Davison, 11-4 C. Qiu
113 **Saucy Upham** (Mrs M. Brinkworth), D. Gandolfo, 11-4 C. Candy
113 3 **Skibble** (Mrs A. White), T. Forster, 11-4 G. Thorner
114 **Zabaglione** (D. Smith), F. Watwyn, 11-4 W. Smith

5-1 Zabaglione, 7-2 Bam Bam, 4-1 Skibble, 6-1 Magic Summer, 8-1 Red Ambion, 10-1 Minewa, Hemmings, 16-1 others.

2.0 HERMITAGE STEEPLECHASE (£2,571 : 2½m)

205 24p211- **Game Spirit** (CD) (Queen Mother), F. Watwyn, 9-11-6 W. Smith
206 324033- **Credo's Daughter** (J. Bolam), S. Woodman, 9-11-1 G. Oldsworthy

2-5 Game Spirit, 2-1 Credo's Daughter.

2.30 LETCOMBE HANDICAP (£1,092 : 1m)

501 022004 **Festival Night** (Mrs R. Frisby), H. Nugent, 4-10-0 J. Mercer 3
303 003230 **Swanee River** (CD) (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 4-9-7 J. Lynch 9
505 040240 **Himawari** (D) (J. Kashiyama), R. Houghton, 4-9-6 F. Morby 6
307 104102 **Rhodomantade** (D) (R. Henley), A. Makin, 4-9-2 E. Eldin 2
308 200100 **Roylern** (A. Kennedy), Bradley, 5-9-0 S. Cattle 3
311 230043 **Jades Joker** (D) (Mrs J. Waterhouse), R. Hollinshead, 5-8-8 J. Ives 6
315 311140 **Mother Brown** (D) (A. Struthers), J. Dunlop, 3-8-5 R. Hutchinson 8
314 130040 **Lacewing** (A. McCall), J. Tree, 5-8-3 .. R. Wernham 5
315 0003-02 **Major Role** (B. Shinel), B. Swift, 5-8-2 P. Cook 7

7-2 Rhodomantade, 9-2 Festival Night, 5-1 Major Role, 6-1 Jades Joker, 8-1 Himawari, Swanee River, 12-1 Roylern, 14-1 Lacewing, Mother Brown.

3.0 ST SIMON STAKES (£6,229 : 1½m)

301 012122 **Dakota** (D) (G. Read), S. Hall, 4-9-0 A. Barclay 2
303 340073 **Mil's Bomb** (D) (L. Freedman), N. Murless, 3-8-11 G. Lewis 1
305 111-020 **Kalpour** (D) (H. Alan), R. Armstrong, 5-8-9 D. Taylor 3
304 010-132 **Ranksborough** (L. Holliday), H. Candy, 3-8-7 P. Waldron 1

Evens Dakota, 2-1 Mil's Bomb, 4-1 Ranksborough, 10-1 Kalpour.

3.30 MANTON HANDICAP (£989 : 1m 3f)

501 014490 **Belper** (Lady Manton), J. Dunlop, 6-9-9 D. Gillespie 3
502 02-4033 **Red Brigand** (H. Blagrave), Blagrave, 6-9-5 J. Matthias 5
503 124020 **Red Sun** (Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk), J. Dunlop, 5-9-0 N. Hutchinson 6
504 021011 **Royal Match** (D) (Mrs F. Allen), R. Jarvis, 4-8-9 E. Eldin 2
505 242314 **Paddy Jack** (C) (Mrs M. McAlpine), C. Smyth, 4-8-0 R. Lewis 8
506 000330 **Noble Bay** (Mrs H. Joel), G. Harwood, 3-8-13 P. Eddery 8
508 040002 **Southwark Star** (T. Hammond), G. Peter-Hoblyn, 4-8-7 J. Mercer 1
511 212-000 **Talkan's Melody** (H. Vickery), T. Gosling, 4-8-5 C. Furlong 7
513 143412 **Amber San** (R. Tikkoo), A. Brassley, 3-7-9 T. McKeown 4

5-2 Royal Match, 9-2 Amber Sun, 5-1 Paddy Jack, 6-1 Southwark Star, 8-1 Red Brigand, 10-1 Red Sun, 12-1 Noble Bay, 20-1 Belper, Talkan's Melody.

4.0 HEDGE HOPPERS HURDLE (Div II : Novices : 3-y-o : £442 : 2m)

601 31002 **Copper Castle** (D) (P. Simanton), M. Goswell, 11-9 H. Banham 7
603 **Ballpet** (A. Stevens), Stevens, 11-4 N. Flandrau
604 **Desert Wind** (Queen Mother), F. Watwyn, 11-4 W. Smith
605 **Easy Commission** (G. Bercler), G. Balding, 11-4 R. L. Bailey
606 **Moon Base** (P. King), King, 11-4 M. Floyd 7
607 420 **No Camping** (S. Joel), G. Underwood, 11-4 C. Brown 1
608 **Sarpedon** (Miss S. Hampton), R. Smyth, 11-4 R. Forsyth 5
609 **Sir Tinge** (N. Lomon), R. Smyth, 11-4 D. Jeffries 6
610 **Stitched in Time** (D. Hodges), D. Gandolfo, 11-4 G. Thorner
611 **Terrace** (R. Hornsell), P. Cundell, 11-4 R. Kington 3
612 **Welsh Treaty** (Ld Gibson), G. Pewton, 11-4 C. Jones 4
616 **Wephien** (D. Witherley), P. Cole, 11-4 J. King

11-4 Wephien, 7-2 Sarpedon, 5-1 Copper Castle, 6-1 Ballpet, 8-1 Welsh Treaty, 10-1 Desert Wind, 12-1 Easy Commission, No Camping, 20-1 others.

Newbury selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

1.30 Skibble. 2.0 Game Spirit. 2.30 Major Role. 3.0 Dakota. 3.30 ROYAL MATCH is specially recommended. 4.0 Wephien.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

3.0 Mil's Bomb. 3.30 Royal Match.

Doncaster programme

[*Television* (*IBA*): 1.45, 2.20 *and* 3.0 *races*]

1.45 VENUS STAKES (3-y-o fillies : £665 : 1m)

1 1 **Illumination** (L. Freedman), N. Murless, 9-1 E. Hide 3
5 0040 **Crackle** (S. Digby), W. Wightman, 8-8 C. Baxter 1
13 033323 **Winning Look** (R. Moller), R. Wragg, 8-8 L. Piggott 5

1-2 Illumination, 9-4 Winning Look, 10-1 Crackle.

2.20 MANCHESTER HANDICAP (£3,691 : 1¼m)

1 430111 **Calaba** (CD) (Ld Fairhaven), D. Morley, 5-10-3 L. Piggott 1
2 112211 **Mr Bigmore** (C) (E. Lambton), P. Robinson, 3-9-1 G. Starkey 10
3 123400 **Flying Nelly** (S. Digby), W. Wightman, 5-8-11 E. Hide 2
4 034022 **Sea Glimmer** (R. Tikkoo), A. Brassley, 3-8-7 F. Durr 11
5 031134 **Mister Geoffrey** (D) (D. Edwards), S. Hall, 5-8-4 E. Johnson 11
6 210004 **Czar Prince** (R. Tikkoo), B. Hanbury, 3-8-2 N. Crowther 5
7 230242 **Ribellaro** (C) (M. Lennon), C. Britain, 5-8-2 W. Carson 8
8 0004-3 **Open Fire** (D) (R. Burnett), J. Bethell, 4-8-0 A. Bond 4
9 040330 **Great Ball** (A. Richards), D. Hanley, 3-7-13 T. Cain 3
10 112450 **Night Sky** (Mrs G. Mullings), S. Ingham, 3-7-12 .. R. Fox 9
11 000020 **Colmsfarm** (C. Brown), C. Bell, 3-7-10 C. Eccleston 12
12 330003 **Cavalea House** (M. Kaiuti), Denys Smith, 3-7-7 L. Charnock 6

9-4 Calaba, 3-1 Mr Bigmore, 9-2 Flying Nelly, 8-1 Mister Geoffrey, 12-1 Open Fire, 14-1 Sea Gunner, Ribellaro, 16-1 Night Sky, 20-1 others.

3.0 OBSERVER GOLD CUP (2-y-o : £26,003 : 1m)

1 401034 **Coin of Gold** (Mrs C. Elliot), C. Britain, 9-0 .. W. Carson 4
2 201001 **Earth Spirit** (D) (D. Wildenstein), A. Penna, 9-0 Y. Saint-Martin 6
3 34 **Frankie** (J. Hanson), Hanson, 9-0 E. Johnson 8
5 02 **Gallapiat** (J. Wertheimer), A. Head, 9-0 G. Starkey 5
6 **High Purple** (Mrs J. Hislop), J. Hislop, 9-0 P. Eddery 9
8 p121 **Indus Warrior** (D) (R. Tikkoo), B. Hanbury, 9-0 .. F. Durr 1
9 7 00 **Leventis** (M. Lemos), C. Brittain, 9-0 E. Hide 10
11 8 12 **Marquis de Sade** (C. St George), J. Price, 9-0 .. A. Murray 2
12 12 **Solitary Hail** (H. Sanester), Hills, 9-0 L. Piggott 3
10 4110 **St Jolee** (A. Shead), B. Hills, 9-0 A. Bond 11
11 11 **Take Your Place** (C. d'Alessio), H. Cecil, 9-0 .. G. Dettori 7

2-1 Solitary Hail, 7-2 Take Your Place, 5-1 Marquis de Sade, 13-2 Earth Spirit, 8-1 Gallapiat, 10-1 Coin of Gold, 12-1 Indus Warrior, 16-1 Leventis, 20-1 others.

FORM: Coin of Gold (8-11) won nk. from Sir Wimborne (8-11) and Spade Spade (8-11) 3½ l, 5th to Fool's Mate (8-11) fifth beaten 10½l. Coin of Gold was subsequently disqualified and placed second Ascot (1m), Sept 27, 15 ran. **Earth Spirit** (8-11) 1½l from Wood Green (8-7) and Red Lord (8-7), Maison Laffitte (7f), Sept 20, heavy, 10 ran. **Frankie** (9-0) 4th of 21 beaten 1½l behind Level Par (9-5) with Levantis (9-0) fifth beaten 2½l, York (1m), Oct 11, good. **Gallapiat** (8-12) beaten 1l by (7f), Sept 17, good, 12 ran. **French Friend** (8-12), Longchamp (1m), Oct 12, good, 10 ran. **Indus Warrior** (8-12) 1½l behind Level Par (9-5) 3rd to Wood General Ironside (9-0) and Andy Rew (8-7), Newmarket (1m), Oct 1, good, 15 ran. **Marquis de Sade** (9-4) beaten 5½l by Night Vision (8-11), Ascot (1m), Oct 10, soft, 13 ran. **Solitary Hail** (9-0) beaten 1½l by Wollow (9-0), Newmarket (7f), Sept 10, won 2l, nk from Swing Through (8-11) and Captain Podget (9-6), Yarmouth (7f), Sept 17, good, 12 ran.

3.30 ALLENDALE HANDICAP (£1,253 : 6f)

1 303033 **Bold Saye** (D) (R. Tikkoo), B. Hanbury, 3-9-7 F. Durr 6
3 033323 **Yonge St Clare** (CD) (Dr T. Moloney), W. Wharton, 4-9-4 R. Fox 5 8
1 14.003 **Burwell** (D) (H. Cooper), M. W. Easterby, 4-9-3 .. E. Hide 1
5 231023 **Kings Bonus** (CD) (J. Grady), R. Hollinshead, 4-8-13 K. Lewis 5 6
6 401340 **Running Jump** (D) (Mrs P. Ross), J. W. Watts, 4-8-11 J. Lowe 9
7 000001 **Shuffling** (CD) (T. Corby), B. Lunness, 4-8-0 .. G. Starkey 3
8 424104 **Gan On Geordie** (D) (R. Baker), Denys Smith, 5-8-8 L. Charnock 5 2
9 144412 **Doubt Me Not** (D) (A. Yermakov), R. Wragg, 5-8-6 W. Carson 10
10 330000 **Red Beam** (D) (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 3-8-3 R. Raymond 7
11 110020 **Flyer** (D) (A. Rodger), C. Bell, 5-7-12 T. O'Ryan 5
13 042020 **Bunny Boy** (J. Rodgers), P. Rohan, 3-7-7 C. Parkes 11

100-30 Doubt Me Not, 4-1 Gan On Geordie, 5-1 Shuffling, 10-1 Yonge St Clare, Kings Bonus, 14-1 Running Jump, 16-1 others.

4.0 PENULTIMATE HANDICAP (£605 : 1¼m 50yd)

1 0111613 **Track Minstrel** (M. Oakley), R. Mason, 6-9-10 N. Bronnick 10
4 112201 **Courage** (Mrs J. Towler), Harwood, 5-9-3 K. Smith 10
5 2660-30 **Blitz** (Dr A. Jones), A. Jones, 5-9-2 P. Paisley 10
6 023421 **Peterhof** (C) (H. H. Gould), M. W. Easterby, 5-9-1 J. Walsh 3 10
7 313002 **Clems Boy** (W. Sylvester), G. Toft, 5-8-12 P. D'Arcy 10
8 262042 **Lanzarote** (Sir M. Prescott), M. Prescott, 4-8-11 G. Nutter 10
10 350020 **Great Echo** (Sir J. Scott), D. Barons, 5-8-10 M. Worrall 7
11 442002 **Gold Flight** (Mrs F. Phillips-Brown), C. Bewicke, 3-8-8 J. Reid 5
13 332324 **Tattle Tale** (R. McAlpine), E. Cousins, 4-8-2 .. N. Crowther 7
14 000-000 **Charlie George** (CD) (S. Donaldson), W. Stephenson, 5-8-0 R. Saunders 10 11
20 13720 **Hazy Melody** (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 5-7-12 W. Burnell 10 8
21 040550 **Friday Nice** (P. Asquith), G. Sheldon, 4-7-10 K. Lewis 9
22 320000 **Ronde's Boy** (Mrs C. Perkins), W. F. Murray, 4-7-8 S. Webster 12
24 00-0004 **Final Game** (D. Holmes), J. Ellerington, 5-7-7 .. R. Baker 5 14

5-1 Outrage, 7-2 Peterhof, 5-1 Gold Claim, 6-1 Lanzarote, 8-1 Clems Boy, 10-1 Hazy Melody, 12-1 Track Minstrel, Great Echo, 14-1 others.

4.30 DONCASTER STAKES (£841 : 6f)

1 001030 **Divine King** (D) (G. Hendry), R. Hannon, 3-9-8 G. Starkey 3
2 103104 **Honeybiest** (D) (J. Slade), Denys Smith, 3-9-8 .. G. Baxter 2
3 221011 **Larenby** (C) (P. Long), M. W. Easterby, 3-9-5 .. T. Walsh 7 1
4 010120 **Nagin** (D) (R. Tikkoo), B. Hanbury, 3-9-5 F. Durr 4
7 41212-0 **Start Anew** (D) (R. Murphy), Murphy, 5-10-8 Mr A. J. Wilson
9 1-22402 **Master Scorchin** (CD) (R. Cookson), M. Tate, 4-10-7 Mr J. Docker 5
10 000314-3 **Croome** (Mrs G. Phipps), D. Barons, 5-10-7 .. Mr G. Jones 3
11 **Minterland** (M. Henriques), Henriques, 5-10-7 Mr S. Stanhope
13 20100-0 **Miss Goldie** (D) (T. Murdock), Maddocks, 4-10-7 Mr M. Charles 7
15 **00-00 Protam** (D) (Mrs K. Pipe), K. Pipe, 7-10-7 Mr R. Trelogan 7
15 **Fortune's Pride** (J. Joseph), Joseph, 8-10-7 .. Mr R. Wilding 7
16 0400- **Bushman** (G. Nicholson), Nicholson, 6-10-7 Mr G. Nicholson 7
17 000020- **Delight** (J. Scott), Scott, 5-10-7 Mr S. Parkyn 5
18 2-030 **Guarda** (K. Pearce), H O'Neill, 9-10-7
19 0200-1 **Entwined** (S. Maddever), Maddever, 6-10-7 .. Mr C. King 5
20 0-02 **Fusion** (G. Hanks), Hart, 5-10-7 Mr R. Hanks 7
22 00 **Sutling Target** (D. Gibson), Gibson, 5-10-7 .. Mr D. Gibson 7

5-1 Gamble, 5-1 Old Man Dimpler, 6-1 True Luck, 7-1 Moss Royal, 9-1 Old Chad, 10-1 Master Scorchin, 12-1 Croome, 14-1 Party Time, Start Anew, 16-1 Miss Goldie, 33-1 others.

3.35 WILMCOTE HURDLE (Handicap : £408 : 2m)

1 233-002 **Flintstone** (D) (Mrs D. Meats), D. Barons, 5-11-12 S. May
2 40p20-0 **Romanus** (D) (C. Cleary), F. Rimell, 6-11-12 .. K. B. White
3 **Idro** (D) (Mrs E. Dunn), R. Peacock, 7-11-8 .. S. O'Neill 7
4 420101- **Sir Mackenzie** (J. Old), 6-11-5 C. Candy
6 0006-2 **P.C.'s Record** (CD) (Mrs M. Bradshaw), S. Underhill, 7-11-0 H. Mann 7
7 001- **Seaspray** (D. Cox), P. Haslam, 4-10-12 B. Branford
8 200-122 **Serogan** (D) (A. Wiseman), D. Gandolfo, 6-10-10 P. Barton 3
9 333-010 **Falcons Boy** (F. Arnold), M. Salaman, 4-10-10 Mr J. Bowles 7
12 112-000 **Connecticut** (CD) (F. Cook), J. Hardy, 4-10-7 P. Thompson 7
13 130433- **Unavailable** (C) (D. Elliott), B. Nicholson, 5-10-4 R. Dicken 3
15 00100-0 **My Christine** (E. Phillips), M. Tate, 4-10-0 A. Phillips 7
14 0003-24 **Queen's Treasure** (A. Boulandon), W. Cross, 5-10-0 F. McKenna
16 020420 **Rutland** (M. Chapman), Chapman, 5-10-0 Mr M. Charles 7

5-4 Flintstone, 3-1 Connecticut, 5-1 Overall, 7-1 Serogan, 8-1 Falcons Boy, 10-1 Queen's Treasure, 12-1 Seaspray, 14-1 Idro, 16-1 others.

4.5 BANBURY STEEPLECHASE (Novices : £340 : 3¼m)

1 0w00-p1 **Dernhills** (R. Childs), D. Gandolfo, 7-11-5 P. Barton 5
2 2-01231 **Naval Power** (M. Thomas), Mrs Gaze, 6-11-5 P. Duggins
3 201 **Sage Merlin** (J. Bingham), M. Wharton, 7-11-5 Mr. Dickinson 7
5 202-0 **Jocket** (R. Jones), C. Jones, 6-10-12 D. Cartwright
6 3-004 **Lacodaemon** (R. Bethell), Bethell, 6-10-12 M. Lowry 4
8 0-3 **Rooster** (R. Turton), P. Haslam, 7-10-12 A. Branford
9 433p0f **Salmi-Lo** (J. Yardley), Yardley, 7-10-12 R. Hyett
12 -0001-0 **Spy Glass** (W. Arnold), M. James, 6-10-12 .. H. J. Evans 8
13 0000-8 **Taigo Prince** (Mrs N. Whitaker), G. Balding, 6-10-12 R. Linley
14 0000p-3 **The Trout** (M. Morris), March, 7-10-12 I. C. Clifford

5-1 Cage Victim, 7-1 Dernhills, 8-1 Naval Power, 9-1 Rooster, 12-2 Jocket, 8-1 The Trout, 10-1 Taigo Prince, 16-1 others.

*Doubtful runner

Stratford-on-Avon selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.30 Brantridge Farmer. 2.0 What A Palaver. 2.35 Remigio. 3.5 True Luck. 3.35 Serogan. 4.5 Naval Power.

Perth programme

1.45 BRIDGEND HURDLE (Novices : £272 : 2m)

1 0000-00 **Brimfield's Boy** (N. Somerville), G. Wallace, 5-11-

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Personal investment and finance, pages 18 and 19

hrysler's main ssembly plant work 11 days in ext two months

fford Webb

future of Chrysler's company begins to look with the news that its car assembly plant at Coventry, will work for eight days in November ree days in December.

ysler's car and commer- ehicle plants in England cotland have been opera- three and four-day week *the beginning of Septem-* This short time is being ified throughout Novem- nd December and affects than 15,000 of its 16,000 al workers.

represents the sharpest ck by any British motor any for over 20 years and asts strongly with the on of its competitors. nd, Ford and Vauxhall all ast night that not only had no plans for short-time ng but they were trying rease production.

ysler denies it is in any position than its competi- A spokesman said last : "We have made these osals to the unions for er short-time working in ght of forecasts for the three months which indi- a further downturn in nd for the market as a

ctober will be 8 per cent on October, 1974, Novem- 6 per cent down and mber 9 per cent down. ary will be on a par with ary, 1974, which was in the trous three-day working d."

said the unions had not ted the latest short-time but had countered with osals for varying the pat- but not its overall result. e spokesman denied that s of unsold cars were too and insisted: "On the ary, because of the short- working of the past two ths stocks have been re- ted to acceptable levels."

rysler's share of the *United dom car market slumped to* per cent last *month*, less half the share it held a ago. But the biggest cause e latest cuts is undoubtedly fall in orders from Iran— far its biggest overseas omer.

is widely reported in the ary that Chrysler's United dom operation is being afloat by this one contract: st year Chrysler delivered some 80,000 car kits to Iran National. This year it expected to deliver over 150,000 but the Iran company recently ordered a 20 per cent cutback, blaming delays in commissioning new paint and trim facilities required to handle the increased shipments.

There have since been unconfirmed reports of a further reduction in Iranian orders.

Earlier this summer Chrysler sought a £35m loan from Finance For Industry, the City institutional bank, and admitted that it was holding talks with the Government which could lead to a request for financial assistance under the Industry Act, 1972.

Nothing further has been heard of either report, but senior executives in Detroit and Coventry have repeatedly declared that with or without outside assistance Chrysler intends to stay in Britain.

Triumph peace: A strike by white-collar workers which halted Triumph car production at Coventry ended yesterday. Output is expected to be back to normal early next week. The factory's 900 clerical staff returned after lengthy negotiations over a grading structure. Mr Jim Mahers, a senior shop steward representing the clerks, said: "The company has conceded on all our points. It has promised to introduce the new grade as soon as possible."

Innocenti ultimatum: A trade union delegation from the Leyland Innocenti plant in Milan flew to London today for consultations with their English counterparts on the British parent company's ultimatum that it would allow Innocenti to collapse if the workforce were not cut by one third.

Mr Percy Plant, managing director of Innocenti, said unless the unions agreed by November 3 that the workforce be cut from 4,500 to 3,000 and production by 25 per cent, British Leyland would not grant it enough capital to prevent collapse.

Italian unions strongly oppose the company's plans, and a member of the factory's workers' council referred yesterday to Mr Plant's "grave declarations".

It has been suggested that the Italian Government might take over the Innocenti factory.

harp rise in German ar output and sales

Peter Norman
, Oct 24

st Germany's motor indus- ppears to be going from gth to strength. According e latest figures from the nobile Industry Associa- n Frankfurt, motor vehicle t last month rose by a quarter to 321,333 units ared with September last nd was up 44.5 per cent holiday month of August.

export situation also ved. The total of 147,566 es exported exceeded the of September, 1974, by er cent and the August by 47.6 per cent.

se figures follow the news registrations of new pas- cars in West Germany same month reached a of 186,151 units, well August's 119,600 units.

kswagen headed the new ration table, mainly be- of strong sales of its com- Golf model. It was fol- by the General Motors liary, Adam Opel AG, Ford-Werke of Cologne in place. Renault was the importer, occupying place in the registration hile British Leyland took enth place.

American recovery: United States motor sales in mid-October rose by 37 per cent compared with mid-October last year when the industry was plunging into a deep sales slump. Although a big gain had been predicted, Detroit sales experts said the increase was even bigger than they expected (AP-Dow Jones reports).

But despite the improved selling pace, manufacturers apparently are still keeping an eye on car production. For next week, three assembly plants will be either closed or have output schedules curtailed to control inventories of unsold cars.

Analysts said the mid-October sales were a further indication that new car sales were continuing to improve from the severely depressed levels of earlier this year. For the October 11-20 period, sales totalled 234,670 units, from 170,972 in the comparable 1974 period.

One sales expert said October sales to date had caused him to raise his sales projection for the full month to about 765,000 United States-built cars from his previous estimate of 720,000 units.

mocrats draft ernative tax policy

ington, Oct 24.—Democrats e United States Congress ow moving with speed ds complering an alterna- iscal policy plan to the one tly proposed by President

e two plans differ greatly, the outcome of the con- rsy, which is now by no s clear, will have a major t on the course of the my in the year ahead.

President has proposed 0m (about £13,527m) of ts to be effective from ry 1, but he has stressed e will approve such cuts if the Congress agrees to 0m of spending reduc-

el President's programme rally unacceptable to the ocrats, who now seem in to propose a smaller ne of tax cuts effective January 1—possibly just 00m—without any expen- e reductions.

e Ways and Means Com- e has already completed on drafting the main lines he new legislation.

Shipowners rebuff plea for more UK orders

By Peter Hill

Prospects of Britain's shipping industry coming to the rescue of some of the country's hard-pressed yards in the next few months with orders for new vessels received a setback last night.

Delivering the key speech at the annual dinner of the North of England Shipowners' Association in Newcastle upon Tyne, Mr F. R. (Tim) Bolton, president of the General Council of British Shipping, said that the industry could not afford any burden or increased costs which their competitors did not share—"even for the sake of the shipbuilding industry".

His comments were seen as a rebuff to recent pleas from leading shipbuilders and the Government to encourage the placing of a greater proportion of orders in British yards.

Mr Bolton said it was widely—and wrongly—held that when the shipbuilding industry was in difficulties, owners could *immediately produce a solution* by ordering more ships, regardless of whether they were needed

Major banks throughout America cut prime rate

From Our US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Oct 24

Major banks across the United States reduced their prime lending rate today from 8 per cent to 7¾ per cent. It was the first cut since May and reflected recent deliberate steps taken by the Federal Reserve System for a modest easing of monetary policy.

First National City Bank of New York was, as expected, the first off the mark with an announcement of a cut. The bank uses a money market formula to fix prime rate and today the formula called for a *7¾ per cent rate.*

Citibank's announcement was swiftly followed by news of cuts by banks from California to Oregon and from Chicago to Pittsburgh and Minneapolis.

The Fed has been in the market buying government securities outright and pumping funds into the system, but its motivation for such action remains unclear.

The dominating view is that the Fed is concerned about the impact on financial markets of the New York City financial crisis and believes that easing money policies now could help to stabilize the general situation.

But the decisions by the Fed's governors have been made easier by the latest encouraging economic statistics, showing sharp rises in gross national product and industrial production and a moderating inflation trend.

Also, the Department of Labour today reported that productivity gained 9.5 per cent at an annual rate in the third quarter, after a 4.2 per cent rise in the second quarter.

Unit labour costs fell in the third quarter by 2.4 per cent, after rising by 3.2 per cent in the previous quarter.

This was the largest productivity gain in 44 years and the first decline in unit labour costs in more than three years.

The productivity rise, which amounts to 1.9 per cent over the past 12 months, resulted from a 12.1 per cent increase in output and a 2.4 per cent increase in hours worked.

Analysts of money supply data have for some weeks expected a moderate easing of the Fed's policies. The Fed has declared publicly that it aims to increase the money supply (on an M1 basis) by between 5 and 7½ per cent in the year ending next June 30; but recent levels have been below this.

Latest Fed data show just an 0.4 per cent rise in the money supply in the past three months and an increase of just 4.5 per cent over the past 52 weeks.

Furthermore, the volume of business loan demand continues sluggish, possibly as a result of high interest rates. New figures from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York show business loans declined at major banks in the city by $253m (about £122m) in the week ended on Wednesday.

Banks move to ease Slater transition

Continued from page 1

secondary banks, nor would it need such backing.

The Bank did recognize that the departure of Mr Slater would create a vacuum in the company which it was necessary to fill quickly and effectively if another wave of uncertainty was not to sweep through the British financial system. Hence the impressive list of new appointments.

Mr Goldsmith said last night that Mr Slater had approached him on Monday to ask if he would like to take over as chairman. He had decided to do so both to protect his investment in the company—he controls around 8 per cent of the equity—and because he was interested in running a large financial group.

He had no firm idea as to how he would develop Slater, Walker. He would want three to four months to familiarize himself with the group and get *to understand it.* The last 48 hours, he added, had been spent in ensuring that the group had the necessary liquidity and financial facilities to enable it to cope with such a major event as Mr Slater's departure.

The appointment of two leading merchant banks and so eminent an accounting figure as Sir Ronald Leach as advisers to Slater, Walker, is a clear indication of the importance the Bank of England attaches to ensuring that the transition is carried out smoothly.

But one of the two banks involved stressed last night that it saw its role as being confined to assisting in the transition. It did not envisage any long-term involvement with the group.

There are fears that the Spydar affair may put in jeopardy a £14m loan made by Slater, Walker's banking company to Haw Par. Previously this loan, made to the group last year after Haw Par had purchased Slater, Walker's shareholding in another of its Far East vehicles—Slater, Walker Hongkong—was thought to be considerably smaller.

It is now clear that the £14m loan, denominated in United States dollars and shown in the *Haw Par accounts*, has become a major factor in both the future of Haw Par and the problems of Slater, Walker.

In May Haw Par attempted a novel deal with the state-controlled Malaysian London agency, Pernas, involving consolidation of joint shareholdings in the London Tin Corporation, whose interests are largely in Malaysia, in return for Pernas becoming a major shareholder in Haw Par.

This deal was effectively squashed by the Singapore authorities, whose motives were widely thought to be political, and the upshot was an investigation into Haw Par's affairs. Since then Haw Par has been in a perilous financial position, being unable to renew its borrowings, the bulk of which were short-term, as they fell due.

If Haw Par is forced to its knees, Slater, Walker could also be severely affected. From Haw Par's point of view it appears essential that this loan be substantially renegotiated if the group is to recover.

The Singapore authorities plan to issue a statement over the weekend on the Spydar investigation. The tenor of their feelings on the matter was revealed by Mr Hon Sui Sen, the finance minister, in July following the appointment of two inspectors, a barrister and a chartered accountant to investigate the company.

He alleged that Spydar operated for the personal benefit of Haw Par directors. "The parent company", he said, "i e Haw Par, would sell quoted securities of its subsidiaries to this Hongkong company at cost, which was well below prevailing market prices. The Hongkong company would in turn sell these securities in the market and distribute the profit to directors participating in the scheme."

But the investigation is not complete, and no specific charges have yet been made.

After the collapse of the Pernas deal, Mr James Gammell, the Haw Par chairman, who heads the wellknown Ivory & Syme group of investment and *unit trusts, resigned.* Other resignations include those of Mr Donald Ogilvy Watson, former managing director, and Mr Ian Tamblyn, the deputy.

Mr Watson has since been sentenced to a year's imprisonment in his absence for failure to return to Singapore and meet the inspectors. Mr Tamblyn and another former director Mr Ronald Brand, also left Singapore.

Margaret Stone writes: Since it acquired the management first of the Jessel group of units trusts last November and then the National group of unit trusts this January, Slater, Walker Trust Management has become the fourth largest company in the unit trust sector.

There are nearly 300,000 unitholders, who have invested through some 36 unit trusts worth over £125m. These unitholders will not be affected by the situation at Slater, Walker.

The unit trust assets are held under the custodianship of the trustees to each individual fund, which, in the case of the Slater unit trusts, are the Midland Bank and National Westminster bank trustee departments.

If the worst were to occur, it is unlikely that the unit trust subsidiary would be bought out by another giant of the unit trust group. Management of the assets, however, could be transferred to another managed fund organization.



Mr James Goldsmith, head of Cavenham: the new chairman *at Slater, Walker.*

Credit rating on New York state issues withdrawn

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Oct 24

Moody's Investor Services withdrew its credit ratings on New York State's major construction agencies today, claiming that its action was justified by the "highly volatile and currently *unsettled nature of the* market for these units".

The move is a recognition that investors do not want to have anything to do with any bond or note issue that is on behalf of an official New York entity.

Leading bankers and experts, including Mr Paul Volcker, president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, have given warning that the greatest danger to general business confidence, *nationally* and *internationally*, is that New York City's financial problems will have a ripple effect, destabilizing the finances of the state of New York, its agencies and then other municipal borrowers.

There are several major state agencies now staring default in the face, and Moody's action today has increased the chances of default.

Huge state agencies might avoid bankruptcy in the next three weeks alone through an injection of funds from the New York State treasury, but such financing would weaken the state's own solvency and certainly smash any hope of the city getting more state aid.

The first deputy director of the New York State budget office, Dr Miller, has admitted that there is only a slim possibility that four of the state's major construction agencies will escape default in the coming weeks.

These are responsible for construction of housing, mental and nursing homes, prisons, schools and university buildings. Together they have commitments with a total value of about $3,000m (£1,450m).

If they default, much of this construction will stop, with considerable unemployment and social hardship.

Dr Miller noted that the State Environmental Facilities Corporation will have to borrow $4.3m by November 6 to repay outstanding notes and current building commitments. The state's Medical Care Facilities Finance Agency will probably have to try to float a note issue for $26.5m by November 15 to retire outstanding notes.

More importantly, the state's housing finance agency must float $196.9m of notes by November 15 to retire $130.4m of notes and pay outstanding building bills.

Wall Street hit: Prices fell sharply on Wall Street yesterday with the Dow Jones industrial average closing 14.64 points lower. Among the factors discouraging investors was the deadlock in Congress on the issue of federal aid to New York

Cheap fuel plan studied by airlines

By Our Energy Correspondent

World airlines in Europe and North America are considering the possibility of joining together to buy aviation fuel at cut prices on the open market in Rotterdam and Italy.

Spot market prices for jet fuel are between 5 and 10 cents a gallon lower than the cost of fuel to the airlines under the long term contracts they have with the large oil companies.

Most of the world's leading airlines, including British Airways, have considered entering the spot market for fuel individually, but have ruled out this method because of the need for costly investment in sea and land transport and in storage at airports.

Buying on an industry-wide basis, however, could make economic sense and the fuel trade committee of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) is investigating the possibility of a joint purchasing scheme.

Even on an industry-wide basis the cost of establishing a transportation system would be costly. On top of this the joint purchasing operation would have to provide its own storage facilities at airports and specialized vehicles to pump the jet fuel into the aircraft.

Petrol and oil suppliers put case next week for 4p-5p price boost

By Roger Vielvoye

Leading petrol and oil suppliers will make their long-awaited applications for higher prices to the Price Commission next week.

All the big companies, *including the market leaders* Shell, British Petroleum and Esso, are in the final stages of drawing up a case for increasing prices by between 4p and 5p a gallon across the board.

An application to the Price Commission before the end of the month would put the companies on a schedule to raise prices at the pumps during the first two weeks in December.

The 10 per cent increase on crude oil fixed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries from October 1 has triggered the move. But the application to the Price Commission will also include provisions to recoup higher costs *to the companies caused by the* falling value of sterling and a general rise in operating costs.

From the time the application is submitted, the Price Commission has 28 days to reject the figures or comment on them.

Once an overall increase is agreed with the commission, the companies must begin detailed consultations on how the 4p and 5p a gallon across the board is to be divided up among the various crude oil products.

In December last year when oil prices were previously raised, the companies agreed at Government's request to load most of the higher cost of crude *oil on to petrol.* But petrol retailers are involved in a price war and the oil companies will strongly resist any efforts by the Government to persuade them again to make petrol carry the main burden of the new increase.

If the extra 4p to 5p was loaded directly on to petrol it would mean an 8p a gallon boost on pump prices.

Libyan dispute talks reopen

Fresh talks are expected to open in London at the weekend between the Libyan Government and Occidental Petroleum over the dispute which has led to a ban on expatriate members of the company's staff and their families from leaving Libya.

Libya prohibited 520 staff and their families from leaving after the company had filed an arbitration notice against the government, alleging continuous breaches of various agreements. Exports from Occidental's Zuetina terminal have also been suspended.

Oslo adds to rig defences

Norway is proposing to spend over £100m on expanding its North Sea oil and fisheries protection fleet. If government plans are approved, seven new surveillance vessels and a special fire fighting and rescue boat will be added to the coastal defence fleet, plus six new helicopters and three reconnaissance aircraft.

Earlier this summer Britain announced it would build five new offshore patrol vessels to guard oil and gas installations in the North Sea. Special aerial surveillance work has already begun in United Kingdom waters, and commandos are being trained to operate on offshore rigs and platforms.

Both Britain and Norway as members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have had preliminary meetings about cooperating in the defence of their oil and gas interests. Yesterday, in London the subject was discussed in general terms between Mr Alv Jakob Fostervoll, Norwegian defence minister, and Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Defence.

Tariffs 'hurting NZ farmers'

By Hugh Clayton

Raising of British tariffs to EEC levels "has begun to hurt our farmers seriously", Mr Hugh Watt, New Zealand's High Commissioner in this country, said yesterday.

He told delegates at a conference of the Institute of Purchasing and Supply in Brighton: "Our lamb exports to Britain are worth £76m a year. Now that Britain is harmonizing its tariff with the *European Common Market* external tariff, our lamb exports face an increasing barrier.

"The British tariff of 12 per cent will cost the New Zealand farmer about £12.5m in 1975."

Pledge on independence for Felixstowe Dock

A wide measure of independence has been promised by the British Transport Docks Board to the successful private enterprise port of Felixstowe when it is nationalized.

The board formally confirmed yesterday that it would make a £5.24m takeover bid for the company, subject to the passing of legislation in Parliament.

But a statement said the board had agreed to a list of assurances wanted by the company's directors and would maintain the identity of Felixstowe, leaving it as a statutory company with its own board.

The Felixstowe board is to recommend the offer to its stockholders.

Legislation permitting the board to acquire the ordinary stock of Felixstowe *Dock for* 150p per share is unlikely to receive Royal Assent before August, 1976, the board said. Only then can the board pay cash to the ordinary stockholders. The stock exchange quotation of Felixstowe shares will continue until Royal Assent is given to the Bill.

Felixstowe will continue to operate under a decentralized management to "safeguard the interests of customers and employees". The board has also given a pledge that it will seek to ensure further development of Felixstowe as "an important British port."

Mr Gordon Parker, Chairman and managing director of the Felixstowe company, is expected to retire when the deal goes through, and the non-executive directors have offered to stand down.

The directors preferred nationalization on terms of maximum independence *through a* takeover by the board —which traditionally operates its ports autonomously—rather than wait for compulsory nationalization.

£1,200m more next year for National Insurance

By Tim Congdon

Increases in National Insurance contributions announced in a report by the Government Actuary will amount to £1,200m in the financial year 1976-77.

This is based on the assumption that the average level of unemployment in the year will be 1,200,000, and that by the end of July, 1976, earnings will be 12 per cent higher than a year before.

But this increase in contributions does not measure the likely change in the National Insurance Fund deficit for the next financial year and is not indicative of a change in the public sector borrowing requirement or in the effect of government policy on demand.

A review of social security benefits is carried out every year and normally results in higher benefit rates from November. No decision has yet been taken on the size of the increases in benefits and no calculation can be made from the report of the net change in the National Insurance Fund's position.

But it does throw some light on the public sector borrowing requirement this year. In June the fund was expected to have a deficit of £368m in the current financial year. Now it is expected to have a surplus of £41m.

The main reason for the change is understood to be the higher-than-expected rate of inflation. This has raised the level of receipts and outweighed the unfavourable effects of higher unemployment.

The report is important because it provides a useful guide to the Government's thinking on unemployment and inflation. The assumption of 12 per cent earnings growth is based on compliance with the £6 a week pay limit and allowance for other influences such as the impact of equal pay.

Exim Bank chairman denies difficulties

Washington, Oct 24.—Mr William Casey, chairman of the Export-Import Bank, said today that a General Accounting Office report that the bank was in financial difficulties was "misleading". He maintained the bank was financially sound, with equity capital and reserves of $2,600m (about £1,300m).—AP-Dow Jones.

UK TRADE

The following are the revised trade figures for 1975, seasonally adjusted and corrected on a balance of payments basis with allowance for known recording errors, as released by the Department of Trade:

	Exports	Imports	Visible balance
	£m	£m	£m
1973	11,771	14,066	−2,295
1974	15,886	21,120	−5,234
1973 Q1	2,689	2,998	−329
Q2	2,831	3,219	−388
Q3	3,072	3,655	−583
Q4	3,199	4,194	−995
1974 Q1	3,490	4,762	−1,272
Q2	3,996	5,332	−1,336
Q3	4,231	5,430	−1,199
Q4	4,169	5,596	−1,427
1975 Q1	4,532	5,368	−836
Q2	4,461	5,148	−687
Q3	4,651	5,588	−937
1975			
April	1,385	1,726	−361
May	1,612	1,693	−81
June	1,484	1,729	−245
July p	1,569	1,923	−354
Aug p	1,492	1,866	−374
Sept p	1,589	1,799	−210

p Provisional

How the markets moved

The Times index: 148.52 +2.55
The FT index: 356.7+5.3

Rises

Avon Rubber	3p to 40p
Barclays	7p to 300p
Bibby J	8p to 64p
Reechaim Grp	4p to 318p
Distillers	21p to 121p
Decca	8p to 224p
Guthrie Corp	12p to 164p
GKN	8p to 229p
Hawker Sidd	6p to 322p
Shell	6p to 374p
Utd Eng	2p to 22p
Unilever	4p to 408p
Weyburn Eng	18p to 315p

Falls

BP	9½p to 585½p
Broken Hill	10p to 675p
Cole RH	7p to 47p
Charles D	2p to 29p
Hunting Gibson	8p to 137p
Leslie	7p to 76p
Medminster	1p to 14p
New London	15p to 235p
Slater Walker	10p to 35p
Swan Hunter	4p to 52p
VC Invest	10p to 275p
Vavasseur	1p to 4p
Welkom	20p to 350p
Western Min	6p to 146p

Equities remained firm.
Gilt-edged securities had a quiet session.
Sterling gained 30 pts to $2.0700. The "effective devaluation" rate was 29.3 per cent.

Gold fell 25 cents to $143.75.
SDR-$ was 1.18438 on Friday, while SDR-£ was 10.572164.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1135.9 (previous 1134.5).

Reports pages 19 and 20

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.68	1.62
Austria Sch	38.50	36.50
Belgium Fr	84.50	81.50
Canada $	2.165	2.115
Denmark Kr	12.60	12.20
Finland Mkk	8.10	7.85
France Fr	9.25	8.95
Germany DM	5.45	5.25
Greece Dr	72.00	69.00
Hongkong $	10.60	10.20
Italy Lr	1550.00	1495.00
Japan Yn	650.00	625.00
Netherlands Gld	5.55	5.35
Norway Kr	11.55	11.20
Portugal Esc	90.00	70.00
S Africa Rd	1.84	1.71
Spain Pes	127.00	121.75
Sweden Kr	9.25	8.95
Switzerland Fr	5.55	5.35
US $	2.11½	1.09½
Yugoslavia Dnr	42.50	39.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

On other pages — Bank Base Rates Table 20 — Interim statement: Coates Brothers & Company 17

COATES BROTHERS
& COMPANY LIMITED
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

INTERIM STATEMENT

SIX MONTHS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1975

The Board of Directors of Coates Brothers & Company Limited announce the following trading results of the Group for the first half of 1975.

As forecast in the Chairman's Statement, circulated with the Annual Accounts, profits for the first half of 1975 compare unfavourably with the corresponding period in 1974. Although the money value of sales has been maintained, this masks a substantial fall in volume due quite largely to the longest and most severe destocking experience since 1952. Both raw material and manufacturing costs have increased substantially, whilst prices have lagged behind as much due to competitive circumstances as to the impact of price control. In all important territories the Company's market share has been well maintained.

Since July there has been a welcome upsurge in demand generally, more pronounced in the U.K. than overseas. In consequence profits for the second half should show a significant recovery, so that the full year's results may be less unfavourable than at one time seemed likely.

An Interim Dividend of 0.63076p per share on the Ordinary Share Capital (£4,272,531) and "A" Ordinary Non-Voting Share Capital (£5,842,890) respectively absorbing £255,216 has been declared in respect of the year to 31st December, 1975. The Dividend will be payable on 2nd January, 1976 to members on the Register on 24th November, 1975.

	6 Months to 30th June 1975	6 Months to 30th June 1974 (Unaudited Figures)
	£	£
Group Sales	26,419,000	25,239,000
Group Profit before Taxation	2,549,000	4,390,000
Group Taxation	1,387,000	2,262,000
Group Profit after Taxation	1,153,000	2,128,000
Applicable to Minority Shareholders of Subsidiaries	128,000	155,000
Group Net Profit attributable to Coates Brothers & Co. Ltd.	1,025,000	1,973,000
Earnings per Share (Ordinary and "A" Ordinary)	2.5p	4.9p

NOTE:
In respect of the 1975 results, overseas currencies have been converted at exchange rates ruling at 30th June, 1975; the 1974 figures are those published last year.

24th October, 1975

... board director and Mr P. Mason ... over 2,500 Mail Order and Retail Establishments in the U.K. and Overseas

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Law

Recompense for innocent victims

The car bomb in Campden Hill Square, London, on Thursday brings home the vulnerability of innocent passers-by.

Fortunately the Government has, since 1964, been prepared to compensate innocent victims of violence or, where death occurs, their families. Unfortunately, the criminal injuries compensation scheme is not as widely known as it should be. Operating from Russell Square, London, WC1, it is one of the few public bodies which actually welcomes claims. Last year it paid out more than £5m.

One of the concerns of Sir Walker Carter, the board's chairman, is that not enough people appear to know that they can get compensation under the scheme. Admittedly, claims under £50 are not entertained, but it is clear from the statistics of violent crime that a great many more people ought to be making claims than are doing so at present.

One of the reasons may be that as yet the police are under no directive to advise a victim of his rights. Another factor may be the board's inability to make any allowance for legal costs, so the claimant must meet them himself, whether or not his claim is successful.

In practice there is an advantage in using a solicitor, because he will be able to evaluate the prospects of success and will advise against pursuing a claim which is ill-founded. In fact, about half of all claimants get legal advice and the statistics show that those who do so stand a better chance of success.

Who can make a claim? Basically anyone injured as the direct result of a crime of violence. Violence includes arson and poisoning.

The scheme also covers someone injured when "having a go" before the police arrive, or assisting them after they arrive to prevent a crime or arrest a suspect.

One of the most important exclusions from the scheme, besides the £50 minimum claim, is that it does not operate when people are living together as members of the same family.

Compensation takes the form of a lump sum which is assessed by the board on the same basis as courts of law assess damages in injury cases. So far, the largest single claim awarded under the scheme is £51,000. In assessing how much to allow, the board will take into account pain and suffering caused by the injury, loss of earnings and future earning capacity, plus out-of-pocket expenses—for example fares to the hospital for treatment—and repairing or replacing damaged clothing, spectacles or dentures.

However, any amount obtained under a court order, by way of damages from the culprit, is deducted from the amount awarded by the board. Another important limitation is that all social security benefits are deducted in full from the amount of compensation. Again, there are deductions relating to retirement and widows' pensions paid by public and private employers.

On the other hand, the fact that the claimant receives a sum under an insurance policy, or a charitable payment, say from his employers, is ignored for the purposes of compensation.

Sometimes a severe injury may result in total or partial loss of earning capacity. While inability to continue with former work will naturally increase the capital sum awarded, a high salary earner could lose out, because the maximum amount of compensation is based on twice the national industrial average earnings at the time of the injury.

How does a victim set about making a claim? In the first place it is vitally important that he notifies the police as soon as possible, so they have a chance of finding and prosecuting the culprit, or at least substantiating the claimant's story. Failure to inform the police could result in a claim being refused.

The four-page form of application is obtainable by telephoning the board (01-636 2812), or by writing to the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board at 10-12 Russell Square House, London, WC1B 5EN.

After receiving the completed form, a single member of the board investigates the case and sends a letter stating whether he allows it and, if so, the amount awarded. If the claimant decides to accept this, a cheque will be sent to him without further ado. But if his claim is refused or he feels he is entitled to a higher sum, he can ask for a hearing before three other members of the board, by way of appeal.

They are not in any way tied by the earlier decision of the single member. Although he rejected the claim, they may allow it. Equally, they may reduce the compensation allowed, as well as increase it.

The final danger of appeal is that whereas the single member allowed the claim, they may, on consideration, decide it comes outside the scheme and reject it altogether.

Ronald Irving

Talking shop

Are you sold on continental quilts?

Bedding is an important addition to the cost of setting up house which people tend to take for granted. Yet the cost of kitting out one single bed can total at least £50 for even the most basic of covers, and is more likely to be nearer double that sum.

For this reason alone the sweeping spread of continental quilts in Britain during the past five years or so has taken the experts by surprise. Retailers and manufacturers alike did not expect so many housewives to abandon their costly blankets to reinvest in equally or more expensive quilts.

However, it has now become apparent to all that continental quilts are here to stay and that sales are not confined to people setting up house for the first time. Initially available in only one or two makes sold via mail order, they are now stocked by all the big store groups and manufactured under a multitude of brand names.

A *Which?* survey, published last year, examined no fewer than 58 varieties of quilt and since then many new names have appeared on the market. The trouble today, with prices ranging from about £11 to over £200, is in making a wise choice from the selection available.

Unlike other, more established product areas, brand names other than retailers' own labels are not likely to be of much help in gauging quality and comparing prices. There are a few names like Dunlopillo which are already well known for their other products, but these are far outnumbered by brands which are not familiar.

The prospective buyer can therefore expect little help from the manufacturer in making a choice. He must rely on his own resources and/or the reputation of the retailer from whom he buys.

It is important to realize that it is the type and quality of filling which is the main element in determining the price of the quilt. The traditional filling is down and feathers from water fowl, the finest of which comes from eider ducks.

Broadly speaking, three types of filling are used: synthetic such as Terylene P3 and Daeron; feathers and down which must contain at least 15 per cent of down; and down which must have no more than 15 per cent of feathers, according to a British standard specification (BS 2005).

There are other fillings, such as down and feathers, which must contain at least 51 per cent by weight of down and wool. But these appear to be less widely available. There are also variations in sizes, particularly those for double beds, and the standards of covers and thickness of filling, which have an effect on price.

The standard single size is 54 by 78 inches which allows 18 inches overlap for a 3ft bed. But double sizes can be 72, 78, 81 or 90 inches wide, which can make a big difference in price and comfort. Because of the wide variations in "double size", we opted for the single size in comparing prices.

Opinions vary about the effectiveness of the different fillings but down, since it is the lightest and warmest, is generally considered to be best and it is certainly the most expensive. The most costly quilt we found was made from eider duck down, sold in Harrods and costs £225, the cheapest down quilt was a Woolworths own label and cost £12.49, but the type of down was unspecified.

Most of the down quilts *Which?* tested came from Chinese or East European ducks.

Next most expensive were the mixtures of down with feathers. The cheapest of the feather and down quilts Talking Shop found was again from Woolworths at £11.49, closely followed by a mail order offer advertised last weekend by SRO at £11.95 and by a Snug brand quilt from Selfridges at £12.95. Upwards however, prices could range from £20 and more.

In this category, it should be remembered that, with a requirement for a minimum of only 15 per cent of down, there is wide scope for variation in the mixture.

Least costly, and showing the least variation in price of all the quilts, were those made from synthetic fillings with prices averaging round the £11 to £12 mark although it is possible to buy for less than £10. This is also the sector where there is most participation with retailers' own labels.

Apart from preferences based on warmth, weight, allergy potential, washability is a factor which should be borne in mind when buying a quilt. This is obviously more important when the quilt doubles for caravanning, camping and the like or is being bought for someone in ill health or a child.

The synthetic quilts stand up best to washing and *Which?* found that there was little difference in this respect between the various types. Some of the feather and down mixtures are also said to be washable, but *Which?* found that all lost some warmth—up to 20 per cent and some shrank. Many did not feel as soft after as before washing.

It is necessary to have down, and down and feather mixture, quilts dry cleaned and even this may not be very successful unless a specialist service is used.

For cleanliness a washable cover is generally used with quilts, and these can add significantly to the overall cost. The most popular types of cover are polyester/cotton, or cotton, and prices of these ranged from £12 downwards to about £6.

Thus, if two covers are bought (and this is the practical minimum), they can easily cost as much as the quilt itself. It may be possible to make some savings by making the cover at home, but a quick calculation based on the use of sheeting material showed that there is likely to be only about a £1 difference between the cheapest of the bought covers and one made at home.

Against the cost of the cover, however, can be offset the cost of a single sheet, because in theory only a bottom sheet should be used to gain maximum warmth from the quilt. But *Which?* found that nearly 20 per cent of its members in fact used a top sheet as well as the quilt, so any saving on sheets may not be realistic.

For synthetic quilts the average out of the 10 prices we surveyed worked out at £11.20. For feather and down mixture quilts the average price we found was £15.50, and for down quilts the average price was £23.40. For covers the average price for a single bed size worked out at £6.70 each.

One final point to be considered before you invest in your quilt, is how long you can expect it to last. The answer seems to depend entirely on your treatment of it, especially where washing and cleaning is concerned.

Traditionally, on the Continent a down quilt was expected to last for a lifetime, but then it was never washed but hung out each morning to air instead. While the modern variety, particularly those with synthetic filling, have not been on the market long enough for scientific durability tests, it seems clear that they will not last as long if washed frequently.

However, some manufacturers do offer 10-year guarantees.

Patricia Tisdall

A GUIDE TO PRICES

Store	Make	Filling: Synthetic	Feather & down	Down
MARKS & SPENCER	Own brand (Single bed size)	£11.00	£14.50 (Must contain minimum of 15% down)	£21.00
WOOLWORTHS (Victoria) *Special offer	Own brand	—	—	£12.49*
	Walker-Clarke	£9.49*	£11.49*	—
DEBENHAMS (Oxford Street, London, branch)	Slumberdown	£9.95	—	£26.95
	Own brand	£11.50	—	—
JOHN LEWIS (Oxford Street, London, branch)	Own brand	£10.50	£14.50	£15.50 (Special offer reduced from £21.00)
SELFRIDGES	McLintock	—	£19.75	£28.75
	Own brand	£11.95	—	—
	Hollestepp	£13.95	£29.00	£38.95
	Snug	—	£12.95	£15.95 (Special offer from £27.00)
	Snuggledown	—	—	£33.95
PLUMBS—Mail order (Preston) (Incl 45p for P & P)	—	£11.40	£13.40	£20.35
SRO—Mail order (Kettering) (Carriage included in advertised price)	Skandekker	—	£11.95	—
ORIGINAL SLEEP CO Mail order (Edinburgh) (Incl 40p for P & P)	—	£10.35	£12.35	£23.35

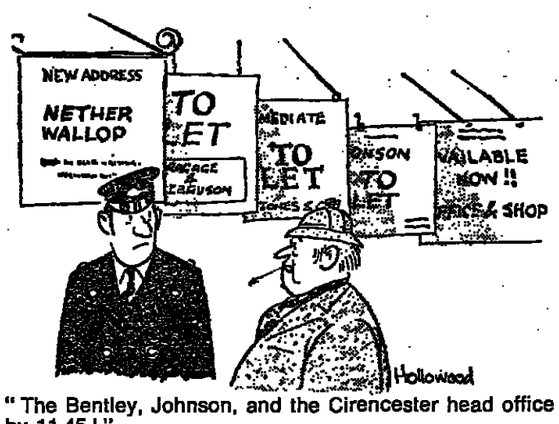
Come back, Londoners, all is forgiven!

I see that the Location of Offices Bureau is still bashing away at its campaign to prize firms out of London into the country, driving their employees all mad with longing for rural delights—such as swallows' nests in the directors' dining room, the security staff dressed as gamekeepers, and the lesser spotted celandine peeping out from behind the photocopying machine.

It worries me a bit that they may be too successful. "Marvellous, the outdoor life", trumpets the managing director. "I am sure we'll all get used to it in no time. Look, Mr Fosdyke's out-tray has moss growing in it already."

And off they all gallop to their brand new wattle and daub office blocks in Piddle Trenthithe, delighted to be rid of the soaring rates, dustmen's strikes, wet mackintoshes and bus queues that characterize the life-style of the London office worker.

However, if too many begin to leave, the situation will get much worse for those who stay, and we'll start suffering from more of that New York syndrome that I was telling you about recently. As it is, every other shop and office block has a "to let" sign hanging out of the window nowadays, and (a sure indication that the end of the world is nigh) it is even possible to get a secretary without giving her a golden handshake when she joins the firm, let alone leaves it.



"The Bentley, Johnson, and the Cirencester head office by 11.45!"

With everybody either disappearing into thin air leaving behind a strong smell of burnt fingers, or moving out of London like sheep at the behest of the LOB, it won't be long before the GLC and that lot are feeling the squeeze on their income. This will mean that everyone who's left will have to pay even more, which will accelerate the tendency of rats to leave the sinking ship.

Those who stick it out to the bitter end will find that not only will the rates have become cripplingly high, but also that they will get less and less for their money, until they reach the point where they are paying solely for the maintenance of the GLC chairman's Rolls—which will have to double up as fire engine, ambulance and Black Maria when needed.

When this moment comes, watch out for the Location of Offices Bureau changing rapidly into reverse, stripping its gear-box in the process, with an enormously expensive campaign to encourage offices to move back again into the middle of London.

"Savour the hustle and bustle of Europe's swingingest City. Recapture the thrill of hearing an argument between two Cockney taxi drivers. Experiment with the best Indian and Chinese cuisine the world has to offer. Lead the fashion—come and look through our hundreds, nay thousands of offers at £23 per sq ft.'

"Do you realize that in Little Mangold your secretary could be bitten by a viper on her way to work? Don't you find that the slow pace of rural life ruins that sense of urgency essential to all well conducted businesses?

"With only a five-minute walk to the office every day, no wonder that immediately your staff clock in they then start yawning their heads off; they've only got out of bed a quarter of an hour before, like as not. So why let them die on their feet out there, when you could so easily give them an injection of urban vigour to set your profits ringing merrily again?

"And think of all those riveting, never-to-be-forgotten things they can do in the lunch hour. They'll love listening to the speakers on Tower Hill, visiting the Elgin Marbles and Madame Tussaud's, or just feeding the pigeons in Trafalgar Square.

"A million holidaymakers come to London every year from all over the world to refresh themselves with its warm welcome and myriad amenities. How can you just sit there and deprive your staff of this unique opportunity? Come back, all is forgiven."

Who knows, that way they may even let Centre Point in the end.

Francis Kinsman

Problems in the housing market

The building society movement, flush with funds of £4,000m though it may be, still has worries. The most important of these relate to the slow rate of private housebuilding and lack of significant trading up in the second-hand housing market.

Leonard Hyde, the general manager of the Leeds Permanent Building Society, summed up the first situation: house prices at the lower end of the market are not high enough to allow housebuilders to compete at similar prices with new houses.

"Builders," he said earlier in the week, "tell me prices need to go up by 10 per cent. And I would not disagree."

This brings up the second problem highlighted by Basil Eckbard, general manager of the Leicester Building Society. "There are clear signs of opposing forces at work in the housing market with a reluctance to 'trade up' because of job fears, rising domestic costs and renewed doubts on the mortgage tax relief position," he said this week.

The first two of these are inescapable, but surely the Government could give a statement of intent about mortgage tax relief—in the interests of everyone who either owns a mortgaged house or aspires to do so?

CTT: Readers ask

Interest free loans • Higher education

The articles on capital transfer tax have generated a great deal of interest among readers and as there is insufficient space to deal with all the inquiries in this end-of-the-month round-up I will also devote next week's article to answering letters.

A reader writes: "In a recent article on capital transfer tax, did I read that the interest payable with the repayment of overpaid capital transfer tax was *not* subject to tax?"

Yes, the interest of 9 per cent is disregarded for tax purposes. The consequences is that the higher the tax rates paid by the taxpayer, the more the interest will be worth.

For the individual paying income tax at the basic rate of 35 per cent, interest of 9 per cent net is equivalent to a gross of 13.85 per cent. For those who have a tax rate of 40 per cent the gross equivalent moves up to 15.00 per cent, and so on until at the extreme end of the scale 9 per cent net is worth a gross 450 per cent! Where else can one get this sort of return?

One reader has written to remind me that I have not answered his letter sent to me some months ago concerning loan interest. This subject was covered some five weeks ago, but as it raises a matter that is causing widespread concern it is worth another look.

He says: "I have heard it suggested that interest-free loans are caught by this tax. Is this so please, and if so to what extent?

"I am in a farming partnership with my son—my capital is £550 and my son's £5,500. With inflation, the shortage of grass and hay, and fantastic prices for the latter, I have been making loans to this partnership to ease matters—they have amounted to £2,200 this year—and have always been for less than a year.

"Would your answer be any different if the loan was for a longer period? There must, I think, be many people who lend their farming relatives money, probably free of interest."

When discussing the anti-avoidance provisions directed at CTT I referred to the attack that has been made on free loans (including a loan of money at less than a commercial rate of interest) and on the rent-free use of property (or at below a commercial rent).

Before readers get too anxious about this one let me quickly point out that the legislators realize they have drawn the parameters far too wide and have suspended its operation until April 6, 1976. By this time they hope to have re-worded the section in more precise terms.

The reason for this piece of law is not difficult to understand. If, say, father wishes to set his son up in business with capital of £10,000 he may decide to lend him the money interest free rather than give it, to save capital transfer tax.

There is no CTT on the loan itself, provided it is technically repayable on demand—although, in practice, it probably would not be called in until father dies. If this sort of transaction was allowed to proceed untouched by CTT it would encourage the making of loans instead of an outright gift.

So what it is proposed will happen is that for each tax year throughout the duration of the loan the interest forgone (at whatever rate the inland revenue considers to be the commercial one) will be treated as a gift. Or, if it is a question of free use of property, the rent forgone will be treated as a gift.

All this creates a problem for partners and directors who lend money to their firms and companies free of interest or below the commercial rate.

It is for these reasons that the operation of the section has been delayed until next April. A transaction at arms' length between persons not connected with each other is excluded from this section, but this does not help the reader as he is deemed to be "connected" with his son.

The final question for this week concerns family maintenance. A reader tells me "I have read somewhere that gifts from individual parents to a child may exceed £1,000 per annum and be exempt from CTT if the money is used for the childs' education.

"Our daughter, aged 24, single, is doing a medical course at Bart's 1973-78. Previously she had taken a BA in French at Leicester University. I appreciate that my wife and I could divide our daughter's annual 'maintenance' of approximately £1,400 between us and thus be exempt from CTT, but it would be more convenient for me to make the payment. Is this latter course possible and exempt from CTT?"

This reader will be protected by Section 46 of the 1975 Finance Act. An exemption is given to payments made by parent for the maintenance, education or training of their child up to the age of 18 years, and thereafter provided the child is undergoing full time education or training. Incidentally, "child" includes an illegitimate child.

Vera Di Palma

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Insurance

A new-found flexibility for the saver

It is not often that anything startlingly new emerges in the field of life assurance. Most ideas are variations of an original theme.

A few years ago, however, the Scottish Provident Institution introduced a new flexible policy—an idea which has been taken up by other offices both north and south of the Border.

In the past, if you wanted to save by means of life assurance, you could take a with-profit endowment policy, choosing when it should mature. Nowadays, except when, say, a loan has to be repaid or school fees have to be met, it is very difficult to decide exactly when once may be needed in the future.

Some people fall into the trap of selecting a maturity date which proves to be too early. When the time comes, they do not really need the cash; but they cannot invest it so favourably (taking into account the tax considerations) as if it were to remain in the insurance company's life fund.

Even more serious is the position of the policy-holder who needs the money *before* the maturity date of the policy. For a variety of reasons life offices pay fairly poor surrender values; and, traditionally, most British offices have not guaranteed their surrender values.

Around Christmas, 1974, life offices were busy reducing their surrender values, partly to prevent a "run" of surrenders and partly not to give withdrawing policy-holders an unfair advantage over those continuing to pay their premiums, in view of the drastic drop in the value of underlying investments.

The new type of policy pioneered by Scottish Provident has the great advantage of *flexibility*. Initially, it is arranged to run until the policy anniversary preceding the life assured's sixty-fifth birthday. But, at any time after premiums have been paid for the first 10 years, the policy can be surrendered for a *guaranteed* cash sum (dependent on the number of premiums paid to date), plus bonuses declared while it has been in force.

In this way, depending on individual circumstances, one can take cash at any time between the tenth anniversary of the policy and the anniversary preceding one's sixty-fifth birthday. Greater flexibility still can be provided by taking a number of smaller identical policies, so that, if only a certain amount of cash is needed, only one or two policies need be surrendered.

Of course, the life offices with this kind of contract are not offering it at the same price as the traditional type. Premiums, generally, are 4 to 6 per cent higher. But, from a policy-holder's point of view, it can be well worth while to pay this loading for the flexibility which is obtained.

Whenever a life office gives any kind of guarantee, there is the very real risk that it will be used by the policy-holder at the worst possible moment for the office. This is one of the reasons why an extra premium is charged. What cannot be assessed accurately is whether the correct additional premium is being charged.

The companies which refuse to issue this type of policy are concerned about the future. They point out that when a large amount of this business has been on the books of an office for more than 10 years, in theory, *all* those policy-holders could demand guaranteed cash, plus bonuses, at more or less the same moment.

In that event life could be very difficult indeed for the offices' traditional profit-sharing policy-holders. To some extent they would have to subsidize the holders of flexible policies.

On the other hand it can be argued, of course, that if all goes well the whole body of profit-sharing policy-holders will benefit from the premium loading applied to these policies.

So long as flexible policies represent only a negligible proportion of an office's total portfolio, no problems should arise. There should be enough cash in hand, supplemented by the incoming premiums of all the other policy-holders on the books, to be able to meet a sudden demand for guaranteed cash. But, clearly, there could be problems if a large amount of this business should be taken on.

One can understand the caution of actuaries who do not want to prejudice the interest of the main body of profit-sharing policy-holders by taking on this business. But the offices which are selling flexible policies, in some cases like the proverbial hot cakes, use the argument that this is really in the long-term interest of profit-sharing policy-holders.

They say that because of sharp increases in all administrative expenses, if an office is to maintain its bonus performance, it is essential that it should put more business on the books as economically as possible. The flexible type of policy, they add, sells fairly easily.

The Scottish Amicable, which has been selling a significant volume of "flexible" business, has decided on a compromise. Originally, all holders of flexible policies were entitled to the same rate of bonus as the profit-sharing policy-holders. For flexible policies now being sold by this office a different bonus rate will apply. This is because, to be able to provide guaranteed cash on demand, a rather different investment strategy will have to be followed.

Even so, the flexible policies will not have their own fund and will not have to stand on their own feet. They will still be part of the main fund and, should it be necessary, that can come to the rescue.

There is no doubt that for many people these policies are an excellent way of combining high life cover with a flexible form of investment. One need not worry too much about whether a long established mutual office may not be able to meet the guarantees.

In most cases that is of academic interest—although, of course, it is possible that this operation may have to be "subsidized" at some stage by other policy-holders.

It looks as though much of the existing reluctance among a number of offices will break down and before long they will be introducing this type of contract. Meanwhile, a few offices seem to have the field to themselves and are demonstrating that this is a contract for which there is a real demand, even though it is more expensive than the traditional type of policy with a fixed maturity date.

John Drummond

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Shares close firmly before Mr Slater's statement

The week ended with a further rise in share prices after selective buying by the major institutions. Fresh evidence—from the Prices Commission—that the UK rate of inflation is now falling helped the market and news of a *cut in prime rate* by Citibank of New York was also well received.

The *FT* index closed 5.3 up at 356.7, which was just below the day's best level. Turnover remained fairly thin, with recorded bargains at 5,801. Equity deals on *Thursday* were worth only £58.8m, which indicates that the pension funds, unit trusts and other major institutional investors played a restrained role in the rise in the market.

Gilts had another good day, but remained rather quiet. Reductions in American prime rates had been expected and so had no effect on prices, but the undertone remained firm.

Shares in BP face a significant testing point as they approach 600p. Dealers noted yesterday that the shares turned back at 595p, and fell to 585p in late dealings. Some sources consider the shares over-priced at current levels.

"Shorts" rose by ½ or 3/16 point, with small buying in a thin market helping prices to *move forward*. Transport, 4 per cent, 1972-77, was one feature, putting on ½ point.

Gains in "longs" were generally ¼ point. Undated stocks were ¼ point better, while "mediums" were ¼ or ⅜ point up.

The greater part of the rise in equities could be measured by the rise in the *FT* index *within the first two hours* of trading. It was the industrial sections which saw most of the interest. Consumer stocks remained unsettled by the indications *that recession is biting* into domestic spending.

A weak feature in the closing minutes were shares in Slater Walker Securities, which plunged to 35p after the board had refused to comment on "market rumours". The resignation of Mr Slater came after market hours.

Strong features included Unilever, well bought at 400p, ahead of trading results for the third quarter, which are due in the next account, and EMI, which moved up afresh after confirmation that the new X-ray techniques have now been applied to body-scanning equipment.

Gains of several pence were also chalked up against ICI (296p), Courtaulds (141p), and Beecham (319p). Reed International moved up to 230p after disclosing interim figures comfortably within the market range of *predictions*.

The heavy engineering shares had another successful session, *as small buyers found it difficult* to pick out the sellers. GKN (229p) gained 8p, Tubes Investments (280p) 4p, and others to edge forward included Vickers (135p), Babcock & Wilcox (71p). At 322p, Hawker Siddeley attracted *some good buying orders in the* wake of this week's interim report.

The speculators had a good—if not necessarily profitable—run in shares of Weyburn Engineering which touched 325p on rumours of a "bonus rights issue", only to run back to 315p as the market remembered the Treasury statement earlier in the week.

On the electricals pitch, there was demand for shares in Ever Ready Hldgs, finally 6p up at 111p on good interim profit figures. Chloride Hldgs moved higher, also, McKechnie Brothers were another to benefit from a recent trading statement.

But Hunting Gibson provided a weak spot in shippings, with a fall of 5p to 137p on a poor first-half trading outcome. Furness Withy at 227p faded from the scene as the bid speculators grew uncertain. But P & O moved up to 106p, as investors noted that they had been overlooked in this week's rise.

Some say that Totalisators and Greyhound Holdings, wherein Estates House Investment Trust has a holding, has run ahead of the game at 13p. Any bid action, and there is thought to be none at present, would probably be nearer 10p.

Some activity was seen in bookmaking issues after confirmation of the appointment of a Royal Commission into the betting industry. But J. Coral recovered to close a net 4p up at 84p, after early depression caused by GRA Property Trust stake in the equity.

A firmer trend in foods had Brooke Bond at 39½p, and SW Berisford, which beat the Treasury deadline for bonus rights issues, a further 5p up at 213p.

Banking issues were firm, although the spotlight fell on Slater Walker Securities—whose loan stock was also a weak feature during the day. Commercial Union (154p) and Guardian Royal Exchange (204p) edged forward. Property shares looked better, although talk of a major financial failure continued to circulate in the market.

Oil shares did well but slipped back in late dealings when United States investors were *selling in London. But Shell* (374p after 378p) looked confident ahead of the trading result due shortly.

With the bid terms from Pearl offering the speculators nothing further to go for, shares in New London Properties fell back from 250p (the *bid price*) to 235p *in late dealings*.

Gold shares were unsettled from the outset by rumours, later confirmed, that South African troops had crossed into Angola. Closing losses in FS Geduld (£21¼), F. Brand (£18¼) and P. Steyn (£11¼) ranged to around £1.

Equity turnover on Thursday was worth £58.8m (14,614 bargains). *Active stocks* yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were ICI, Shell, Grand Metropolitan new, IC Gas new, Barclays Bank, Northern Foods new, Gussies "A", Dunlop, Brit Home Stores and Boots.

Latest dividends

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Allebone & Sons (10p) Int	0.35	0.35	13/2	—	1.91
Hugh Baird (5p) Fin	0.41	0.40	13/12	0.56	0.52
Brit Electronic (10p) Fin	0.75	0.70	6/1	0.75	0.70
Coates Bros (25p) Int	0.63	0.57	2/1	—	1.77
R. H. Cole (25p) Int	1.47	1.52	15/2	—	3.05
Construction Hldgs (20p) Fin	5.2	5.45	28/1	5.2	5.45
Countryside Props (5p) Int	Nil	2.6	—	Nil	4.35
R. & A. G. Crossland (5p) Int	0.31	0.31	29/11	—	1.04
Downs Surgical (10p) Int	0.7	0.7	12/1	—	20
Ever Ready (25p) Int	0.87	0.87	—	—	3.18
Geers Gross (10p) Int	1.46	1.46	5/12	—	3.82
Harrison & Sons (25p) Int	1.49	1.49	1/12	—	2.71
P. C. Henderson (10p) Int	1.26	1.26	25/11	—	3.26
Arthur Henriques (10p) Int	0.39	0.39†	—	—	1.67†
J. Hepworth (10p) Fin	1.43	1.47	2/1	2.08	2.14
Lyon & Lyon (25p)	0.87	0.87	1/1	—	1.89
W. E. Norton (5p) Int	0.28	0.30	19/12	—	0.52
Pontin's (10p) Fin	Nil	Nil	—	1.40	1.24
Do. Do	1.5*	1.40	—	1.5*	1.40
Reed International (£1) Int	5.95	5.17	8/1	—	10.28
Stoneware (20p) Fin	6.3	6.3	28/11	7.0	7.0

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. * Forecast. † Adjusted for scrip.

...ket recovery • ...hts issue restraints

...s week

...per cent in the equity market over ...k indicates a significant recovery ...r Mr Healey's refusal to cut public ... and the news that money supply ...ing ahead. Market indices pushed ...e recent barriers and now seem set ...revious high points for the year. ...urions have been buying leading ...ugh money turnover figures suggest ...ve been fairly cautious.

...ustrials are already *anticipating the* ... in world economies signalled by the sharp rise in gross national product in the United States in the third quarter of the year. At the same time, support for sterling from *Arab sources, together with an easier trend in* United States prime rates, is helping the short end of the gilt-edged market.

The only flaw for equities is that the rumours of problems in the property sector continue to circulate—the suspension of GRA Property Trust is fairly insignificant. This, together with *last night's hints of problems elsewhere in the financial sector, could be the reason why the* institutions have been slow to buy.

... more interesting ... the spate of rights ... year is the way in ... dividend flexibility ... rights issue situa... to a growing num... companies using the ... as a way of lifting ...ends way beyond ... normally be per... the general rules ... restraint.

...risingly, the market ... increasing fear that ... would clamp down ...

...nday it looked, at ... at least, as if this ...isely what the ...ntended to do. It *ordered that in future all companies proposing to issue new shares at more than a 25 per cent discount on the market price for the existing shares should seek Treasury consent, if they also wished to pay the same rate of dividend on those new shares as on the shares already in existence.*

In short, it looked as if the Treasury was proposing to put an end to the type of rights issue that we have seen from Croda and a whole host of other companies by which they issued new shares at the cheapest level possible—ie, at par value —and announced that they would pay a similar level of dividend on these shares as on the existing shares.

In fact, the Treasury has no intention of stopping most issues of this kind. Official thinking appears to be that where dividend restraint has led to a company's dividend yield falling well below average for that kind of company, the company should be free to use this kind of "deep discounting" rights issue as a way of rectifying the situation.

All the Treasury wants to do is quite simply to prevent abuse of the rights issue to produce "abnormally" high dividend yields.

...Taylor tries a housebuilder

... is feeling a little ... about the perform... rather the non... ...ce, of his portfolio ...last month. Alpine, ...urchase, has hardly ...either has J. B. East... the only movement ...in Town & City. ...nfortunately, has not ... his advantage. Over ...wo weeks there have ...istent rumours of a ...ue of property col... ...dominating in the sus... ...f GRA some days ago. ...y development groups ...lar have been hit, so ... surprising that Town ...ave performed badly ... period. The shares ...ped from around 20p ...n the month. Never... Bill Taylor sees no ... selling them now, ... when the disaster ... die down, the shares ...eep up again. ...hile, he ruminates, the setback in property shares might be a good opportunity to pick up other situations.

For the moment, however, he *thinks he will try his luck with* speculative housebuilder Royco. Although Royco has recently reported an encouraging set of interim results, with a maintained net dividend, and operates at the bottom end of the housing market where prices have been reported to be moving up over the last few months, the shares, at 20½p, are yielding 15 per cent, much higher than the average for the housebuilding sector.

This rating has much to do with the uncertainties over First National Finance Corporation's 21.7 per cent stake in the company, and the fact that much of the group borrowings are also from the stricken *secondary banking company.*

This problem it shares in common with Fairview. But FNFC is now *attempting to sell* off its remaining strategic interests and a placing of Royco shares at some point must be the result.

This should remove one of the chief restraining factors on the share price, while, in the meantime, Royco has a good prop in the form of the dividend yield, given that the final should at least be maintained this year.

At this point Bill has an apology to make. His sale of Unisel last month after its miserable performance because of the collapsing gold price forgot to take account of the dollar premium. As one sharp-eyed reader has pointed out, Bill would have to concede on selling his Unisel shares one quarter of the premium element that is included in the London jobbers' price.

Over the past few months this has amounted to about 10 per cent of the gross sale value, *which has to be deducted from* the sale proceeds. But the stockbroker's commission, also taken into account in our figures below, is based on the inclusive price.

So the loss on his investment in Unisel is £655, not £584, as *stated last month.*

Meanwhile, Bill is hoping to pick up 1,000 Royco at around 20½p per share on Monday.

FE

TAYLOR'S PORTFOLIO: PROGRESS SO FAR

	Quantity	Date	Buying price	Present price	profit* (loss) £
...stwood	2,000	12/5/75	51p	51p	(37)
... City	3,000	1/9/75	19½p	16p	(126)
...oldings	1,000	29/9/75	21p	19½p	(29)
					(192)
			Realized profit		482
...aling expenses.			Profit to date		290

...omen and insurance

...tion we are reckoned ...heavily under-insured, ...how much more under... ...are women than men? ...e no absolute statistics ..., but most insurance ...ould agree that female ...lders are in the ...

...not necessarily a ques... ...levising new-look insur... ...oducts with women in ... Insurance contracts, ... actuarial assumptions, ...cally "unisex"—apart ... fact that women have ...antage in respect of ... costs of being given ...a four years of life ...cy.

...at it boils down to is ... up existing policies so ... will appeal to women. ...ndamentally perhaps, ...the need for insurance ...s to "get the mes... ...f insurance over to ...

...ife office which has ...increasingly aware of this problem is Legal and General. It has broken down the life span of a woman into six separate categories and identified the kinds of policies which are best fitted to those circumstances.

Single women at the start of their careers are basically concerned with short-term saving to build up a "dowry" or to help to buy a house. Legal and General rightly concedes that the insurance industry has no short-term savings vehicle *to offer this sector of the* population.

Young married couples, however, are a different proposition. More and more people are buying their homes jointly, and although adequate protection may be bought to cover the *husband's contribution to this* big outlay, few couples appreciate the benefits of arranging a mortgage protection policy or an endowment policy, on a *joint-life basis.*

In other words, if disaster strikes one spouse, the life office will pay up on the first death—irrespective of sex.

What happens when the wife stops working to have a *family? Legal and General* have worked out the "cost" of replacing a young mother and it works out at £71 a week—taking into account wages for a char, housekeeper and nanny.

Again, joint-life family income benefits are a solution. *Joint-life policies* to protect her contribution to the family's financial well-being are the answer where a wife returns to work.

Single women over 30 *and* divorcees or widows make up the last two categories. The former are on an equal footing with single men: the latter, unfortunately — and their financial responsibilities may be very high—usually have less to spend on protective policies. A family income plan is probably the best starter.

MS

trust performance

...USTS: Medium and income funds (progress this year and three years). Unitholder index: 1557.3; rise from January 1, 1975: 55.0%.
...change offer to bid, net income included over past 12 months: +38.5%; over 3 years: −22.0%.

	A	B
[		
Union	83.8	−16.3
General	83.1	−26.7
Provident	78.4	−15.5
uel Capital	77.6	−13.3
	75.6	—
uel Sec	74.0	−8.0
uel British	72.2	−19.5
	70.0	−22.2
k Law	68.2	−14.4
ank First	65.9	−23.1
eral	64.6	−20.2
General	64.5	−31.9
ton Cap F	64.5	−21.5
ife Balanced	62.8	7.2
British	62.5	—
Growth F	60.6	—
Canynge	60.0	−29.5
Securities	59.3	—
bor General	59.2	−30.4
Life	58.2	−10.2
Blue Chip '	57.5	−14.6
al	57.5	−23.6
ld Priority	57.2	−25.8
Capital	56.8	−25.2
wth Accum F	56.7	−18.6
	56.3	−31.9
Bank Second	56.2	−23.0
D	55.9	−17.4
Life Accum	55.6	—
	55.5	−30.4
k General	55.4	−20.8
General	55.3	−8.8
House M	55.0	—
	54.2	−15.2
General	54.2	−24.8
Trustee	54.1	−20.3
Capital	54.0	−20.3
West Gro	53.4	−5.9
'500'	52.9	−22.0
Priority	52.1	−30.1
	52.1	−19.1
Capital	52.0	−31.8
Trustee	51.4	−30.6
	51.1	−11.0
Fund	50.3	−25.2
	49.8	−25.8
General	49.7	−25.8
onary F	49.6	−16.3
Unit Trust	49.9	−24.7
t Reserves	48.9	−28.5
Gro & Inc	48.8	−21.1
A	48.7	−21.7
Bank Growth	48.4	−19.8
l Century	48.1	−18.1
	48.1	—
econd	47.8	−15.2
G Midland	47.6	−26.1
al & Ind	47.0	−19.8
oor	47.0	—
Marlborough	46.9	−1.7
Quadrant F	45.7	—
Mutual Security Plus	45.4	−18.5
Cabot F.	45.3	−31.1
Buckingham	44.6	−3.8
Allied First	44.4	−13.1
National Scot-Units	44.2	−22.4
Kleinwort Benson F	43.9	−9.4
Target Thistle	43.9	−21.3
National Consolid	43.3	−9.1
National Hundred	42.3	−15.7
S & P Scotshares	40.9	−23.9
Target Professional	40.3	−28.8
M & G Sec General	40.0	−15.6
M & G General	39.9	−12.5
Brown Shipley	39.0	−3.6
Barclaytrust Invest	38.4	—
National Domestic	38.1	−39.5
Carliol F	37.6	−22.1
L & C Unit Trust	36.6	−18.3
Slater Walker Growth	36.0	3.3
National Security	35.8	−24.5
Great Winchester M	35.8	−44.4
National Invs Second	34.7	−30.6
Prolific	34.6	−14.3
Target Equity	34.5	−33.4
Clyde General	34.2	−30.4
Henderson Inc Assets	34.1	−12.5
Bishopsgate Prog F	33.5	−32.9
Abacus Giants	33.3	−28.7
National Investors	32.9	−36.4
Target Commodity	32.6	−37.7
Sebag Capital	31.0	—
Minster	30.6	−40.3
Family Fund	29.0	−13.5
Oceanic Growth	28.8	−49.7
Jascot Sect Leads	27.5	−41.9
Gartmore British	26.7	—
Archway Capital F	25.8	−32.5
Slater Brit General	24.5	−42.7
Emblem Fund F	24.1	−42.9
Ionian Growth F	23.6	−39.9
National Commercial	23.1	−28.5
Key Private	22.9	−35.3
Oceanic General	22.2	−46.3
Arjel	21.4	−38.5
National Group Prov	20.5	−35.0
Glen Fund	19.0	−41.0
Private Portfolio	16.3	−51.7
Slater Brit Cap Gro	12.0	−46.1
National Shamrock	8.1	−34.7
Cosmopolitan Gro	−0.8	−62.0
Piccadilly Inc/Gro	−1.4	−32.7
Portfolio Growth	−1.7	−50.8

INCOME	A	B
Schroder Income F	72.9	−10.1
Hill Samuel Income	70.0	−12.2
Framlington Income	68.0	−7.8
M. & G Extra Yield	66.7	—
S & P Ebor Sel Inc	66.5	−15.9
Crescent High Distr	65.5	−10.2
National West Inc	63.2	−14.4
S & P Scotincome	62.7	−19.5
Lloyds Bank Third	62.6	−10.6
Abbey Income	60.5	—
S & P Ebor High Ret	58.9	−4.8
Morgan Gren Inc	58.8	−4.6
M & G Dividend	57.9	−5.1
Unicorn Extra Inc	57.6	−10.6
Tyndall Income	57.0	−20.6
S & P High Yield	56.3	−6.7
High Income Prior	54.8	−20.4
Mutual High Yield	54.6	11.1
S & P Income	54.1	−10.5
Tyndall Natcom Inc F	52.4	−20.1
Allied Ham High Yld	50.9	—
Unicorn Income	50.9	−18.2
Pearl Income	50.2	−19.4
Clyde *High Income*	48.8	−2.1
Allied Equity Income	48.7	−16.0
Hill Samuel High Yd	47.7	−19.8
Hambro Income	47.0	−19.0
Mutual Income	46.7	−11.9
Target Income	45.5	−18.8
Prolific High Inc	44.3	—
S & P Scotyields	44.3	−11.1
Allied High Income	44.2	−7.2
Sebag *Income*	38.3	—
Canlife Income	38.2	—
Archway Income F	36.7	−13.0
Drayton Income	36.5	−6.5
Key Income	36.2	−25.4
Merlin High Yield	35.5	—
Brandts Income	35.4	−15.7
Hender High Inc	35.2	−6.8
Trident Income	34.8	−28.0
Royal Trust *Inc*	34.5	—
Gartmore High Inc	33.5	—
Slater Walk Hg Inc	31.5	7.2
National High Income	30.9	−11.9
Charterhouse Inc	30.2	−23.4
Slater Brit Income	30.0	−18.9
GT Income	29.7	—
Bridge Talisman Inc	28.4	−22.7
British Life Dividend	28.3	−26.1
M & G Conv Inc	27.5	—
Lawson High Yield	27.3	—
New Court Income	26.9	—
Slater Brit High Inc	26.3	—
Oceanic High Income	23.9	−31.6
Abacus Income	21.9	−24.4
Slater Brit Ex Inc	19.6	−25.9
Ionian Income M	18.0	−22.0
Piccadilly Extra Inc	14.8	−20.0

A: Change over one year to bid, net income reinvested.
B: Change over three years offer to bid, net income reinvested. Both taken to October 23, 1975.
M: Trust valued monthly.
F: Trust valued every two weeks.
Statistics supplied by Money Management and Unitholder, 30 Finsbury Square, London EC2.

Pontin's plans a £3.7m 'rights'

A one-for-two rights issue at par (or 10p) is coming from Pontin's, the holidays group. The issue should raise about £3.75m and represents a discount of about 16½p on the current market price.

Meanwhile, pre-tax profits in the year to *March 31 slipped* from £3.7m to £3.6m, but the board predicts that profits for the current year will show a "very satisfactory increase". Turnover went up from £20.3m to £23.6m.

Earnings a share were up from 2.79p to 2.82p, and the dividend rises from 1.86p to 2.16p. The current year should see a dividend of 2.31p, against 2.16p.

The lower profit reflects a fall in demand for holidays abroad last year, the impact of the Cyprus troubles on the Greek operation, *and the loss of* up to £150,000 paid to cover flying requirements before the Court Line collapse.

Exports major fillip behind Ever Ready push

The shares in Ever Ready (Holdings) rose 7p to 112p yesterday on interim results showing a stalling of home growth but a burgeoning of exports. In the six months to August 30 pre-tax profits bounded 50 per cent to £5.23m and turnover grew by a more modest 27 per cent to £56.72m. The attributable profit increased from £1.6m to £1.92m and earnings a share from 2.94p to 3.7p. The half-time payment is 1.34p gross against 1.3p.

Mr Lawrence Orchard, chairman, points to stagnant UK trading and plants operating well below capacity. So home sales have not kept pace with inflation in constant money terms. Efforts are therefore centred on a further improvement *in exports (sales went up* from £10.45m to £13.774m). Net sales to third parties within Britain amounted to £23m (41 per cent of turnover) and those to third parties overseas, including exports from the UK, were £33.6m—or 59 per cent of turnover.

Price code regulations hamper profits in the domestic sector. The result is that in the six months about £1.47m (against £1.52m) were profits from the UK, and overseas brought in £3.39m against £1.74m.

Hepworth comes a cropper in second half

The fall in consumer spending, higher VAT and the long, fine summer banged the margins of J. Hepworth from 14.3 per cent to 11.2 per cent in the year to August 31. Pre-tax profits of this multiple tailoring group went down 7 per cent to £3.4m, on turnover of £30.4m, against £25.6m. Earnings a share are 3.65p, against 3.88p, but the gross dividend is 3.19p again.

At half time, pre-tax profits were up 19 per cent to £2.24m, but the second half produced a fall of 46 per cent to £1.17m.

The board continues its search for expansion opportunities. A record 33 new openings were achieved last year, of *which 5 were re-sitings. This* year another 10 new shops and 9 re-sites are in the pipeline. This number will be added to as premises become available. To fuel this expansion, the board improved the group's liquidity during the year and resources are "adequate".

Countryside Prop gets to grips

After a first-half loss of some £697,000 before tax, Countryside Properties ended £1.3m in the red in the year to June 30, against a profit of £516,000. The latest figure is, however, struck after trebled interest of *£916,000 and a £1.18m* (£487,000) provision against land and work-in-progress. Turnover was up from £5.82m to £7.88m. There is no dividend (against 6.49p gross).

Encouragingly, the board states that the group enters the *current year with a realistic* asset base, and better liquidity. The board intends to resume dividends as soon as possible.

Coates take a knock but omens brighter

As forecast last May, profits for the first-half year to June *30 of printing inks group Coates* Brothers have wilted. On sales up from £25.24m to £26.42m, pre-tax profits dived from £4.39m to £2.54m and "attributable" profits from £1.97m to £1.02m. Earnings a share were 2.5p against 4.9p while the half-time payment *is 0.97p gross*, against 0.85p.

The money value of sales has been maintained, but this masks a substantial fall in volume. *Coates suffered from "the most* severe destocking since 1952", and prices lagged. But since July there has been a welcome upsurge in demand and profits for the second half should recover.

Reed Interim hurt by slump and strikes

By Adrienne Gleeson

The half-time profits of paper giant Reed International have been cut from £44.6m to £17.8m before tax in consequence of world-wide recession and strikes *in Canada. But in the wake of a* first quarter profits dip from £22.3m to £8.5m, the news caused no surprise in London; and the shares hardened slightly yesterday to 230p.

Second quarter profits in the United Kingdom are usually seasonally depressed, so that the contribution of £6.4m at the trading level in the three months to end-September compares reasonably well with £6.6m for the preceding quarter. But it is still well short of the £10.8m turned in for the second quarter of last year.

Profits overseas amounted to £9.1m in the second quarter against £14.9m in the corresponding period, and £7m for the first quarter of this year. Performance in Australia *improved considerably* over the six months, thanks to more propitious economic conditions, and cost cutting.

But the improvement in economic conditions in Canada was offset by strikes at the group's British Columbia paper mills *through most of the second* quarter. These have now been settled but they have been succeeded by another dispute in Eastern Canada.

The group is "resolute" rather than "optimistic" in its approach to the second half. Interest charges, *up from £7.1m* to £11.3m in the first half, are likely to be higher again, but the group has no intention of cutting back on its big capital spending plans, which it hopes will mature as economies world-wide revive. Meantime, Reed's *interim dividend has been lifted* by the maximum permitted increase for the year, from 7.72p to 9.16p gross.

W. E. Norton setback

On turnover up from £2.75m to £3.1m, pre-tax profits of the W. E. Norton (Holdings) machiné tool group slipped 19 per cent to £150,000. The interim dividend duly goes down from 0.45p to 0.43p.

The board says that demand is good. Plans made to increase the group's market share should contribute significantly to earnings. Last year profits rose from £209,000 to a record £281,000.

ALLEBONE

Turnover for six months to July 31, £4.2m (£3.4m). Pre-tax profit down from £135,000 to £133,000 and last year's record profit of £569,000 is unlikely to be exceeded. Dividend is 0.54p (0.52p).

NLP-Pearl agree bid

Pearl Assurance gave notice last month that it wanted to buy the rest of New London Properties, the owners of Queens Ice Skating Club. Terms have now been agreed. Pearl, which *already has 49 per cent of the* equity, is offering 250p cash a share for the ordinary shares and 70p *cash for the preference* shares. NLP's shares have been at 250p for some time, but dipped 15p to 235p on the news of the bid.

BACAL CONSTRUCTION

Directors state that it is their wish that share register be closed, Receiver, Mr E. R. Nicholson, has stated that there are insufficient funds for its continuation.

Brokers' views

In spite of some of the worst economic news since the 1930s the stock market will stay strong, says Charlton, Seal, Dimmock. The broker says that recovery can be anticipated both at home and abroad. More specific factors—described as compelling—include strong institutional liquidity and cash inflow, the expectation of more *modest inflation*, support for the Government's pay policy, and the hope of lower long-term interest rates.

Taking the longer view the broker expects the market to progress under its own momentum until the spring of 1977 when labour troubles will again depress it. At that point it should have reached an index *level of about 550.*

Kemp-Gee highlights second-quarter figures for institutional investment. Insurance companies put £224m into gilts (mostly "longs") after £438m in the first quarter—largely "shorts". To follow a minus *figure in the first quarter*, equity investment was £150m and the companies raised their cash balances by £104m in the second period. The private pension funds did nothing in gilts, on balance, but put £291m into equities. The broker suggests that gilt-edged *could* fall further, thanks to the Chancellor's Mansion House speech, but it hopes the December Expenditure White Paper will reverse the trend.

In a look at short-term United Kingdom interest rates Williams de Broe Hill Chaplin says latest borrowing estimates imply that the alternatives available to the Chancellor are to fund through the gilt-edged market or to expand the *money supply much faster* than 20 per cent. As the latter would mean even worse inflation, gilt-edged funding will be pursued. Short-term rates, therefore, are unlikely to decline in the near future.

In a separate review of the *electronics and chemical industries* the broker is bullish of the former where it says the electronic, radio and TV sections show signs of slight recovery. On chemicals it is said that with the United States showing signs of economic recovery material previously offered in Europe is being absorbed in the home market, *easing the pressure on Euro*pean prices.

The company keeps to its "sell" recommendation for Sears Holdings, saying the rating appears rather high for moderate prospects. Marks & Spencer also stay a "sell" and for Fisons a "sell" reverses the previous "hold" recommendation. A period of underperformance is expected over the next nine months as earnings grow more slowly.

De Zoete & Bevan thinks that price weakness in Hawker Siddeley on nationalization fears will provide buying opportunities. Earnings may not grow much this year thanks to high interest and tax, but on trading grounds the shares are thought outstandingly cheap for a company of such quality.

De Zoete has also looked at Gallaher's results for the nine months to September. It thinks the good third quarter figures, helped by price increases point encouragingly to the tobacco interests of Imperial Group in its second half to October 31.

Looking back on the discount house dividend season Montagu Loebl Stanley likes Alexanders Discount, and King & Shaxson for yield. Gillett Bros is suggested as a speculation. Finally, Hart, Morris back Glaxo for long term appreciation, arguing *that new high* margin lines should mean that the 1974-75 showing was only a hiccup. In terms of the *FT index Glaxo* shares are said to be at their cheapest for more than a year. The broker also likes UDS Group in stores. The shares give the best sector yield and the broker expects the group to be among the first to benefit when economic conditions improve. From Buckmaster & Moore comes a review of Berrose Corporation where a low price earnings ratio seemed to underrate the shares.

David Mott

Briefly

ANGLO-THAI CORP
Offer by Inchcape now unconditional after acceptances on 52.98 per cent of equity. Offer remains open.

CONSTRUCTION HOLDINGS
Turnover for year to end-June, £302,000 (£269,000). Pre-tax profit, £110,000 (£139,000). Dividend unchanged at 8p gross.

HAWKINS DEVELOPMENTS
Turnover for first half of 1975, £2.9m (£4.48m). Pre-tax profit, £107,000 (loss, £19,000). Final outcome for year could permit payment of a dividend.

STANDARD CHARTERED
In the Special Report on Bahrain, published on October 17, reference was made to Oryx as "the Arbuthnot Latham-local partner venture based in Dubai". It has been pointed out to us that Standard Chartered Bank Ltd is an equal partner with Arbuthnot Latham in this venture.

ARTHUR HENRIQUES
Turnover for half-year to June 30, £997,000 (£1.01m). Pre-tax profits, £121,000 (£154,000). Chairman confident net profits for year will be "at least as good as last year".

GEERS GROSS
In half-year to end-June, turnover was more than doubled to £2.97m (£1.03m). Pre-tax profits, £41,000 (£12,000). Board believes "satisfactory results" for year will be achieved.

BRITISH ELECTRONIC CONTROLS
Turnover for year to July 31, £2.61m (£2.43m). Pre-tax profit, £224,000 (£203,000). Improved stock accounting procedures have revealed a possible under-valuation of stock in previous years, reports board. Dividend raised from 1.05p gross to 1.15p gross.

DOWNS SURGICAL
Cuts in spending by National Health Service are bound to restrict expansion in UK. Board looks to exports for growth. Pre-tax profit for six months to June 30, £217,000 (£219,000). Dividend is 1.07p (1.04p).

STELRAD IN DUTCH TALKS
Stelrad Group is in talks which it expects will lead to it acquiring a subsidiary of Vereenigde Bedrijven Neuerburst.—Reuter.

THE TIMES

The Times Awards for the best advertisement of a company's results to appear in 1975

The Times is pleased to announce that the following members of the business community have kindly agreed to act as judges of the entries for *The Times Awards*:

Chairman:
Lord Shawcross, Chairman of the Panel on Take-overs and Mergers

Members:
Anthony Bamford, Cazenove and Company
Anthony Everett, Binder Hamlyn Singleton Fabian
Edgar Palamountain, The M & G Group
Hugh Stephenson, The Times Business News
Jacqueline Thwaites, Inchbald School of Design

Conditions of Entry

All entries are free but must have appeared in the pages of *The Times* Business News during 1975.

The following are the categories in which the awards will be made:

1. Annual Results
 (a) Colour or Black and White. Half page or larger, or equivalent.
 (b) Colour or Black and White. *Less* than half page or equivalent.
2. Interim Results or Preliminary Figures
 Colour or Black and White (All sizes).

Entries will be accepted up to December 31, 1975 and should take the form of art pulls mounted on board, *with a clear indication of the category in which they* are to be judged. six unmounted art pulls should also be provided for the use of the judges. They should be sent to:

Michael Mander
Advertisement and Marketing Director
The Times Awards
New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ

Presentation of the awards will be made early in 1975.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Overseas

Shell Oil blame profit fall on loss of depletion

A reverse from $216m a year earlier to $160m in Shell Oil's September quarter earnings was because of loss of the oil depletion allowance and lower profits from oil and chemical products. For the nine months to date profits are $80m down at $582m. Gross revenues changed little.

In the nine months the company spent $130m on oil and gas lease bonuses alone, mostly on Gulf of Mexico properties. Loss of the allowance cut third-quarter earnings by $34.5m and the nine months' figure by $97m.

During the quarter Shell had to buy from other refiners $83m of entitlements for the right to process certain amounts of its cheaper, price-controlled crude.

Margins from refining and marketing in the quarter improved on the first half of the year but remained below a year earlier. Over the nine months they increased over 1974's severely depressed levels.

Net output of crude oil and natural gas liquids fell by 5 per cent over the nine months. —Reuter.

American Express up

American Express secured group net income of $49.6m (£24.8m) for the third quarter, an increase of 6.2 per cent. Net income for the nine months to September 30 rose by 4.2 per cent to $126.2m.

Mr Howard Clark, chairman, said: "Continuing strong growth in earnings of travel and financial services, including that of the international banking subsidiary, has more than offset current inflation-related difficulties of the insurance subsidiaries."

Net income of travel and financial services (other than insurance) for the third quarter spurted 19.2 per cent to $35.1m.

Sales of travellers' cheques and card usage continue to grow in virtually all important areas of the world, while earnings of international banking showed "substantial gains".

ERAP TO OFFER $50m BONDS

Paris.—Smith, Barney & Co announce that Entreprise de Recherches et d'Activkes Petrolieres (ERAP) plans to offer $50m of bonds through an international banking syndicate managed by Banque Nationale de Paris, Smith, Barney & Co, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International, Kredietbank SA Luxembourgeoise and Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas). The proposed offering is scheduled for November 6.

Chloride sights on US drive

Acquiring a manufacturing foothold in the United States battery market just over two years ago, Chloride Group is looking for strong growth in North America by 1977. The company has set its sights high in the United States—not less than a 15 per cent share of the battery market there.

At present it accounts for about 4 per cent of the replacement car battery market and some 5 per cent of the industrial sector. Though the year to March 31, 1976, should register a market increase, the following term is shaping up as the year of "exciting prospects" in operations in that sector.

In 1974-75, Chloride's North American activities brought an operating profit of £3.4m on a turnover of £27.5m. Generally, the company plans to expand this sector's operations through acquisitions, construction of new plants, and penetration of fresh market areas.

R. H. Cole plummets

Stock trading in the industries it serves, chemicals, plastics and electronics, took its toll of R. H. Cole in the half year to June 30. Worse, prospects for the rest of the year and after are unexciting. In the six months, pre-tax profits were sliced from £895,000 to £121,000 on a turnover down slightly from £6.48m to £5.58m. The half-time payment is 2.29p gross against 2.27p.

R. & A. G. CROSSLAND

Turnover for half-year to June 30, £1.71m. (£1.57m). Pre-tax profit, £184,000 (£166,000). Order position is still quite good and so far, in second half, group has had "reasonable trading results".

Foreign Exchange

Foreign Exchange trading experienced an extremely quiet end yesterday to what has been a better week for the pound. Sterling was still attracting a little buying because of the very favourable interest rates, but gains were finally not sufficient to shift the effective devaluation figure from the overnight level of 29.3 per cent.

The pound reached $2.0730 against the dollar at one stage, but closed a net 30 points firmer on the day at $2.0700.

The dollar was eventually just a shade easier against Continental currencies. The statement by Dr Arthur Burns repeating that there was to be no Federal aid for New York City weighed on the dollar, but the series of prime rate cuts initiated by First National City Bank had more or less been fully discounted earlier in the week.

Continental currencies that were slightly firmer against the dollar included German marks, at 2.5875 (2.5585 overnight), Swiss francs, at 2.6310 (2.6350), and French francs, at 4.3600 (4.3640).

Gold fell 25 cents, to $143.75.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) October 24	Bid/Ref rates closer October 24
New York	$2.0680-.0720	$2.0685-.0695
Montreal	$2.1135-.1190	$2.1190-.1200
Amsterdam	5.43-.450	5.439-.449
Brussels	79.30-.50 pm	79.30-.50 pm
Copenhagen	12.30-.35k	12.30-.31k
Frankfurt	5.25-.31m	5.29-.30m
Lisbon	84.50-85.20c	84.75-85c
Madrid	121.60-122.80p	121.90-122.00p
Milan	1355-1365l	1360-1365l
Oslo	11.20-25k	11.20½-.20½k
Paris	9.00-.04f	9.01-.02f
Stockholm	9.80-.86k	9.81½-.82k
Tokyo	620-30y	622-25y
Vienna	37.30-.70sch	37.40-.65sch
Zurich	5.43-.46f	5.44-.45f

Effective depreciation since Dec 21, 1971 unchanged at 28.7%.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	1.63-0.83c prem	2.88-2.73c prem
Montreal	.97-.87c prem	1.73-1.63c prem
Amsterdam	9-8c prem	10-9c prem
Brussels	45-35c prem	125-105c prem
Copenhagen	9½-8½ pre prem	16½-14½ore prem
Frankfurt	4-3pf prem	11-10pf prem
Lisbon	20c disc	45c disc
Milan	3½-1½lr prem	7-5lr prem
Oslo	4½-2½ore prem	15-13½ore prem.
Paris	1½-½c prem	3½-2½c prem
Stockholm	4-2ore prem	11½-9½ore prem
Vienna	16-10gro prem	41-40gro prem
Zurich	2½-1½c prem	6½-5½c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), 50.97-53.52c.

Eurodollar deposits (£): calls, 5½-5¾; seven days, 5¾-6; one month, 5¾-6⅛; three months, 6⅛-6⅜; six months, 7⅛-7⅜.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $143.50 (£n ounce) pm, $143.50.

Krugerrand: (per coin): $147-149 (£71-72) (domestic); $147-149 (£72-73) (International). Sovereigns: (old) $48.50-49.50 (£23.00-23.50) (new); $43.50-44.50 (£21.00-21.50) (International).

Wingate puts St Alphage at £8m

Wingate Investments reports a loss for the year to March 31, and for good measure has decided to reverse the accounting entries made at March 31, 1973, about the surplus on the 1972 investment property valuation. Although gross rents were £1.94m against £1.83m, pre-tax losses amounted to £184,000 against a profit of £47,000. These are struck after interest up from £1.48m to £1.92m and a transfer for development properties of £649,000 (£324,000). The result was a net loss of £189,000 compared with earnings of £22,000. There is a nominal dividend of 0.01p to maintain trustee status.

All properties are now shown in the accounts at March 31 last at the previous professional valuation made in 1969. The group's major asset, St Alphage House (for which tenders near £19m were refused in January, 1974), is now included at a cost of just under £8m. Consequently the company's net asset value is 46p a share.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

	Bid	Offer
AIDC 10¼ 1981	101½	102¼
Airtours 8¼ 1988	71	81
Ashland 8 1987	80½	81½
BICC 7¾ 1987	67	70
Bristol 8¼ 1979	89	91
British Steel Corp 8¼ 1989	79	80
Burlington 7¾ 1987	89	90
Carrier 8 1987	88½	89½
Chevron 7 1986	84½	85½
Conoco 7 1990	79½	80½
Conoco 8 1986	84½	85½
Cons Food 7¾ 1991	84	85
Coventry 8¼ 1991	76	78
Coventry 8¼ 1990	87	88
Curacao Tokyo 8¼ 1988	87	88
Curacao Tokyo 10¼ 1987	101	102
Dexter Hanger 8 1987	90	91
Dana 8 1987	83½	85½
Denmark Kingdom 7¾ 1990	80	81
Denmark Mtge Bank 7¾ 1991	76	80
Dundee 9¼ 1983	89	92
Escom 9¼ 1989	89	91
Escom Floating Rate 1982	97½	98½
Flott Chicago 7 1980	94½	95½
First Pennsylvania 7¾ 1984	81	81
GATX 8¼ 1987	80¼	81¼
Guardian Royal 8 1989	79	80
Hambros 7¾ 1987	74	76
ICI 7¾ 1992	76	81
International Util 8¼ 1983	94	95
Legal & Gen Ass 7¾ 1988	67	70
Manchester 8¼ 1981	85	87
Mo-Ico 8¼ 1991	79	83
Nicholls 7¾ 1988	81	83
Nikkatsuki 7¾ 1987	74	76
Motorola 8 1987	81	84
Nat & Grindlays 7¾ 1987	71	74
National Coal Board 8¼ 1988	79	82
Nippon Fudosan 10¼ 1980	102	103
NA Rockwell 8¼ 1987	85½	86½
Occidental 7¾ 1981	83	84
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	80	82
Pacific Petroleums 7¾ 1981	102	103
Pennwalt 8 1987	87	89
Ralston Purina 7¾ 1987	90	92
Scanrail 7¾ 1990	87	88
Scanrail 8¼ 1988	77	78
Shell 7¾ 1987	101	101½
Singer 11 1977	100	101
South Africa 10¼ 1981	105	106
Slough 8¼ 1988	78	80
South Africa 8 1987	80	81
Standard Oil 8¼ 1980	101	102
Standard Oil 8¼ 1983	97	98
Sundard Oil 8¼ 1988	97	98
Sybron 8 1987	67½	68½
Texaco 7¾ 1987	86½	87½
Textron 7¾ 1987	83	86
Transocean Gulf 7¾ 1980	90½	91½
Union Oil 7¾ 1987	90½	91½
Venezuela 8¼ 1987	83	85
Volvo 8¼ 1987	83	85
Wm Glyns 8¼ 1987	75	76

DM BONDS

APEL (DM) 10 1981	105	106
Charter (DM) 6½ 1982	70½	71½
Courtaulds (DM) 6½ 1980-84	86	87
Denmark (DM) 6½ 1980	99½	100½
Ireland (DM) 7 1975-82	73½	74½
Gotaverken (DM) 6¾ 1972-87	85½	86½
ICI (DM) 8 1977-86	91½	92½
Mitsubishi Heavy (DM) 6½ 1980	103½	104½
Nat West (DM) 8 1988	90½	91½
New Zealand (DM) 6½ 1982	107	108
Swedaffric (DM) 8½ 1976-85	92½	93½
Sun Int Fin (DM) 7½ 1988	90½	91½

$ CONVERTIBLES

AMF 5 1987	61	65
American Express 4¼ 1987	80	82
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	93	99
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1991	103	104
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1993	99	101
Borden 5 1993	87	91
Borden 4½ 1992	103	104
Broadway Hale 4½ 1987	77	78
Carnation 4 1988	94	97
Chevron 5 1987	101	105
Cummins 4½ 1986	81	83
Dart 4½ 1987	80	82
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	113	115
Economic Labs 4½ 1987	73	77
Federated Dept Stores 4½ 1987	131	133
Ford 5 1988	76	78
Ford 6 1995	87	89
Gillette 4½ 1987	71	73
Gould 5 1988	69	73
General Electric 4½ 1987	83	86
Gulf and Western 5 1988	87	88
Harris 5 1987	84	86
Honeywell 5 1986	75	78
ITT 5 1987	69	71
J. Ray McDermott 4½ 1987	126	128
J. P. Morgan 4½ 1987	101	103
Nabisco 5½ 1988	76	78
Owens Illinois 4½ 1987	88	90
J. C. Penney 4½ 1987	81	82
Revlon 4½ 1987	107	109
Sperry Rand 5½ 1988	97	99
Squibb 4½ 1987	81	83
Texaco 4½ 1987	74½	76½
Union Carbide 4½ 1987	105	107
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	90½	92½
Xerox Corp 5 1988	74½	76½

DM=Deutschmark issue.
Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ..	11%
First London Secs	11%
C. Hoare & Co ..	*11%
Lloyds Bank	11%
Midland Bank	11%
Nat Westminster ..	11%
Rossminster Acc's	11%
Shenley Trust	12½%
20th Century Bank	12½%
Williams & Glyn's	11%

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under. 7½% on up to £25,000. 7¾% over £25,000. 8¼%.

Discount market

The payment of tax money to the Inland Revenue was again the major reason for a shortage of credit on Lombard Street. Large-scale help from the Bank of England was again given via Treasury bill purchases.

This proved, perhaps, a trifle generous in the event, and rates that were still around 11 per cent at midday, and no cheaper than 10½ per cent at mid-afternoon, dropped back to as low as 7 per cent in some places by the close.

Among the favourable factors was again a net maturity position in Treasury bills, engineered by the authorities in their open market operations earlier in the week.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 12% (last changed 4/10/75)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 11%

Discount Mkt. Loans 6⅞

Weekend: Open 11 Close 9⅝

Week Fixed: 11-11¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying	Selling
2 months 11⅞	2 months 11⅝
3 months 12¼	3 months 11½

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%); Trades: (Dis%)

2 months 11⅞-11¾	3 months 12
3 months 11¾-11½	4 months 12⅛
4 months 11⅝-11½	6 months 11⅞
6 months 11⅜-11¼	

Local Authority Bonds

1 month 12-11⅞	7 months 12-11⅞
2 months 12-11⅞	8 months 12-11⅞
3 months 12-11⅞	9 months 12⅛-11⅞
4 months 12-11⅞	10 months 12⅛-11⅞
5 months 12-11⅞	11 months 12⅛-11⅞
6 months 12-11⅞	12 months 12⅛-12

Secondary Mkt. ICD Rates (%)

1 month 11⅞-11¾	6 months 12-11⅞
3 months 12-11⅞	12 months 12⅛-12⅜

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days 11½-11¾	3 months 11⅝-11½
7 days 11¾-11⅝	6 months 11⅝-11½
1 month 11¾-11⅝	1 year 12¾-12½

Interbank Market (%)

Weekend: Open 11-11¼	Close 9½
1 week 11¾-11⅝	6 months 12-11⅞
1 month 11⅞-11¾	9 months 12⅛
3 months 12-11⅞	12 months 12⅛

First Class Finance Houses (Min. Rate%)

2 months 12⅜	6 months 12¾

Finance House Base Rate 11%

Treasury Bill Tender

Applications £156.1m	allotted £400m
Bids at 97.14½	received 5⅝
Last week 97.14½%	received 2%
Average rate 11.461%	Last week 11.218%
Next week £400m	replace £300m

Recent Issues

	Closing price
Bristol 12¾% 1981 (£95m)	99½
Corn Exchange 10p Ord	120
Courtaulds 13% 1980 (£20m)	£99¼
Derby 12¾% 1982 (£20m)	£102¾
Elandsrand Gold 20c (£2)	32-3
Electrocomponents 9¾% Cnv (£10m)	£114½
Finlayson 12½% 1980 (£10m)	£99¾
Do 14½% 85-88 (£10m)	£99¾
Lee Valley Wtr 9¾ Rd Pf (£4)	£12
Liverpool 13¾% 1981 (£30m)	£100¾
Norcross 13¾% Db 90-95 (£30m)	£100¾
Treasury 9¾ 1978 (£95)	£97¾
Treasury 11¾% 1981 (£90)	£102¾
York Wtr 9¾ Pf 1980 (£)	£99¾

	Latest date of return	
RIGHTS ISSUES		
Babcock Wilcox (22p)	Nov 11	48 prem 4
Grand Met (50p)	Nov 28	14½ prem 4½
Imp Cont Gas (200p)	Dec 12	200 prem 14
Northern Foods (25p)	Dec 9	36 prem 2
Pearson Longman (25p)	Dec 3	25 prem 2

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £45 paid. b £10 paid. c £30 paid. d £60 paid. e £80 paid. h £25 paid. £60 paid.

Commodities

COPPER was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £555.50-56.00 a metric ton; three months, £576.50-77.00. Sales, 1,825 tons. Cash cathodes, £540-41; three months, £561-62. Sales, 50 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £558-58.50; three months, £579-80. Settlement, £558.50. Sales, 3,450 tons. Cash cathodes, £544-44.50; three months, £565.50-66.00. Settlement, £544.50. Sales, 350 tons.

SILVER was more than 2p an ounce up in all three LME positions.—Bullion market (Rising levels).—Spot, 206.15p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 426.70); three months, 212.95p (438.10c); six months, 219.80p (444.5c); one-year, 233.45p (463.6c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Spot, 207-07.4p; three months, 213.8-14.0p; seven months, 223.2-23.7p. Sales, 17 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 206.2-06.5p; three months, 213.9-14.1p; seven months, 223.3-23.8p. Settlement, 206.5p. Sales, 167 lots (mainly carries).

TIN was unsteady, standard cash again retreating, this time by £15. The three-month position was down £12.50.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £3,048-48 a metric ton; three months, £3,095-97. Sales, 2,90 tons. High grade, Cash, £3,045-48; three months, £3,095-97. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £3,049-50; three months, £3,095-3,100. Settlement, £3,050. Sales, 255 tons. High grade, cash, £3,049-50; three months, £3,095-3,100. Settlement, £3,050. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, $M985 a picul.

LEAD was very steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £163.50-64.00 a metric ton; three months, £171-71.50. Sales, 1,675 tons. Morning.—Cash, £163.50-64.00; three months, £170-70.50. Settlement, £163. Sales, 4,150 tons (about half carries).

ZINC was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £345-45.50 a metric ton; three months, £354.50-55.00. Sales, 3,025 tons (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash, £345-55; three months, £354.50-55.00. Settlement, £345. Sales, 1,425 tons. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was 10p down at £69.30 (£143.60) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was hesitant. Nov, 55-55.50p per kilo; Dec, 53-53.50p; Jan-March, 54-54.10p; April-June, 54.90-55.00c; July-Sept, 56.05-56.10p; Oct-Dec, 57.40-57.50p; Jan-March, 58.60-58.65p; April-June, 59.60-59.65p; July-Sept, 60.45-60.70p. Sales, 2 lots of 5 tonnes: 119 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER — PHYSICALS were slightly steadier.—Spot, 55.00-55.50. Cifs, Nov, 59.25-59.50; Dec, 58.90-59.10.

COFFEE: Robustas were barely steady. Afternoon.—Nov, 746-48 per metric ton; Jan, 2744.50-46.00; March, 2725-26.50; May, 2686-88; July, 2654-56.00; Sept, 2634-35; Nov, 2736-37; Nov, 2736-37. Sales: 795 lots including 8 options.

ARABICAS.—Oct, 590.00-91 per 50 kilo; Dec, 590-590.50; Feb, 590.50-90.50; April, 590-90.50; June, 590.50-90.90; Aug, 590.50-91.50; Oct, 590-90-91.75. Sales: 22 lots.

COCOA was steady.—Dec, £677-77.50 per metric ton; March, £643.50-44.00; May, £629.50-36.00; July, 2610.50-12.00; Sept, £606-607; Dec, £590-601; March, £597-99.0. Sales: 620 lots including 4 options. ICO prices: daily 23.79c; 15-day average 24.25; 25-day average 24.52c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR was quiet and steadier. The London daily prices were: "raws" £160 (up £1); whites, £170 (up £1).—Dec, £170-70.50 per long ton; March, £168.20-68.40; May, £167.50-67.70; Aug, £165.75-66.00; Oct, £165-65.50; Dec, £164-63.0; March, £163-65.00. Sales, 2,690 lots. ISA prices: daily, 13.82c; 17-day average, 13.99c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steady.—Dec, £86-86.20 per metric ton; Feb, £86.70-86.80; April, £87.80-88.00; June, £88.80-9.00; Aug, £89.70-90.00; Oct, £90.70-90.80. Sales, 61 lots.

WOOL—Greasy futures were steady.—Oct, 145-45p per kilo; Dec, 160-54p; March, 169-75p; May, 171-75.5p; July, 176.5-79.0p; Oct, 184.5-87.00; Dec, 187-89p; March, 189-93p. Sales, 1 lot.

JUTE was quiet.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, Oct-Nov, £155 per long ton; "D" grade, Oct-Nov, £188. Calcutta unavailable owing to communication delays.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—Featureless trading conditions persisted in all sections of the grain market and there was little movement in sellers' prices.

WHEAT.—US Dark Northern Spring No 2, 14 per cent: Jan, £106.50 seller (£98.10c); Feb, £106.50 seller (£98.10c); Oct, unquoted: Nov, £101: Dec, £100 sellers trans-shipment east coast: EEC feed: Oct, £88.35 trans-shipment east coast.

MAIZE.—US yellow American-French: Oct, £65: Nov, £66: Dec, £67: Jan, £67.50, trans-shipment east coast: South African yellow: Nov, £74.50: Dec, £75 nominal, sellers Glasgow.

BARLEY.—EEC feed: Oct, £65.50, trans-shipment west coast. All per long ton cif UK, unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta).—EEC origin.—BARLEY: East steady: Nov, £61.95; Jan, £64.50; March, £66.10; May, £67.55; Sept, £65.50. WHEAT was steady: Nov, £83.90; Jan, £85.85; March, £87.20; May, £86.90; Sept, £87.15.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority's location ex-farm spot prices.—

	Feed wheat	Feed barley
Lancs	£64.65	£61.25
Lincs	£65.00	£63.75

MEAT COMMISSION.—Average fat stock prices at representative markets on October 24.—UK: Cattle, £19.04 per live cwt (+0.83). Sheep, 34.1p per lb EDCW (-0.1). Pigs, £9.07 per SCLW (+0.07). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 2.0 per cent, average price £19.79 (+0.78). Sheep numbers up 0.5 per cent, average price 34.5p (-0.4). Pig numbers down 6.2 per cent, average price £9.09 (+0.06). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 6.4 per cent, average price £19.00 (+0.26). Sheep numbers down 21.1 per cent, average price 33.5p (+1.0). Pigs, nil.

Matsushita biggest of Eurobond issues

Several new issues in the Eurobond market were announced yesterday. New Zealand is raising $50m for six years at 9¼ per cent through a group led by Kidder Peabody, and the Bank of Tokyo is seeking $40m through a floating rate note issue, dated 1980. The notes will carry a margin over interbank rates of ½ per cent, with a minimum rate of 8 per cent. The biggest issue to be announced is by Matsushita Electric Industrial, which is seeking $100m through a convertible bond issue led by Merrill Lynch. A coupon of around 6¾ per cent and a discount of 10 per cent are envisaged.

Trans Union Corp, meanwhile, is seeking Can$20m through a five year note issue by its subsidiary Trans Union Finance. The coupon is 10½ per cent and lead manager Kleinwort Benson.

P. C. HENDERSON

Sales for half-year to August 30 up from £5.34m to £5.91m. Pre-tax profits rose by 30 per cent to £324,000. Group has concentrated on maintaining margins and reducing overheads.

Wall Street

New York, Oct 24.—The impending financial collapse of New York City, and possibly New York State, and the potential severe effect on securities markets weighed heavily on Wall Street today.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 14.64 points to 840.52. Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about two to one. Volume totalled 18,120,000 shares compared with 17,900,000 yesterday.

Brokers said moderate early selling followed reports that opposition is growing in Congress to a financial bail-out of New York City, threatened with collapse in early December.

Selling intensified after the report that Moody's Investors Services withdrew ratings on certain notes of New York State agencies. The news was quickly followed by a report that the Senate Banking Committee again failed to agree on a plan for financial aid for New York City and adjourned until Tuesday.

Brokers added that the city's problems far outbalanced the favourable news of a prime rate cut to 7¼ per cent from 8 per cent by major banks.—AP-Dow Jones.

US gold dips $3.10

New York, Oct 24.—GOLD futures closed lower in quiet trading. The New York Comex contract fell $0.50 to $143.50. The Chicago IMM was unchanged to $3.10 lower. Comex volume was estimated at 722 contracts. IMM has as estimated 1,497 contracts.

NY COMEX.—Oct, $143.50; Nov, $143.70; Dec, $144.10; Feb, $146.00; April, $148.10; June, $150.20; Aug, $152.30; Oct, $154.50; Dec, $156.60; Feb, $158.70. CHICAGO IMM.—Dec, $144.50-144.40; March, $146.00-147.10; June, $150.10; Sept, $152.00; Dec, $155.80; March, $163.50 nominal.

SILVER.—Finished 2.80c to 3.30c down after posting gains of 2.50c. Oct, 423.70c; Nov, 424.10c; Dec, 426.70c; Jan, 430.00c; March, 437.20c; May, 444.40c; July, 451.40c; Sept, 458.30c; Dec, 465.90c; Jan, 473.30c. Handy & Harman, 422.0c (previous 425.00c); Handy & Harman of Canada, Canadian$4.38 (4.35).

COPPER.—Quietly steady. 500 estimated sales. Oct, 52.90c; Nov, 53.00c; Dec, 53.60c; Jan, 54.10c; March, 55.50c; May, 56.50c; July, 57.50c; Sept, 58.60c.

SUGAR.—World futures closed strong at the limit advance of 1.00c on aggressive commission house demand and stop loss buying. Spot 14.94c up 0.50c. Jan, 15.14c nominal; March, 15.05-15.14c; May, 14.95-15.09c; July, 14.90-15.04c; Sept, 15.01c; Oct, 11.71-15.00c; March, 14.70-14.90c.

COCOA.—Steady; 760 estimated sales. Dec, 61.15c; March, 57.75c; May, 55.75c; July, 54.50c; Sept, 52.90c; Dec, 52.00c. Spots: Ghana unquoted: Bahia 61.

COFFEE.—Futures closed 0.05c to 0.50c lower. Sales were moderate at 409. Nov, 79.20-79.50c; Dec, 79.20c; March, 79.70-79.74c; May, 80.00c; July, 80.50-80.75c; Sept, 81.10-81.50c.

COTTON.—Futures closed 0.15c to 0.68c up. Volume was estimated at 1,950. Dec, 52.35-52.35c; March, 55.65-55.70c; May, 54.45-54.50c; July, 54.90-55.10c; Oct, 55.00-55.15c; Dec, 51.05c; March, 55.30-55.45c.

WOOL.—Grease wool and Crossbred remained tradeless. GREASE WOOL.—Spot 156.0c nominal: Dec, 162.0c: March, 144.0-154.0c; May, 144.0-154.0c; July, 144.0-150.0c; Oct, 141.0-160.0c; Dec, 140.0-148.0c; March, 140.0c. CROSSBRED.—Spot 82.0c nominal: Dec, 80.0c; March, 78.0-84.0c; May, 78.0c; July, 74.0c; Oct, 73.0c; Dec, 70.0c; March, 70.0c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Soyabeans closed off 3½c to 7c. Oil was up 0.07c to off 0.02c and meal gained 30.70 to 1.40. SOYABEANS.—Nov, 4.05-4.07c; Jan, 509-507c; March, 521-522c; May, 529-527c; July, 536-535c; Aug, 539-541c; Sept, 538-540c; Nov, 543c; Jan, 552-555c. SOYABEAN MEAL.—Dec, $133.50-133.00; Jan, $134.00; March, $135.00. SOYABEAN OIL.—Oct, 19.70c; Jan, 19.70c; March, 19.90c; May, 20.00c; July, 20.06c; Aug, 20.05c; Sept, 20.00c. CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT closed steady 3½c lower to unchanged. Dec, 392-391c; March, 405-406c; May, 408c; July, 407½c; Sept, 415c. MAIZE closed barely steady ½c to 3c lower. Dec, 285-284c; March, 293-292c; May, 298-296c; July, 299-298c; Sept, 298c. OATS closed very steady 1c to 3c higher. Dec, 150-149c; March, 153-152½c; May, 150c; July, 148c.

	Oct	Dec
Allied Chem	24¾	24¾
Allied Stores	10¾	10¾
Allied Supermkts	4¾	4¾
Allis-Chalmers	7⅛	7⅛
Alcoa	30¾	30¾
Amax Inc	45¾	45¾
Amerada Hess	27¾	27¾
Am. Airlines	5¾	5¾
Am. Brands	29¾	29¾
Am. Broadcast	21¾	21¾
Am. Can	29¾	29¾
Am. Cyan	25¾	25¾
Am. Elec. Power	13¾	13¾
Am. Home	23¾	23¾
Am. Motors	3¾	3¾
Am. Smelting	20¾	20¾
Am. Standard	20¾	20¾
Am. Tel. & Tel.	49¾	49¾
Am. Tobacco	29¾	29¾
Anaconda	20¾	20¾
Ashland Oil	16¾	16¾
Atl. Richfield	58¾	58¾
Avco	6¾	6¾
Beatrice Foods	13¾	13¾
Bendix	25¾	25¾
Bethlehem Steel	20¾	20¾
Boeing	15¾	15¾
Borden	15¾	15¾
Bristol Myers	34¾	34¾
Burlington Ind	20¾	20¾
Burroughs	49¾	49¾
Canada Dry	15¾	15¾
Canal Randolph	10¾	10¾
Carrier	10¾	10¾
Case Int.	20¾	20¾
Caterpillar	46¾	46¾
Celanese	30¾	30¾
Cerro Corp	13¾	13¾
Chadbourn	6¾	6¾
Chase Manhattan	20¾	20¾
Chemical NY	23¾	23¾
Chesapeake Ohio	29¾	29¾
Chrysler	6¾	6¾
Cities Service	29¾	29¾
Coca-Cola	39¾	39¾
Colgate Palm	14¾	14¾
Commercial Solvents	15¾	15¾
Commonwealth Oil	6¾	6¾
Consolidated Foods	15¾	15¾
Consolidated Nat Gas	20¾	20¾
Continental Can	29¾	29¾
Continental Oil	29¾	29¾
Control Data	15¾	15¾
Corning Glass	49¾	49¾
Cpc International	29¾	29¾
Crown Zellerbach	20¾	20¾
Curtiss Wright	10¾	10¾
Dana Corp	15¾	15¾
Data General	20¾	20¾
Deere & Co	29¾	29¾
Delta Air Lines	15¾	15¾
Diamond Shamrock	10¾	10¾
Disney Walt	29¾	29¾
Dome Petroleum	3¾	3¾
Dow Chemical	29¾	29¾
Dresser Ind	15¾	15¾
Du Pont	49¾	49¾
Eastern Air Lines	5¾	5¾
Eastman Kodak	49¾	49¾
Eaton Corp	20¾	20¾
Ex-Cell-O	15¾	15¾
Exxon	49¾	49¾
Fairchild Camera	15¾	15¾
Firestone	10¾	10¾
First Nat Boston	20¾	20¾
Fluor Corp	15¾	15¾
Ford	29¾	29¾
G.A.F. Corp	10¾	10¾
Gannett Co	20¾	20¾
Gen Dynam.	20¾	20¾
Gen Electric	29¾	29¾
Gen Foods	20¾	20¾
Gen Mills	29¾	29¾
Gen Motors	29¾	29¾
Gen Portland Cem	10¾	10¾
Gen Public Utils	10¾	10¾
Gen Tel. & Elec.	20¾	20¾
Gen Tire	10¾	10¾
Georgia Pac	20¾	20¾
Gillette	20¾	20¾
Goodrich	10¾	10¾
Goodyear	10¾	10¾
Gould Inc	10¾	10¾
Grace	20¾	20¾
Greyhound	10¾	10¾
Gulf Oil	29¾	29¾
Gulf States Util	10¾	10¾
Halliburton	29¾	29¾
Hanna Mining	20¾	20¾
Hercules	20¾	20¾
Hilton Hotels	10¾	10¾
Homestake	20¾	20¾
Honeywell	29¾	29¾
Houston Nat Gas	20¾	20¾
Howard Johnson	10¾	10¾
Hughes Tool	20¾	20¾
Ideal Basic Ind	20¾	20¾
Inco Ltd	20¾	20¾
Int. Harvester	10¾	10¾
Int. Nickel	20¾	20¾
Int. Paper	29¾	29¾
Int. Tel. Tel.	20¾	20¾
Jones & Laughlin	20¾	20¾
Kaiser Alum	20¾	20¾
Kennecott Copper	29¾	29¾

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Stock Exchange Prices

Equities remain firm

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 20. Dealings End Oct 31. § Contango Day, Nov 3. Settlement Day, Nov 11
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Red. Yield
Exch	97¼		6.529 12.010
Treas	99⅝	1976	7.760 11.026
Treas	100⅛	1976	10.633 11.672
Treas	97½	1977	6.651 10.592
Elec	97	1974-77	3.209 8.863
Treas	101¼	1977	11.434 11.175
Treas	99⅝	1977	3.236 8.455
Treas	93¾	1977-78	4.464 9.451
Treas	96	1978	9.524 12.044
Treas	109½	1978	10.853 11.938
Exch	98	1978-79	5.814 10.719
Treas	97⅜	1979	3.853 10.011
Treas	111½	1979	11.504 11.994
Misc	98¼	1974-75	8.305 19.555
Treas	108⅛	1979	11.067 12.152
Elec	96¼	1976-79	4.471 10.152
Treas Cav	99½	1980	10.120 12.253
Treas	89¾	1980	10.540 12.434
Fund	95¼	1978-80	6.612 10.339
Treas	99⅝	77-80	4.587 9.916
Treas	95⅛	78-81	4.197 9.568
Treas	99⅝	1979-82	10.107 12.392
Treas	124	1982	12.563 11.962
Fund	98⅛	1982-84	7.780 10.977
Treas	98⅝	1984-86	10.976 12.338
Fund	98¼	1985-87	9.543 11.844
Treas	97⅝	1985-88	11.215 12.752
Treas	97⅛	1987-91	11.787
Treas	97⅝	1988-90	9.591 12.486
Treas	97⅝	1987-90	11.320 12.554
Fund	97⅛	1987-91	11.371 12.780
Treas	112⅛	1992	14.122 15.671
Treas	97⅛	1993	14.538 15.669
Fund	96⅝	1992-96	12.265 12.669
Treas	97⅛	1994	14.001 14.982
Redmptn	99⅛	1986-96	10.139 12.683
Gas	94⅝	1990-95	9.765 12.538
Treas	112⅛	2006	14.911 13.855
Treas	112⅛	1996-98	14.815 14.775
Treas	112⅛	1997	15.631 15.116
Treas	97⅛	1985-98	15.260 14.668
Treas	97⅛	1997	14.342 14.773
Treas	97⅛	1998	14.294 14.824
Fund	97⅛	1998-04	13.268 14.788
Treas	97⅛	2002-06	14.748 14.852
Consols	97⅛		14.684 14.886
War Ln	97⅛		14.788
Conv	97⅛		14.586
Treas	97⅛		15.047
Consols	97⅛		14.852
Treas	97⅛	Aft 75	15.691

MEDIUMS (Five to Fifteen Years)

Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Red. Yield
Exch	97⅛		6.513 13.027
Aust	97⅛	77-80	7.288 13.162
Aust	96⅛	81-83	8.158 13.313
Aust	85½	82-84	8.236 12.812
Aus L	90½	78-83	8.337 11.547
Aust	78½	81-86	9.321 13.246
Berlin	40½	Aug 90	
Chilean Mtged	15		
S Africa	90⅝	77-83	9.889 14.726
Germany	44½	1980-90	
Hungary	44½	1954	21
Ireland	79½	81-83	
Jamaica	75½	77-79	9.519 14.497
Japan	Ass 64½	1990	
Japan	64½	83-88	
Kenya	95½	78-82	9.283 14.931
Malaya	78½	78-81	10.181 13.474
N Z	69½	78-82	7.945 12.853
N Z	64½	81-85	11.000 12.500
N Rhd	64½	78-81	8.813 12.748
Nigeria	79½	78-81	8.119 12.089
Peru	64½	Ass 47	
S A Gov	85½	76-78	9.000 14.286
S Rhd	64½	83-88	
S Rhd	64½	87-92	
S Rhd	64½	78-81	
Spanish	47½	55	
Tang	55½	78-82	9.723 14.779
Uruguay	34½	71	

LONGS (Over Fifteen Years)

Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Red. Yield
Aust	57½	78-88	8.695 15.217
Aust	57½	77-89	7.692 13.333
Aust	57½	84-89	8.333 14.583
Aust	57½	84-89	8.333 14.583
Aust	57½	84-89	8.333 14.583

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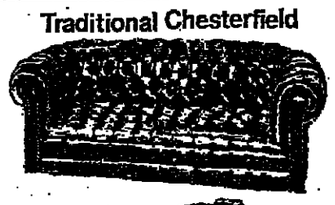
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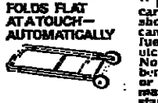
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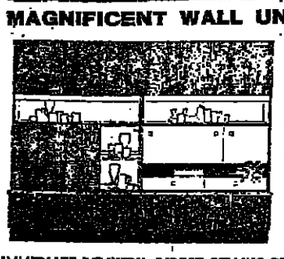
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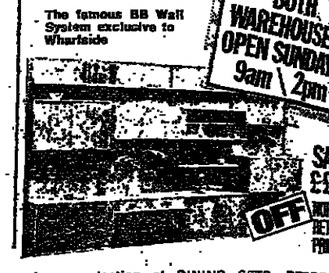
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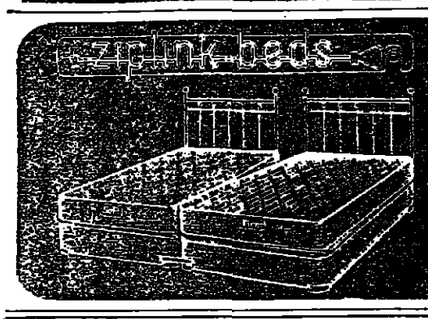
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zip-link beds

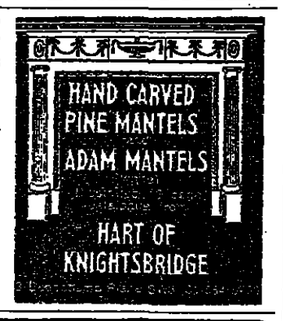


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W8 and SW6

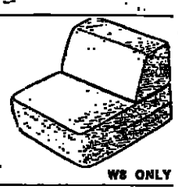
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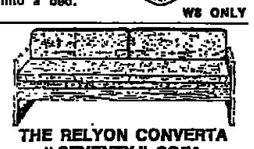
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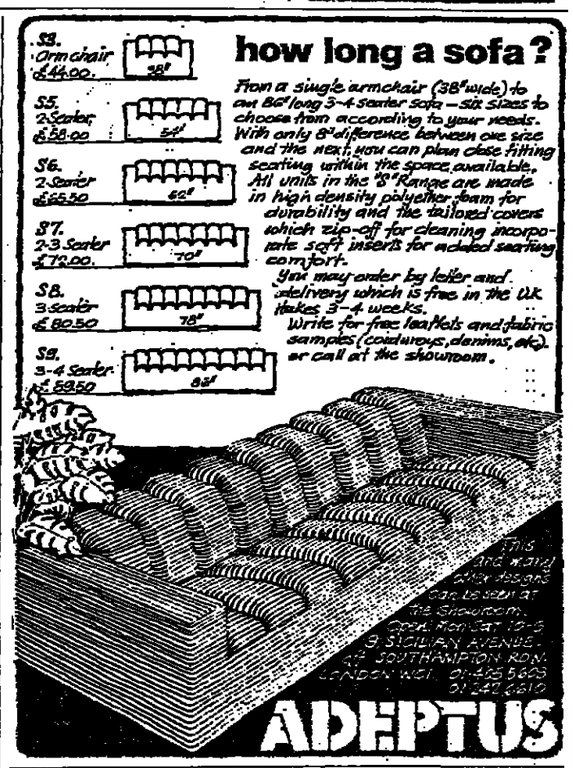


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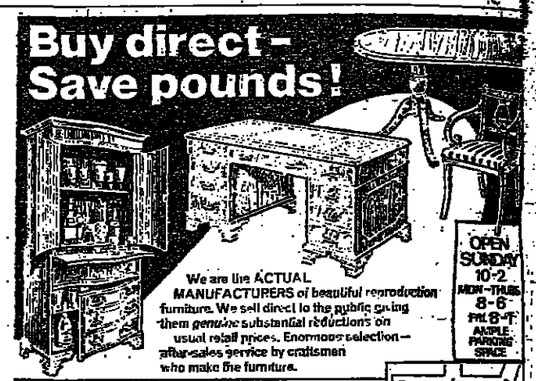
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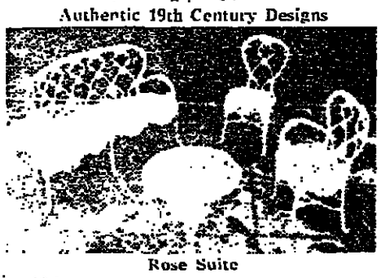
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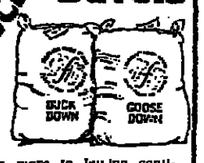
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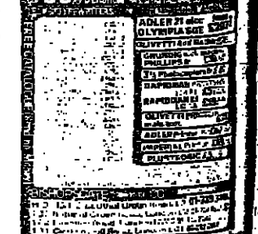
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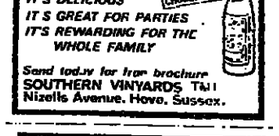


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OPEN DAILY TILL SIX; SUNDAYS TILL ONE. Prices include VAT (Yew Finish Available)

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With effect from April 1, 1975, national newspapers have set up a Central Fund to refund monies sent by readers in response to mail order advertisements placed by mail order traders who fail to supply goods or refund the money and who have become the subject of liquidation or bankruptcy proceedings. This arrangement does not apply to any failure to supply goods advertised in a catalogue or direct mail solicitation. These refunds are made on a reimburse basis on behalf of the contributors to the Fund and the readers' claims are limited to the Newspaper Publishers' Association on behalf of the contributors.

For the purpose of the Scheme:

(a) Mail Order Advertising is defined as direct response advertisements, display or postal bargains, where cash has to be sent in advance of goods being received. Classified advertising and advertising features are excluded.

(b) Classified advertising is defined as advertising that appears under a "Classification" headline (excluding "Postal and Weekend Shopping") or within the classified columns or sections.

In the unhappy event of the failure of a mail order trader, readers are advised to lodge a claim with the newspapers concerned within three months from the date of the appearance of the advertisement. Any claims received after this period may be considered at the discretion of the NPA.

The establishment of this Fund enables you to respond to these advertisements with confidence.

Postal and Weekend Shopping

For advertising details

ring 01-278 9351

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stal and Weekend Shopping

...REATIVE TOYS

TOY OF THE YEAR – S. TELEGRAPH

...ers!

...e making things in wood ... skill. BEAVER TOYMAKER ...difficult toothwork for them. ...s fit together in endless ...hey can design their own ... wooden shapes make more ...s. "They use their imag... ". Mother Magazine. 4-9 ... + p.p. 48p. With light... timer (a real tool), wash... set glue, nails, hooks & ...paper, simple guide £4.38 ... p. Patent applied for. Dept. ...

...ITH TEN TOYS – DR. SPOCK

...BRICKS give endless imagina... they build towns with curr... garages, farms, forts and ... cars, animals and ... play, children absorb ...numbers and shapes. " Very ... toy ". Advisory Centre ... Enormously versatile. ... Times. 65 silky beech ... to 7in. long. 2-10 years. ... with. With 30 extra dif... (lots) 99p. £6.98 + ...ay lined, strong cloth bag ... Dept. E.76.

I HAPPY – D. TELEGRAPH

...end hours creating things ... Our carefully selected ...MAKE saves you shopping ...re 270 sheets in a rainbow ... Brilliant Kolns, these... cellu... like papery, card, art and ...r. And a Puffin book with ... cakes, cottages, mobiles, ...kes, planes. We include safe ...washable glue, flower stems, ...brush, 6 washable paints, ...thick pencil and rubber. ...d quality. More expensive ...dividually. Times. 4-14 ... + p.p. 48p. Dept. P.76.

DOLLS HOUSE OR GARAGE

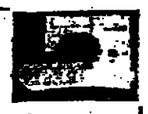
...all flats or row of shops. ...signers arrange BEAVER ... in countless ways. 5 ...ch units 8½in. and 17½in. ...staircase, 7 doorless ...dy's imagination". Scotsy ...y to pack away, sturdy and ...versatile ". Times. 3-10 ... + p.p. £1.08. With ... 2 flat roofs, room divider ...ecess) £10.37 + p.p. £1.32. ...ted for. Dept. B.76.

...p Dept. No. when ordering
TOYS
..., Wiltshire

DABBLE IN WORD GAMES?

How many really good word games do you know? EMMA CROSSCUBES (birch wood cubes imprinted on all six faces, upper and lower case) puts three dimensions into popular word games. Can be played anywhere and requires no awkward board. Suitable for all ages. Seeing is believing! Only 45p post free from EMMA (T), South Corner, Burgess Way, Brentwood, Essex, CM13 2PY.

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Wear this strong belt with the King-size pocket and your worries are over! This is the way to protect yourself! From passbooks and cheques, to days' leave. Satisfaction or refund.

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West London Direct Supplies, TM34, 169 Kensington High St., London, W.8

Business to Business

BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

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Norwegian maker of one of the world's most advanced alarm transmission systems seeks importer interested in marketing the equipment to various user categories. The equipment uses the regular telephone wires and has a number of two-way control functions. Currently marketed throughout Scandinavia and in European countries.

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IMMEDIATE OPENINGS available for experienced females hairdressers to work in unisex shop in central New Jersey, approximately thirty miles from New York City. Applicants must be expert in men and women's hair cutting and should furnish credentials relative to training and experience. Employer willing to pay transportation to United States. If interested, contact: Box 1305 S, The Times.

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500 wet back threepass gas fired powermaster package boiler. Rating 17,250 lbs. per hour, working pressure 105 lbs. per square inch. Unfired and immediate delivery. £11,500.

Telephone: Mr. H. Mellins, of Abingdon Carpets Limited, Abercarn, Gwent. Newbridge 243000.

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146 Camden High St. London N.W.1.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF WIGAN
Issued 23 October 1975 £0.75m Bills due 21 January at 11.15/32% Applications £4m. Total outstanding £3.5m.

CHELTENHAM BOROUGH
Issued 23 October 1975 £0.5m Bills due 21 January at 11.15/32% Applications £0.9m. Total outstanding £0.5m.

LOUGHTON, ESSEX BOROUGH
Issued 23 October 1975 £0.5m Bills due 21 January at 11.15/32% Applications £0.9m. Total outstanding £0.5m.

METROPOLITAN DONCASTER BOROUGH
Issued 22 October 1975 £0.85m Bills due 21 January at 11.7/16% Applications £2.6m. Total outstanding £0.85m.

LEGAL NOTICES

The Companies Act, 1948. In the Matter of FLAIR-LINE TRANSPORT Limited by Order of the High Court of Justice dated 3rd February, 1975. I, KENNETH EDMUND CARR, of Messrs. Edmund Carr & Co., 15 Railway Street, Chelmsford, Essex, have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above named Company. All debts and claims should be sent to me. Dated this 22nd day of October 1975.

K. E. CARR,
Liquidator.

GENERAL VACANCIES

MAKE BUSINESS A PLEASURE!

If you have staffing problems, why make a headache of them? Because, if you are seeking competent female (non-secretarial) staff, then you ought to know more about the

FOCUS ON NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

that *The Times* is bringing out on Thursday, October 30th. It is aimed at a female readership—designed to help you find those applicants! Find out how you can use it to your benefit, by ringing *The Times* Appointments Team on

LONDON 01-278 9161.

MANCHESTER 061-834 1234.

Don't leave it to the last minute—our copy deadline is 3.30 p.m. on the 29th!

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to s 27 of the TRUSTEE Act, 1925 that any person having a CLAIM against or an INTEREST in the ESTATE of any of the deceased persons whose names, addresses and descriptions are set out below is hereby required to send particulars in writing of his claim or interest to the person or persons mentioned in relation to the deceased person concerned before the date specified: after which date the estate of the deceased will be distributed by the personal representatives among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and interests of which they have had notice.

AROSKIN, CYRIL SHIA, 66 Clyde Road, West Didsbury, Manchester, died 28th June, 1975. Particulars to Ritson & Company, Solicitors, Cromley House, 14 Lloyd Street, Manchester, M2 5WB, before 1st January, 1976.

DARNNER-HARDT, LOUISE, of 12 Regency Place, Westminster, London, S.W.1, died 4th September, 1974. Particulars to Ambrose Appelbe Partners, Solicitors of 7, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2, before 31st December, 1975.

GREEN, LEONARD, 189, Northchurch Road, London, N.1, died 14th September, 1975: particulars to Fielding Gross & Wells, Solicitors, 5 Stone Buildings, London WC2A 3YY before 30th November, 1975.

KEANE, NELLIE, 10, Viceroy Lodge, Ringeway, Hove, Sussex, died 12th January, 1975. Particulars to Peters & Peters, Solicitors, 3, Harewood Place, Hanover Square, London, W.1., before 31st December, 1975.

STEPHENS, ALICE MAUD, of 237, Baring Road, Grove Park, S.E.12, died on 23rd July, 1975. Particulars to Addley & Priestley, Solicitors of 30 High Street, Beckenham, Kent, before 31st December, 1975.

STEPHENS, CHARLES, of 237, Baring Road, Grove Park, London, S.E.12, died on 10th August, 1975. Particulars to Addley & Priestley, Solicitors of 30 High Street, Beckenham, Kent, before 31st December, 1975.

TUPPENY, SARAH HARRIET of 62, Court Road, Eltham, London, S.E.9, died on 27th March, 1975. Particulars to F. E. Bormuley & Co., Solicitors of 67B, Montpellier Road, Montpellier, S.E.9, before 31st December, 1975.

No. 000419 of 1975
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division. In the Matter of J. BRUNNER & J. FRANKAU Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948

NOTICE is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 6th October 1975 presented to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for the sanctioning of a SCHEME of ARRANGEMENT and (b) the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £150,000 to £107,500. The amount by which the capital of the said Company is proposed to be reduced is to be applied in paying for shares of the said Company to a like amount.

And Notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr Justice Oliver at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2 on Monday the 3rd day of November 1975.

Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said Reduction of Capital should appear at the time of the hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose. A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undermentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 25th day of October 1975.

HERBERT SMITH & CO., 62 London Wall, London EC2R 7JP Solicitors for the above-named Company.

In the Matter of THREE KINGS PRESS Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948

NOTICE is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily WOUND UP, are required, on or before the First day of December, 1975, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Patrick Granville White of 1 Wardrobe Place, Carter Lane, London EC4V 5AH, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 16th day of October 1975.

P. G. WHITE,
Liquidator.

In the Matter of DAVID AFFLECK PROCESS Limited

By Order of the High Court of Justice dated the twenty-third day of May, 1975, Mr. BRIAN MILLS of 1 Wardrobe Place, Carter Lane, London EC4V 5AJ has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company with a Committee of Inspection.

Dated this sixteenth day of October, 1975.

B. MILLS.

In the Matter of ASSIMILATE Limited

By Order of the High Court of Justice dated the twenty-ninth day of July, 1975, Mr. BRIAN MILLS of 1 Wardrobe Place, Carter Lane, London EC4V 5AJ has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company with a Committee of Inspection.

Dated this sixteenth day of October, 1975.

B. MILLS.

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Suffolk

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS UP TO THE VALUE OF £300 PER ANNUM

will be awarded on the result of the scholarship examination to be held on 10th and 11th February, 1976, and open to Girls under 13 on 1st September, 1976. Entry form available from the Secretary.

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ST. JAMES'S Secretarial College. Prospectus from Mrs. Carr, 4 Wetherby Gdns SW5. 373 5482.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PASTORAL MEASURE, 1968
The Church Commissioners have prepared a DRAFT PASTORAL SCHEME which includes provision for making a DECLARATION OF REDUNDANCY in respect of the parish church of the parish of Harewood in the diocese of Ripon. A copy of the draft scheme may be obtained from the Commissioners or may be inspected at the public boards of the parish churches of the parishes of Collingham with Harewood and Harewood, and of the church of St Mary, East Keswick.

Any representations should be sent in writing to the Church Commissioners, 1 Millbank, SW1P 3JZ to reach them not later than 24 November, 1975.

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity—The Florence Nightingale Hospital and the Woodcylfe Home Fund
Scheme for the regulation of the Charities.
Ref.: 311896-AT-LQ.
The Charity Commissioners propose to establish a Scheme for this and other purposes. Copies of the proposed Scheme will be supplied on written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1., quoting the reference above, and may also be seen at that address.
Objections and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.

THE COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 28 March, 1849. Bloomsbury House, 130 High Holborn, London WC1V 6PS. Notice is hereby given that the 112th Yearly GENERAL MEETING on 12th November, 1975.
The Half Yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Corporation will be held at the White Hall Hotel, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. on Wednesday, 12th November, 1975, at 6.00 p.m.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

YOUNG GIRL needed to act as resident Nanny for 4½ yr. old boy and baby in Greenwich flat. Generous salary. Other help kept. Use of car.—Please phone 692 4163.

NANNY/MOTHER'S HELP for Ian 7, James 3½—own bedroom, bathroom, colour TV. Daily help kept. Good salary.—Please telephone 01-949 0612.

PERMANENT Mother's Help required to live in, own room, good salary. Please ring 01-349 2588.

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY offers best jobs London or abroad Call 87 Regent St. W.1 930 4737

ITALY—Au pairs, mothers' helps required.—Malvasi Agency 25 Ebury St., S.W.1. 01-730 1467.

QUALIFIED EXPERIENCED English or American nanny. Two French girls, 9 and 8 years. English speaking. Nice area. Other help kept. Refs. to Paris 720 58.60 mornings, or write Fornier, 6 place du Palais Bourbon, Paris, 7e.

REQUIRED

DOMESTICS FROM PHILIPPINES speedily arranged. Recommended maids, housemen, couples. 2 years' contract.—041-887 7000, New World Agy. 041-887 7000, New World Agy.

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Charming restored Period House, quiet, centrally located square, 60 yds. Buckingham Palace, 9 room house, 4 bathrooms, fully equipped kitchen and patio.

Newly decorated fully carpeted.

No agents.

Very reasonably priced in the region of £60,000.

Also long let considered.

Call 01-834 7589.

LONDON FLATS

CHALK FARM

Delightful top floor c.h. flat in Georgian-style house, located in a quiet cul-de-sac.

1 double bedroom, large sunny reception room, fully fitted kitchen, tiled bathroom and separate w.c. All in good decorative order. Situated near all amenities and just 2 mins. from station.

96 years lease. £14,000 o.n.o. (or quick sale) to include fitted carpets and some curtains and fittings.

Ring 01-267 8776 today.

LORDSHIP PARK, N.16

Luxury 1st floor flat (1 of 4 in converted house): 2 double bedroom, bathroom/w.c., large lounge/diner, large balcony overlooking garden; full c.h.; 96-yr lease.

£12,500

Please phone 800 8856 anytime.

HAMPSTEAD, by Heath. New conversion with own garden and patio, 17ft. sq. reception, small kitchen, 2 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, gas C.H. New carpets. G.R. £50 p.a.; 126 yr. lease. £19,000. Tel. 493 1851.

BAKER ST. Unfurnished flat, 2 large rooms, k. & b. 2 yr. lease. £600 p.a. £1,000. Write Box 1575 S. The Times.

PROPERTY TO LET

COUNTRY COTTAGE c. 1590 with many features. 3 large recept. 3/4 beds., large garden. Full C.H. 3 miles Maidenhead (30 mins. Paddington), 1 mile M4. To let furnished from mid-November at £240 p.c.m.—Littlewick Green 3062.

PROPERTY ABROAD

ROMA ANTICA !..

Well situated in the Historical Centre of Rome, a self-contained unfurnished 2nd floor flat with lift. 1 medium sized bedroom, large lounge, tiled kitchen, bathroom and w.c., with attractive marble-tiled hall and dining room. Town gas, electricity 110v and 220v, c.h., telephone. Freehold £22,000.

All enquiries to 01-272 0651

APARTMENT IN KLOSTERS for Xmas. 4 beds, 3 baths, large living room; garage. Close to village centre and ski lifts. For details write A. Ruedi, Architect, Klosters, Switzerland, or telephone: 083-41343.

The Times Special Reports.

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

IT'S TIME FOR A CHANGE
JUST IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS

On December 5th The Times is publishing a Special Property Feature on Kent.

Estate Agents & Property Developers

If you have properties to sell in this area phone

01-278 9231

and book your advertisement. (If you book before November 4 you'll get an extra 10% discount.)

Estate Agents
&
PROPERTY DEVELOPERS

On October 31st The Times is publishing a

Spotlight Property Feature on Essex, Suffolk & Norfolk

It will include residential property, new property and commercial and industrial property.

If you have any properties to advertise in this area phone 01-278 9231 and speak to the Property Team.

NORTH WALES—PWLLHELI

Harbourside stone built terraced holiday cottage with easy access to shops and sea. Fully fitted and furnished with all modern conveniences. Two, three bedrooms, elevated lounge overlooking harbour, fitted kitchen, tiled bathroom. Good investment for holiday letting. £5,950 for renewable 12-year lease.

Ring Leigh 5411.

ALDERNEY HOUSE, 5 bedrooms. No entry restrictions to this island. £27,750. Box 1582 S. The Times.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

CORNWALL
NEAR ST. IVES

Cottage with over 100 yds. of beach and water frontage and uninterrupted sea views across bay to Godrevy Lighthouse and National Trust land.

Standing in approximately 1 acre of secluded wooded grounds with well stocked terraced garden this black and white clapper board character Cottage is in excellent decorative condition.

Accommodation: 3 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, living-room, dining-room and separate shower room, night storage heaters.

For details ring
Devoran (0872) 863097
or write to
T. N. GUY,
Tallimaar, Perran-Ar-Worthal
Truro.

Price Freehold £29,000

BEAUTIFUL VIEWS ALL ROUND

DORSET: Secluded peaceful old cottage, modernised. Large gardens. Green belt. Ideal retirement couple. Upstairs, 1 very large room, bathroom and landing. Downstairs, 1 large kitchen, spacious lounge/dining room, utility room with own entrance. Garage parking 4 cars. Goldfish pond with large fish and aviaries.

£12,500 or good cash.

Phone: East Stour 438.

GLOS./WARWICKS BORDERS. North of Moreton-in-Marsh 5 miles, Shipston-on-Stour 4 miles, Stratford-upon-Avon 14 miles. Attractive residential farm with charming Queen Anne house with fine views. 3 recept., large kit., 5 bed, 3 bath. Extensive stabling, buildings, 2 bungalows. First-class south-facing land down to pasture. Vendor is prepared to consider proposals for the house and a reasonable amount of land to suit purchasers' requirements. About 240 acres in all. For sale t/h. Agents: Rylands & Co., Cirencester (0285) 5101.

Secretarial and General Appointments

GENERAL

SOMETHING DIFFERENT FOR A CHANGE!

On the 30th of October, there will be a maze of opportunities for all you ladies, who don't want to be Secretaries. The answer, of course, is to buy a copy of The Times on that day, and look for a section entitled.

'FOCUS ON NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS'

Don't miss it—it could hold that position you have been seeking.

A little message to our Advertisers—here is your chance to advertise those vacancies you have! You can place them by ringing

THE TIMES APPOINTMENTS TEAM
by 3.30 p.m. up to the 29th, on
01-278 9161
(Manchester) 061-834 1234

HARD WORKER
£2,500+

Our clients based near Green Park require a bright, keen young lady to operate and run their small computer. If you like an informal atmosphere, have machine or good typing experience and want a company that rewards hard work, then ring Ken Lathame on 01-584 3615.

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

GUARDETTES required by Burns International for interesting security work in Central London. Smart appearance and pleasant manner essential. Call Viv. 01-379 2782.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AND £12 per week for adaptable girl: three months small household, Hampshire village. Some cooking, dinner parties and usual domestic chores. Other help available in happy atmosphere. Telephone 07287 447.

SECRETARIAL

YOUNG AND MATURE SECRETARIES

The widest range of openings in most business and non-commercial fields at above par salaries is always found through seasoned Personnel Specialists at Covent Garden.

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU
58, Fleet St., E.C.4.
353 7696

AT ADVENTURE

We place P.A.s, Secretaries, College Leavers, Girl Friday and Receptionists in the better jobs in Advertising, P.R., television, film production, companies and Design Studios. Do call in or drop in for a coffee and chat any time—Gillian, Linda, Jackie and Penny on 499 8892.

ADventure

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3

An efficient Shorthand Typist required, also some secretarial duties, to assist the staff of a busy estate agents. Generous salary. L.V.s.

Telephone Stuart Lawson on

01-794 7670

FIRST PRIZE TO RAND

for efficiency with courtesy, and the best selection of vacancies.

Ring Monday, 491 3774.

ADVERTISING TO £3,000

Director seeks unflappable organised PA/Sec. Primarily PA duties and lots of client contact.

JAYGAR CAREERS.

730 5148/9

THE ECONOMY SIZE, but nonetheless huge job for a lady adoring the advertising thing. They're very small, have a few nice accounts and need someone to organise their production side. They're based in sunny Soho. Everybody knows everybody and eventually you'll find yourself running things. ACORN, 409 2908. Call us on Monday and we're at 10 Maddox St., W.1.

MARKET RESEARCH MANAGER of international organisation seeks Secretary/Assistant. He is a good delegator so opportunity for real job involvement. £3,500. Bond Street Bureau, 499 1558.

SECRETARY £2,500 P.A. + L.V.s. High technology family firm, 10 mins. Kings Rd., Chelsea, 900 yds. Battersea Bridge.—Telephone 01-328 2043.

WE ARE A SMALL select personnel consultancy, specialising in top secretarial permanent and temporary positions with salaries in the region of £5,000. College leavers welcome! Phone Marlene Lerner Personnel, 22 Baker St., W.1. 01-935 5012/6450.

THE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, Chichester, requires a Secretary. Responsible position. Salary and hours by arrangement. Chichester 85209.

M & J PERSONNEL, The City, 80 Bishopsgate, 588 0174.

M & J PERSONNEL, West End, 36 Southampton St. 836 4797.

HIGHLY RESPONSIBLE and keen sales secretary with bookkeeping knowledge required for small company in interesting field of advertising. Salary £90 p.w. and sales bonus. West End office. Box 1060 S. The Times.

SECRETARIAL

"PERRY MASON"
PA/SEC
£2,750-£3,200

Legal Eagle Lawyer of high-flying International Company would appreciate a top notch PA/Secretary. Some previous experience in the legal field a must even if only a few months. Excellent working conditions and good prospects to get ahead. Age 21-30. Phone Chris Woolsgrove.

MONDAY
637 3787
PRIME APPOINTMENTS

SOCIAL EVENTS SECRETARY
£2,800

The Sales Director of a large City drinks company is looking for a Secretary/PA. She will be involved in organising a wide range of promotional social functions besides coping efficiently with personal duties and some administrative work. Age 23/30. Ring 01-499 0092, 01-493 5907 first thing Monday.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
175 New Bond St., W.1.

WE ARE A SMALL, select personnel consultancy specialising in top secretarial permanent & temporary positions with salaries in the region of £5,000. College leavers welcome! Phone Lerner Personnel, 22, Baker Street, W.1. 01-935 5012/6450.

MOTOR CARS

ASTON MARTIN DB6

1968. Dark blue, black interior, auto, power steering. Excellent condition. £1,750.

Tel.: 01-937 2098

COLLECTOR'S BARGAIN
VINTAGE CAR 1929/30

Beautiful Austin 20/25 Dorper's coupe open tourer with dicky seat in concours condition, running perfectly, excellent tyres, upholstery, etc. Just completed tour of France. Normally £5,000. Will sell at £3,150

01-969 2625

1975 JAGUAR XJ6L

January N registration—8,000 miles, perfect condition. Regency red, vinyl tops 8-track stereo tape, electric antennae, tinted glass.

£4,495.

Phone: 499 2606

ROVER 3500 Automatic, June 1975. Arctic white, black roof and interior, spare wheel conversion, Sundym glass, underseal, stereo cassette, 5,500 miles, 36/37 m.p.g. Genuine reason for sale. £5,150. Dr. D. J. Wright, Market Deeping (Lincs.) (0778) 343586.

TANNER, OF FULHAM for BLMC Tanners for Austin-Morris— Tanners for Rover-Triumph— 907/921 Fulham Road, S.W.6. Telephone 01-731 4281.

RANGE ROVERS AND LAND ROVERS, new and used, l.h.d., r.h.d., available. 01-446 3644. Telex Exmatic 21879.

BMW SALES. For prompt delivery of your P reg.—Edwards. 01-568 9155.

VOLVO, new and used; good selection late models.—Tamplins of Twickenham, 66 York St., Twickenham. 01-891 0211.

CAN THIS BE TRUE.—Up to £1,300 off selected BLMC cars.—Berkeley Square Garages, 59/61 Albert Embankment, S.E.1. 01-735 5321.

CITROEN. Save up to £150. Excellent selection of new vehicles at pre-increased prices. Continental Car Centre. 01-959 8811/5.

MERCEDES-BENZ.—If you are considering any new model or wish to purchase or sell your low-mileage car, try Chris Strwller at Goodlife Garage (Croydon) Ltd 01-681 5881.

VOLVO. New and used, wide selection models and colours, phone or come by S. G. Smith, 30 Dalwich Village, S.E.21. 01-693 0402.

NEW CARS with Supercover. Early, prompt delivery Rovers/Range Rovers, 3.4 Daimler, Lez Mead Wembley. 01-902 8787.

EUROCARS (London) Ltd. 1st reg. 1975 (N) Citroen Dyane, Palias E.P.I. Manual. Metallic beige chatoeau with caramel jersey, fitted all air conditioning. 6,000 miles. £2,675 (P) Citroen CX2000. White, red Manual. 5,000 miles. £5,195. 104 Bayswater Road, W.2. 01-733 1811.

NEW CITROEN. Price increase imminent. Buy now whilst existing stocks last. Normans of 584 6441/01-622 0040.

99 KTW on Singer: offers.—Phone Premier Motors, Parkstone (0202) 745 781.

DAIMLER INVESTMENTS, 1948 2½ litre, Mulliner body, pre-selector, original log book 3 private owners. 52,000 miles from new. Beautiful condition. Year's M.O.T. Offers invited. 1965 2½ litre V8 auto, Sovereign, immaculate. 61,000 miles, excellent mechanics. Year's M.O.T. offers invited, part exchanges considered. Whyteleafe Car Sales. 01-668 7111 2.

WANTED

71-75 XJ6 wanted for cash.—Hampton: 564 9835/6552, weekends Chelmsford 71040.

ROLLS-ROYCE AND BENTLEY

WHITE S1 ROLLS
(Conversion)

1968, in immaculate condition. P.A.S., heated rear window, 51,000 miles, £700 recently spent, taxed and M.O.T.'d.

£2,300

389 1295 after 6 p.m.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ACCOUNTANT-BOOK-KEEPER will attend to your books weekly, visiting your office.—340 8715.

DANISH girl, 23, trained cook, seeks employment from 1st Dec. for 1st Jan. for 1 year in large private home, hotel restaurant, etc. in London. Speaks English. Ulla Sandt Nielsen, Kongedybet 15 L.t.v. DK-2500 Copenhagen S. Denmark.

YOUNG MAN, 27, excellent education, management experience, ambitious, adaptable, will travel, seeks any position with prospects; go anywhere.—Gravesend 50439.

FLAT SHARING

LOOKING FOR OWN ROOM? Executive Flatshares, straight, 235 6189.

FREE SERVICE to landlords, executive Flatshares, 235 6189.

LITTLE VENICE.—Room to let for male 25+ £16 p.w. 723 1427 eve.

PARSONS GREEN. A young professional man offered 2 bed, bath, on own floor, sharing bachelor luxury house. From £15 p.w. 731 5815 after 7 p.m.

2 BLOKES to share new s.c. c.h. flat 200 yds. Holloway Tube. £46 p.c.m. each incl. Ready Dec.—764 8567.

SW8 person for own room £13 p.w. incl. 373 4955 eve.

GIRL WANTED to share room in modern flat. SW1, £37.50 p.c.m. —352 8624 after 6 p.m.

W.14.—2nd person, own room, £40 p.c.m. inc. c.h.—603 6328.

RENTALS

MAYFAIR. An exceptionally spacious and newly dec. furn. apartment in elegant period house avail. now for 1 year renewable. 4 d.b., 3 recpt. large fully fitted kitchen, 2 lift. Part c.h., c.h.w. inc. £375 p.w. Hampton & Sons. 01-493 8221.

SCOTT ELLIOT. For the best in furnished flats/houses in London. Short, long lets. £35 to £400 p.w. 584 7881.

MAYFAIR. Newly dec. and well furn. s.c. flat in elegant period house avail. now for 6 months plus. 1 d.b., spacious recept., k. and b. Lift. C.H.. C.H.W. inc. £75 p.w. Hampton & Sons. 01-493 8222.

S.W.3. Well furnished flat, professional couple, dble. bedroom, sitting room, gas heater. £30 p.w.—352 4770.

WANTED now, central Suburban houses/flats for overseas firms. £40-£180 p.w.—Birch & Co., 935 0117 (all weekend).

SMALL BEDSIT. plus 3 term, N. Islington, for prof. lady. 228 p.m.—272 7013.

ALL OVER LONDON. Available now. Flats and Houses. Long or short term. L.A.L., 937 7881.

(continued on page 24)

...rday Bazaar
... on page 11

Dining Out

AMBER
ENTAL CUISINE
...l specialities: JHINGA ...variety of KEBABS, ...QUAIL, CURRY and ...HALIM.
Res. 589 0624/ 581 0532
171 Knightsbridge, S.W.7.

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...LUNCH OR DINE
...intimate atmosphere. ...Ifanu Road, SW3. 01-...68/4748. Special basi...nch at £3.50. Next ...regional meant.
BRETAGNE
...rooms available for all ...functions, lunches or

Dining Out

...EZ SOLANGE
...aurant Francais
...IVE LUNCH at £3.50 ...r charge, VAT & Coffee ...nal & la carte menu)
...AIR CONDITIONED
...4. Dinner 5.30-9 p.m. ...Bar. Fully Licensed ...no at the piano. ...BOURN ST., W.C.2 ...aster Sq. Underground ...886 & 01-836 0641.

Appointments Vacant

GENERAL VACANCIES

THE GOOD JOBS FIND YOU AT
DRAKE PERSONNEL

Call us on Monday.
225 Regent Street, W.1. 734 0911
80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 588 0147
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DRAKE PERSONNEL

M3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESCUE COMMITTEE. Report Preparation Assistant. The M3 Archaeological Rescue Committee wishes to appoint a person to assist in the preparation of excavation data for publication. The successful applicant will be an orderly mind capable of working independently at a project. A relevant Honours Degree would be an advantage. Salary in Local Government Scale A.P.T.1. £2,137-£2,529. Application forms, to be returned by 10th November, 1975, obtainable from: P. J. Fasham, Archaeological Director, MARC 3, Beaconsfield House, Andover Road, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 6AT.

M3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESCUE COMMITTEE. Finished Artist. Person capable of producing high quality accurate scale drawings of plans, figures and objects for final publication is required to fill this new post with the M3 Archaeological Rescue Committee. Salary depending on age and experience. Local Government scale 1/12 - £1,566-£2,805. Application forms, to be returned by 10th November, 1975, obtainable from: P. J. Fasham, Archaeological Director, MARC 3, Beaconsfield House, Andover Road, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 6AT.

PURCHASING MANAGER on an international basis for off-shore oil drilling co. Knowledge of minerals and chemicals relative to the drilling industry together with experience of freight storage and movement. Salary £5,000-£7,000 plus bonus.—Gee's Recruitment, 499 6101-4.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

Gold Fields

Notice of Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of Consolidated Gold Fields Limited will be held at The Chartered Insurance Institute 20 Aldermanbury London EC2, on Tuesday, 4th November 1975 at 11.30 am, for the transaction of the following business:

1. To receive and consider the audited accounts for the year ended 30 June 1975, together with the reports of the Directors, and to declare a final dividend of 7.021p per share on the Ordinary shares.
2. To re-elect the following Directors:
 - A Louw
 - Sir Brian Massy-Greene
 - W Mason Smith
 - J R A M Storar
 - M E Beckett
3. To authorise the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors.
4. To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution which will be proposed as an Ordinary Resolution:

"That the authorised share capital of the Company be increased from £32 million to £50 million by the creation of 72 million Ordinary shares of 25p each."

By order of the Board
J. Edwardson
Secretary
21 October 1975

Members holding fully paid Ordinary shares, or their duly appointed representatives, are entitled to attend and vote at the meeting. A member so entitled may appoint a proxy, who need not be a member, to attend and vote on his behalf.

Holders of share warrants to bearer who wish to be present or represented at the meeting may obtain the necessary information regarding the formalities to be complied with from the registered office of the Company.

A register of Directors'

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING STARTS HERE

To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel.

01-837 3311

Manchester office

061-834 1234

Appointments Vacant	..	23
Business to Business	..	23
Concerts	..	8 and 9
Domestic Situations	..	23
Educational	..	23
Entertainments	..	8 and 9
Financial	..	23
Legal Notices	..	23
Motor Cars	..	23
Postal and Weekend Shopping	..	22 and 23
Property	..	23
Saturday Bazaar	..	11
Secretarial and General Appointments	..	23
Travel	..	7

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The Times,
PO Box 7,
New Printing House Square,
Gray's Inn Road,
London WC1X 8EZ

Deadline for cancellations and alterations to copy (except for proofed advertisements) is 13.00 hrs prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

" Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong." — *1 Corinthians 16: 13.*

BIRTHS

CURTIS.—On October 14th to Louise (nee Leveaux) and John at John Radcliffe, Oxford—a daughter (Eleanor).

DEUCHAR.—On October 23, at the British Military Hospital, Iserlohn, West Germany, to Anne (nee Haigh) and Captain Alexander Deuchar, R.A.—twins, a son and daughter, brother and sister to Annabel.

NEWBOLD.—On October 18, to Jody (nee Mortimer-Ford) and John, 47 Nant Road, Bournemouth—a son (Michael John).

OGILVY MacLEAN.—On October 22nd, at Loughborough, to Patricia (nee Smith) and Charles Hector—a son.

OLDING.—On October 22, to Alison (nee Douglas) and Christopher—a son (Andrew William Annan); half brother to Jackie and Richard and brother to Kate.

POYNDER.—On 21st September, 1975, at the Princess Elizabeth Hospital, Guernsey, to Hazel and David—a son (Anthony David Thornton).

READ.—On October 24, 1975, at the Westminster Hospital, to Angela (nee Gummer) and John Penwarden Read—a son, brother for Charles and Jeremy.

SLEE.—On October 25th, at St. George's Hospital, to Jocelyn and Tom—a daughter.

BIRTHDAYS

C.A.B. Remembering 26 Octobes 1885 congratulations and best wishes for tomorrow from the grandchildren.

KEN AND IRIS. Hope you both have an enjoyable birthday. From all your friends at the " Bourne ".

MARRIAGES

MURPHY : LONG.—On October 11th, quietly, in Honiton, John Christopher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Murphy, of Newcastle, to Anna Blanche, elder daughter of Lt. Commdr. and Mrs. James Long, of Yarcombe.

SATTERWHITE : BENEDEK.—On Oct. 24, in London, Skip Satterwhite to Markita Benedek.

DEATHS

BISS.—On October 23rd, peacefully in hospital, Amyas Biss, headmaster of Watlog School, Weybridge, dear husband of Esther and stepfather of John and Michael Hewitt. Funeral at 11 a.m. on Thursday, 30th October, at St. James Church, Weybridge. Cremation private. Family flowers only.

BRIGGS.—On October 21, 1975 peacefully, in hospital, William John Cressland, aged 85, of 3 Shenfield Road, Shipley, Yorkshire, dearly loved husband of Henriette (Yetty), father of Ronald, father-in-law of Joan and grandpa of Julian, Roland and Jenifer. Service at Saltaire Congregational Church, Tuesday, October 28, at 11 a.m., burial at Hubberholme, at 3 p.m. Family flowers only, please.

BRITTAIN-CATLIN.—On October 21, 1975, peacefully at home, Elaine, dearly beloved wife of John and mother of Larissa and Alexander.

CRACE.—On October 23rd, Hugh, husband of Gay, father of Emily, Araminta and Charlotte. Cremation private. Memorial service to be arranged later.

DEATHS

COCKRAM. — On Friday, 24th October, 1975, Ella Joyce Cockram, D.M., J.P., aged 78 years, passed peacefully into the presence of her Lord at her home, Durley Lodge, Schoolhall Lane, Bury St. Edmunds, a beloved physician. Funeral service at St. Edmundsbury Cathedral on Thursday, 30th Oct. at 2.15 pm, followed by cremation. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to the Diabetic Research Fund, c/o L. Fulcher Ltd., 10 Whiting St., Bury St. Edmunds. Details of a memorial service will be announced later.

GILL.—On October 23, Kathleen Marie, of 1 Dartmouth Road, N.W.2, passed away peacefully. Funeral at West London Crematorium, on Thursday, October 30, at 12.30 p.m. Flowers to John Nodes Funeral Service, 191 Ludbroke Grove. *02-969 1819.*